



**Attorney General's Annual Report to  
Congress and Assessment of U.S.  
Government Activities to Combat  
Trafficking in Persons**

**Fiscal Year 2010**

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## I. Introduction

*Although the United States has made great strides in preventing the occurrence of modern slavery, prosecuting traffickers and dismantling their criminal networks, and protecting victims and survivors, our work is not done. We stand with those throughout the world who are working every day to end modern slavery, bring traffickers to justice, and empower survivors to reclaim their rightful freedom.*

~ President Barack Obama<sup>1</sup>

*This modern-day slavery is an affront to human dignity, and each and every case we prosecute should send a powerful signal that human trafficking will not be tolerated in the United States. Our prosecutions have brought long-overdue justice to victims from Nigeria, Togo, Ghana, the Philippines, Thailand and Mexico, as well as from our own country. We have liberated adults, children, men and women exploited for sex and labor in virtually every corner of our nation. We have secured long sentences against individual traffickers. And we have dismantled large, transnational organized criminal enterprises that have exploited victims across the United States, depriving them of freedom and dignity. . . . We are all inspired by the courage of survivors who have escaped from bondage and energized by the strength of our partnerships. But, above all, we are firm in our resolve to do more than ever before to end human trafficking.*

~ Attorney General Eric Holder<sup>2</sup>

Trafficking in persons (TIP), or human trafficking, is a widespread form of modern-day slavery. Traffickers often prey on individuals who are poor and frequently unemployed or underemployed, and who may lack access to social safety nets. Victims are often lured by traffickers with false promises of good jobs and better lives, and then forced to work under brutal and inhumane conditions. Due to the lengths to which perpetrators go to keep their crimes hidden, it is difficult to accurately estimate the extent of victimization. Nonetheless, the United States (U.S.) has led the world in the campaign against this terrible crime, both at home and overseas.

This year we enter the second decade in the history of the U.S.'s ongoing campaign to eliminate human trafficking. The enactment of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), Pub. L. 106-386, in October 2000, signaled a new step forward in our nation's response to trafficking. Specifically, the TVPA significantly enhanced three key aspects of federal government activity to combat TIP: protection, prosecution, and prevention (commonly known as the "3 Ps").

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<sup>1</sup> Presidential Proclamation, National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, December 22, 2010.

<sup>2</sup> Speech at the President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons Meeting, February 1, 2011.

First, the TVPA expanded the U.S. Government's (USG) efforts to protect TIP victims. It provided for victim assistance in the U.S. by making foreign TIP victims who were otherwise ineligible for government assistance eligible for federally funded or administered health and other benefits and services; mandated USG protections for foreign victims of trafficking and, where applicable, their families; outlined immigration protections, including T nonimmigrant status for trafficking victims over the age of 18 who cooperate with law enforcement in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking (victims under 18 are not required to cooperate in order to receive immigration benefits); and allowed T nonimmigrant status holders to adjust to permanent resident status.

Second, the TVPA provided a stronger focus for the USG's prosecutorial efforts against TIP. Prior to October 2000, prosecutors filed human trafficking cases under several federal laws, including the Mann Act and various involuntary servitude and labor statutes. The TVPA defined trafficking in persons as "sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age" or "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery." 22 U.S.C. § 7102(8). Besides increasing penalties for existing crimes, the TVPA criminalized attempts to engage in these activities and provided for mandatory restitution and forfeiture.

Third, the TVPA bolstered the USG's prevention efforts. It provided for assistance to foreign countries in drafting laws to prohibit and punish acts of trafficking and strengthen investigation and prosecution of traffickers; created programs to assist victims; expanded USG exchange and international visitor programs focused on TIP; and mandated the Trafficking in Persons Report, which is the USG's principal diplomatic tool to engage foreign governments on human trafficking and a comprehensive assessment of governmental anti-human trafficking efforts reflecting the USG's commitment to global leadership on this key human rights and law enforcement issue.

The TVPA also required the President to establish an Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking (PITF), a coordinating task force made up of cabinet-level officers chaired by the Secretary of State.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA 2003), Pub. L. 108-193, reauthorized the TVPA and added responsibilities to the USG's anti-trafficking portfolio. The TVPRA 2003 mandated new information campaigns, including public-private partnerships, to combat sex tourism, refined federal criminal law provisions, and created a new civil action that allows TIP victims to sue their traffickers in federal district court. The TVPRA 2003 also established the Senior Policy Operating Group (SPOG), which consists of senior officials designated as representatives of the appointed PITF members and is chaired by the Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking Persons of the Department of State. In addition, the TVPRA 2003 required an annual report from the Attorney General (AG) to Congress regarding the following USG efforts to combat trafficking:

- The number of persons in the U.S. who received benefits or other services under the TVPA in connection with programs or activities funded or administered by the

Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation, and other federal agencies during the previous fiscal year;

- The number of persons who had been granted “continued presence” in the U.S. under the TVPA during the previous fiscal year;
- The number of persons who applied for, had been granted, or had been denied T non-immigrant status or otherwise provided status under the Immigration and Nationality Act during the previous fiscal year;
- The number of persons who were charged or convicted under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1581, 1583, 1584, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, or 1594, during the previous fiscal year, and the sentences imposed against these persons;
- The amount, recipient, and purpose of each grant issued by any federal agency to carry out the purposes of sections 106 and 107 of the TVPA, or section 134 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, during the previous fiscal year;
- The nature of training conducted under TVPA section 107(c)(4) during the previous fiscal year; and
- The activities undertaken by the Senior Policy Operating Group on Trafficking in Persons to carry out its responsibilities under section 105(f) of the TVPRA 2003 during the previous fiscal year.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (TVPRA 2005), Pub. L. 109-164, reauthorized the TVPA and authorized new anti-trafficking resources, including grant programs to assist state and local law enforcement efforts in combating TIP and to expand victim assistance programs to U.S. citizens or resident aliens subjected to trafficking; pilot programs to establish residential rehabilitative facilities for trafficking victims, including one program aimed at juveniles; and extraterritorial jurisdiction over trafficking offenses committed overseas by persons employed by or accompanying the federal government. The TVPRA 2005 also expanded the reporting requirements of the TVPRA 2003.

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA 2008), Pub. L. 110-457, reauthorized the TVPA and authorized new measures to combat TIP. The TVPRA 2008, *inter alia*, created new crimes imposing severe penalties on those who obstruct or attempt to obstruct the investigations and prosecutions of trafficking crimes; changed the scienter element for the crime of sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion by requiring that the government merely prove that the defendant acted in reckless disregard of the fact that such means would be used; broadened the reach of the crime of sex trafficking of minors by eliminating the requirement to show that the defendant knew that the person engaged in commercial sex was a minor in cases where the defendant had a reasonable opportunity to observe the minor; expanded the crime of forced labor by providing that “force” includes the abuse or threatened abuse of legal process; imposed criminal liability on those who, knowingly

and with intent to defraud, recruit workers from outside the U.S. for employment within the U.S. by making materially false or fraudulent representations; increased the penalty for conspiring to commit trafficking-related crimes; and penalized those who knowingly benefit financially from participating in a venture that engaged in trafficking crimes. The TVPRA 2008 called on the USG to build partnerships with private entities to ensure that U.S. citizens do not use items produced with forced labor and that private entities do not contribute to sexual exploitation.

The TVPRA 2008 also required information in the AG's annual report to Congress on (1) the Department of Defense's efforts to combat TIP and (2) "activities or actions by federal departments and agencies to enforce—

(i) section 7104(g) of this title and any similar law, regulation, or policy relating to United States Government contractors and their employees or United States Government subcontractors and their employees that engage in severe forms of trafficking in persons, the procurement of commercial sex acts, or the use of forced labor, including debt bondage;

(ii) section 1307 of title 19 (relating to prohibition on importation of convict-made goods), including any determinations by the Secretary of Homeland Security to waive the restrictions of such section; and

(iii) prohibitions on the procurement by the United States Government of items or services produced by slave labor, consistent with Executive Order 13107.

22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)(I).

This report, the eighth submitted to Congress since 2004, describes the USG's comprehensive campaign to combat TIP during Fiscal Year 2010 (FY 2010), including efforts to carry out the 3P strategy to (1) protect victims by providing benefits and services; (2) investigate and prosecute human trafficking crimes; and (3) prevent further trafficking-related crimes.<sup>3</sup> It also describes efforts to foster partnerships to bring together diverse experience, amplify messages, and leverage resources. The report includes an assessment of USG activities based on improvements since the last annual report and recommendations made by agencies for further improvement during FY 2011.

## **II. Assessment of U.S. Government Activities in FY 2010**

In the 2010 annual report, the USG made 35 recommendations for improving its efforts to combat TIP. Below is a listing of each recommendation followed by a summary of government measures and activities to implement the same recommendation:

*Recommendation #1:* Continue to increase efficacy and coordination of all task forces and offices dealing with aspects of human trafficking to ensure victims do not go unidentified due to jurisdictional issues or "turf" considerations.

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<sup>3</sup> This report reflects information from various components of the Department of Justice, as well as information reported to the Department by other USG agencies and departments involved in anti-human trafficking efforts.

## FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Office of the Secretary launched a cross-component initiative, the Blue Campaign, to enhance coordination of DHS activities to combat human trafficking. Through the Blue Campaign, DHS employees from seventeen operational and support components met weekly or biweekly throughout FY 2010 to coordinate existing and develop new cross-cutting anti-human trafficking activities. To facilitate coordination with external stakeholders, the Blue Campaign consolidated resources, harmonized messaging, and instituted biannual stakeholder engagement meetings. The first meeting was held in July 2010 with more than 100 participants from government, victim-services, and private sector organizations.
- DHS's U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Department of Labor (DOL), and the Department of Justice (DOJ), including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), participated as members of the interagency Federal Enforcement Working Group (FEWG), which developed a new initiative to create the Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams (ACTeams). These teams will be strategically located around the country to combat identified human trafficking threats and will consist of dedicated federal prosecutors and federal agents from DHS's ICE, FBI, and DOL. The teams will proactively identify human trafficking offenses, rescue human trafficking victims, pursue investigations and prosecutions in order to dismantle human trafficking networks, and assist in the restitution owed to victims. In preparation for anticipated implementation in FY 2011, the FEWG designed the Human Trafficking Enhanced Enforcement Initiative to streamline communications among task force members and components and deliver resources and specialized expertise where needed.
- DHS's ICE issued guidance to field offices on how to comply with the DHS, DOJ, and the Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) Interagency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding human trafficking. A principal component of this MOU requires DHS investigative agents to notify DOJ when an agent presents a case to a U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO) that impacts the TVPA. (A case that impacts the TVPA is defined as any investigation where a violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1594, is identified.) This notification increases coordination among all parties, and promotes greater efficiency in the delivery of victim services.
- DHS's U.S. Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Office of Border Patrol detailed an agent to the ICE Law Enforcement Parole Unit to assist in adjudication of significant public benefit paroles and to assist law enforcement offices seeking Continued Presence (CP) for foreign human trafficking and crime victims.
- Six of the eight field offices of the Department of State's (DOS) Bureau of Diplomatic Security had agents assigned to their local DOJ-funded Human Trafficking Rescue Alliance Task Forces. The Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Criminal Fraud Investigations Branch (CFI) started an anti-trafficking unit to increase Bureau's participation in task forces and offer special anti-trafficking training to all agents, particularly on how to conduct trafficking investigations and work with victims. CFI

sponsored interagency meetings with other federal law enforcement agencies and experienced the benefits through better communication and cooperation.

*Recommendation #2:* Intensify the role of the Department of Labor and U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission within anti-trafficking task forces to address the full continuum of exploitation, including through civil and administrative actions when appropriate.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- To streamline interagency human trafficking enforcement and coordination efforts, DOL's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) participated in the FEWG and helped develop and implement the ACTeam Initiative, described above.

*Recommendation #3:* Enhance information sharing and coordination between the federally funded anti-trafficking task forces and the Innocence Lost task forces.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- Attorneys and staff from DOJ's Civil Rights Division's (CRT) Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU) and the Criminal Division's Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS) met regularly to share case referrals, coordinate activities, and share expertise. Both offices also coordinated their responses to child victims through their participation in the Minor Victims Working Group with HHS and DHS.

*Recommendation #4:* Support anti-trafficking task forces with enhanced training, particularly advanced training in identifying labor trafficking cases.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- CRT personnel gave forced labor presentations at a number of task force trainings throughout the year.
- Forced labor and advanced techniques were featured topics at the December 2009 South and Southeast Task Force Regional Training Forum in Tampa, Florida and the May 2010 National Conference on Human Trafficking.
- DHS's ICE gave legal and practical instruction on labor trafficking cases at all sessions of the ICE Advanced Human Smuggling and Trafficking course held at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC).

*Recommendation #5:* Increase intelligence gathering for human trafficking, especially to obtain actionable intelligence and support law enforcement and policymakers' intelligence needs.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- Several DHS agencies supplied personnel to and utilized the intelligence generated by the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC). The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

hosted the HSTC classified website, volunteered services as webmaster, and handled dissemination of all classified products made available on the classified web.

- DHS's USCG coordinated with the HSTC on the development of a jointly sponsored Maritime Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking Conference anticipated to be held in FY 2011.
- DHS's CBP Office of Border Patrol raised human trafficking intelligence gathering to among the highest priority intelligence requirements in order to leverage resources in the planning and decision making of operations at all levels.
- The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) convened an ad hoc working group on intelligence to discuss ways to strengthen collection and dissemination of actionable intelligence. DOS's Bureau of Intelligence and Research also enhanced intelligence support on trafficking issues.
- DOJ's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and Bureau for Justice Assistance (BJA) hosted a closed law enforcement intelligence-sharing session at the South and Southeast Task Force Regional Training Forum. The session allowed federal, state, and local law enforcement to discuss investigative strategies, challenges, and active case information in an effort to build relationships between agencies; identify common methods used by traffickers; and share promising practices for investigation response. During FY 2010, OVC and BJA developed a training schedule for FY 2011 to ensure these trainings covered each region of the U.S. Regional trainings were scheduled for January 2011 in San Jose, California; March 2011 in Hartford, Connecticut; and June 2011 in Chicago, Illinois.

*Recommendation #6:* Train law enforcement on investigative techniques to provide additional evidence beyond victim testimony and to dismantle trafficking operations at the enterprise level.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS's ICE's advanced human smuggling and trafficking class, which covered human smuggling and trafficking overviews, victim interviews, victim assistance services, investigative techniques, and case studies, was made available to all ICE agents and was offered several times in FY 2010.
- ICE appointed 39 designated human trafficking subject matter experts (SMEs) — at least one in every ICE Special Agent in Charge (SAC) office. The new SMEs, who were selected to handle human trafficking leads and address urgent victim needs appropriately, serve as designated points of contact for local law enforcement officers and important points of referral for the Law Enforcement Support Center.
- DHS's FLETC, in partnership with a cross-component working group, developed and delivered an interactive web-based computer course to train state and local law enforcement about human trafficking. The course defined human trafficking, explained

the indicators, and provided guidance on initiating and building investigations. The course was provided to law enforcement through the FLETC Electronic Learning Portal, a CD-ROM, and live-delivery training at FLETC law enforcement symposiums. ICE and FLETC personnel jointly presented the live-delivery training in four-hour blocks of instruction for state, local, and tribal officers.

- In FY 2010, DOS's Bureau of Diplomatic Security began a targeted training program to increase the awareness of its agents to trafficking issues as they involved Bureau investigations. The Bureau is expanding the training curriculum for its agents being assigned to overseas posts to raise their awareness of trafficking investigations and identify signs of trafficking as they appear at the consular interview.
- CRT's HTPU provided trainings to task forces, federal and state agents, foreign agents and officials, and prosecutors on evidence collection and prosecution strategies. These trainings resulted in DOJ charging several large multi-defendant labor and sex trafficking cases, including using the RICO statute (18 U.S.C. § 1961-1968) to prosecute organized criminal operations engaging in human trafficking. See, e.g., *U.S. v. Askarkhodjaev, et al.* (Missouri), *infra*. These cases served as training models for additional investigations and prosecutions.
- In FY 2010, BJA, through a cooperative agreement with the Upper Midwest Community Policing Institute and the Florida Regional Community Policing Institute, developed and piloted the Advanced Human Trafficking Investigator curriculum. The course was designed for law enforcement officers, investigators, and task force members who are assigned to investigate human trafficking through advanced intelligence collection, development, and dissemination. Special emphasis was placed on investigation skill development and case coordination with an understanding that the victim is the key focus of case coordination dynamics. Case studies graphically illustrated successful case management.

*Recommendation #7:* Evaluate law enforcement training programs and consider existing feedback in revising law enforcement training curriculum.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- The agenda for the 2010 National Conference on Human Trafficking was developed, in part, based on participant feedback from the 2008 conference. The 2010 conference included more advanced training topics for attendees seeking to build upon their existing skill set and experience. The conference also included a diverse offering of case study presentations focused on the various forms of trafficking.
- DHS's ICE/HSTU participated in the creation and evaluation of the OVC/Training and Technical Assistance online guide for human trafficking investigations. This on-line resource contains valuable tools for law enforcement in the areas of labor trafficking, sex trafficking, victim assistance, and legal aspects.

*Recommendation #8:* Create a national data collection mechanism or modify existing mechanisms, in order to count/track human trafficking cases brought under state laws.

FY 2010 Measures to *Implement this Recommendation:*

- The HSTC worked to develop a report examining different national databases and issues associated with the creation of a centralized human trafficking database.
- The SPOG's Committee on Human Trafficking Research & Data gathered information on and compared the parameters of U.S.-based human trafficking databases, data sets, and domestic studies in order to enhance policymakers' understanding of the existing human trafficking data available, strengthen agency information-sharing, and inform the development of anti-trafficking initiatives.

*Recommendation #9:* Promulgate standard operating procedures and training for federal law enforcement deployed overseas on how to conduct investigations pursuant to extraterritorial provisions of U.S. anti-trafficking statutes and relevant laws governing contractors and military personnel.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- Prior to assuming an international post, DHS's ICE required that all outbound personnel receive training on trafficking in persons, forced labor, and child sex tourism. The training included detection and investigation of these crimes, and the extraterritorial provisions of the relevant U.S. laws governing all U.S. citizens and residents, contractors, and military personnel.

*Recommendation #10:* Ensure information sharing with foreign countries on human trafficking crimes committed in the U.S. by or against their nationals and intensify cooperation in joint investigations.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS's ICE Office of International Affairs (ICE OIA), facilitated by the 70 ICE Attaché offices overseas, supported information-sharing with foreign law enforcement partners in the context of human trafficking and related investigations.
- ICE's Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit (HSTU) and Victim Assistance Program gave 26 International Visitors Program presentations to various law enforcement delegations from foreign countries.
- DOJ, in collaboration with DHS, advanced a U.S.-Mexico Human Trafficking Bilateral Enforcement Initiative to combat trafficking networks operating on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border. This Initiative has produced bilateral investigations and prosecutions, including two landmark bilateral prosecutions charging members of sex trafficking networks under both U.S. and Mexican laws.

*Recommendation #11:* Provide greater support and service for trafficking victims, including more full-time victim specialists and additional shelter options for minor victims.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS's ICE expanded the number of full-time Victim Specialists reporting to SAC offices. Eleven full-time Victim Specialists were hired, more than doubling the existing number of Victim Specialists in the field and bringing the total number to 18. The full-time Victim Specialists complement the work of ICE's 250 collateral duty Victim Assistance Coordinators.
- DHS's ICE developed a detailed informational brochure on CP, designed to inform its state and local law enforcement partners about eligibility criteria for CP. The brochure dispels commonly held myths about CP by explaining that a victim need not be cooperating with the investigation in order to be eligible and that CP does not depend upon trafficking charges being filed or a case being accepted for prosecution. It further explains that while only a federal law enforcement agent may directly request CP from ICE, state and local law enforcement officers may work with a federal partner on CP requests.
- By July 15, 2010, DHS's U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) approved 10,000 principal U visa petitions for the fiscal year, a milestone in the U visa program. Through extensive outreach and collaboration, FY 2010 marked the first time USCIS reached the statutory annual U visa cap of 10,000 (not including eligible family members). To accommodate eligible victims who petitioned between July 15, 2010, and the beginning of FY 2011, USCIS implemented a wait list procedure that allowed petitioners for whom a U visa was not available conditional approval to remain legally in the U.S. and request work authorization. USCIS resumed issuing U visas at the beginning of FY 2011 and was on track to reach the cap again for FY 2011.
- DOS's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) funded international grants to provide support and services to victims in other countries, including Mexico (comprehensive rehabilitative services to street children in high-risk districts of Mexico City in a residential facility); Côte d'Ivoire (shelter and comprehensive protective services to young girls who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation); Vietnam (access to rehabilitation and reintegration services to minors and victims of trafficking and sexual abuse); and Nepal (comprehensive services to victims of sex trafficking at a safe migration center at the India-Nepal border).
- CRT's HTPU provided victim services training to victim witness specialists in Louisiana, Maine, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and South Carolina, as well as training representatives from DOJ's BJA Task Forces at the 2010 Human Trafficking National Conference. HTPU employs a full-time victim specialist who provides training and technical assistance to NGOs, investigators, prosecutors, and other victim specialists nationwide.

*Recommendation #12:* Examine the efficacy of federally funded services provided to victims of trafficking who have received certification.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- OVC expanded the scope of its Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Program in FY 2010 to allow ongoing case management support and legal assistance for certified victims of human trafficking. This service expansion was intended to help close gaps in the unmet needs of certified victims.

*Recommendation #13:* Streamline federal funding programs for victim services to prioritize continuity of care in short, medium, and long term, and to build long-term capacity of service organizations.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- OVC and BJA coordinated the release of a joint funding solicitation in FY 2010 to enhance the efforts of law enforcement agencies and victim service organizations in implementing multidisciplinary anti-human trafficking task forces. The Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Program takes a comprehensive approach in combating all forms of trafficking within in the U.S. — sex and labor trafficking of foreign nationals and U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents (male and female, adults and minors). Funding supports efforts to identify victims of all forms of human trafficking and offers a comprehensive array of restorative services to meet each victim’s needs. The program also supports efforts to improve the capacity of organizations within the community to identify and respond appropriately to TIP victims.
- At the close of FY 2009, HHS street outreach grant programs concluded, resulting in a streamlining of HHS’s activities through the Rescue & Restore regional grants, a contract for comprehensive case management services, and the NHTRC. The 18 Rescue & Restore grants worked to leverage community capacity, emphasize coalition and capacity building, and identify additional provider networks for long-term sustainability of victim services while the contract with the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops continued comprehensive case management for victims and expanded the capacity of subcontractors to address clients’ requirements. The NHTRC continues to provide ongoing training and technical assistance in supporting capacity building efforts of law enforcement, service providers, and the general public.

*Recommendation #14:* Assess legal services needs for victims of severe forms of trafficking, including need for assistance with child custody, immigration actions, civil suits, and advocacy/support through the criminal justice system.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- Grantees funded under OVC’s Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Program are required to address the legal service needs of trafficking victims either in-house or through referrals to other community-based legal service providers. During FY 2010,

most victims enrolled in the OVC program were foreign nationals, and were referred to immigration attorneys who screened each victim to determine the most appropriate course of action for immigration relief, provided assistance in applying for T visas or U visas, and coordinated with law enforcement to support victims who were involved as potential witnesses in a trafficking investigation. Trafficking victims involved as a victim or witness in the criminal justice process were provided victim advocacy and victim/witness support through federal victim/witness coordinators or through local victim service professionals. Trafficking victims were also screened by legal service providers for other legal remedies needed, including possible civil remedies and assistance with family court proceedings.

- Through a contract with Vera, HHS created a network of pro bono attorneys to identify and assist unaccompanied alien children who may be eligible for immigration relief through the Division of Unaccompanied Children's Services (DUCS). Minor victims of trafficking identified in DUCS-funded care providers were often linked to a pro bono attorney.
- HHS's Unaccompanied Refugee Minor's program (URM) provided long-term foster care services to minor victims of trafficking who have received an HHS Eligibility Letter as a victim of a serve form of trafficking. The URM programs worked closely with legal service providers to link minors who have been made eligible with immigration attorneys in order to apply for T nonimmigrant status or other forms of immigration relief.

*Recommendation #15:* Enhance recognition, and ability to meet the needs, of all trafficking victims, regardless of national origin, including intensive case management for U.S. citizens, as appropriate.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- Under the FY 2010 OVC/BJA Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Program, OVC funded three victim service organizations to provide comprehensive services to all TIP victims, including U.S. citizen and lawful permanent residents. OVC's comprehensive service model included intensive case management, which provides "wrap around services" that meet victims where they are and best informs their choices, while working through the trauma of the situation and interacting with the necessary local and federal partners.
- HHS's Rescue and Restore Regional Program grantees conducted outreach activities, fostered community collaboration, and expanded coalitions that include awareness and recognition of trafficking victim populations, regardless of national origin or immigration status.
- DHS's ICE agents conducted victim-centered investigations concerning allegations of human trafficking. All training provided to Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) special agents who conduct human trafficking investigations emphasized that an

individual can be a victim of human trafficking regardless of national origin or evidence of movement during the criminal activity.

*Recommendation #16:* Examine and enhance the efficacy and parity of services provided to U.S. citizen, Lawful Permanent Resident, and foreign national victims of trafficking.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- As noted above, under the FY 2010 OVC/BJA Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Program, OVC funded three victim service organizations to provide comprehensive services to all victims of human trafficking, including U.S. citizen and lawful permanent residents.
- The HHS-funded NHTRC provided service referrals for all victims, regardless of immigration status. Additionally, HHS continued efforts to offer training and technical assistance to public health officials, local law enforcement officials, social service providers, ethnic organizations, and legal assistance organizations about trafficking of all types of victims, regardless of their national origin. HHS also continued to expand outreach and educational opportunities to the public health sector, academic institutions, non-traditional service providers, and others through activities such as a webinar training on identifying and responding to domestic minor sex trafficking victims.
- The HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, published a Study of HHS Programs Serving Human Trafficking Victims that was finalized at the end of FY 2009. The project, with a priority focus on domestic youth, was designed to provide information to help HHS design and implement effective programs and services that help trafficking victims, including U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents, overcome the trauma and injuries they have suffered, regain their dignity, and become self-sufficient.

*Recommendation #17:* Examine barriers related to confusion regarding victim identification in investigative processes.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- Members of the FEWG continued to assess barriers to victim identification in regular group meetings. These efforts led to the October 29, 2010, announcement by the AG of the Human Trafficking Enhanced Enforcement Initiative to streamline coordination both within the Department, and among federal law enforcement agencies. DOJ, DHS, and DOL also announced their intentions to launch ACTeams in select pilot districts nationwide during 2011 to respond to identified human trafficking threats.
- DHS's ICE continued to aggressively conduct outreach and training on trafficking in persons and related crimes, both domestically and internationally, through a program called the Trafficking in Persons Strategy (TIPS), which focuses on international, federal, state, and local groups. ICE also launched a nationwide human trafficking public

awareness campaign and new human trafficking outreach materials to promote victim identification.

- As noted above, DHS's SMEs serve as points of contact for local law enforcement officers and points of referral for the Law Enforcement Support Center and can act as a resource for agents and other law enforcement officers during all phases of an investigation.
- As noted earlier, DHS's FLETC, in partnership with a cross-component working group, developed and delivered a computer course to train state and local law enforcement about TIP.

*Recommendation #18:* Achieve an interagency understanding of law enforcement roles in requesting continued presence and completion of the I-914 Supplement B forms, and expand training to disseminate this understanding nationally.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- As noted above, DHS's ICE developed a brochure on CP designed to inform its state and local law enforcement partners about eligibility criteria and dispel myths.
- To enhance understanding of T visa law enforcement certification procedures, DHS's ICE issued policy guidance for all of its special agents, providing detailed explanations of T visa eligibility and delineating the role of the special agent in reviewing and completing requests for I-914 Supplement B law enforcement agency certifications.
- DHS's USCIS conducted in-person and WebEx training to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies nationwide on the roles, responsibilities, and authority of law enforcement in certifying the I-914 and I-918 Supplement B forms and the role the certifications play in the overall application process for T and U visas. USCIS fielded many calls on the certification process from law enforcement agencies at all levels that desired to discuss their role in further detail. USCIS created an email account specifically for law enforcement to ask questions about T and U visas and an email account for law enforcement and others to request training.
- DHS's FLETC provided information about CP and I-914 Supplement B forms as part of its TIP computer course and its live courses. Both types of courses were offered to state, local, tribal, and campus law enforcement. ICE HSI co-presented at the live trainings and provided the attendees with information regarding the CP process and their local ICE HIS point of contact.
- DHS's FLETC, with funding from the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, began the development of a new cross-component, computer-based anti-human trafficking training that will be made available to all DHS employees in 2011. The training includes information about law enforcement roles in requesting CP and certifying I-914 and I-918 Supplement B forms. FLETC, with funding from DHS's

Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, also began the development of a new cross-component, computer-based training explaining the Violence Against Women Act and immigration remedies available to victims, as well as law enforcement's role in certifying I-914 and I-918 Supplement B forms.

*Recommendation #19:* Train and conduct outreach to all levels of law enforcement, service providers, and NGOs on the T visa program.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS's USCIS personnel conducted extensive outreach to federal, state and local law enforcement, service providers, and NGOs on both the T and U nonimmigrant status programs. USCIS personnel travelled to 12 U.S. cities to attend and host 15 in-person events, through which approximately 1,250 people received training. USCIS hosted five teleconferences for groups across the country. USCIS also conducted presentations for audiences of service providers, NGOs, and law enforcement as well as for law enforcement-only audiences. Presentations specific to law enforcement focused on law enforcement's role in the T and U visa programs through the certification process on the I-914B and I-918B. As noted above, USCIS also created an email box for law enforcement and others to request training.
- DHS's ICE staff collaborated with NGOs that provide victims with services. Outreach activities included presentations to corporate associations, academic groups, and local agencies. Outreach addressed multijurisdictional issues, collaborative activities, and problems of distinguishing between trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. ICE participated in and provided training at domestic conferences and seminars that included large numbers of NGO attendees. ICE offices also conducted local outreach efforts to over 13,400 representatives from 863 NGOs.
- As described above, DHS's FLETC and HIS provided information about the T visa program and the CP process via live and computer-based training.
- As noted above, DHS's FLETC began the development of a computer-based anti-human trafficking training that will be made available to all DHS law enforcement and other DHS employees in 2011. The training includes information about the T visa program, the U visa program, and CP.

*Recommendation #20:* Require federal grantees to collect and share data in a uniform manner to facilitate research and evaluation.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- Although G/TIP does not require grantees to submit specific data regarding research and evaluation, it developed a set of standardized output and outcome indicators based on the "3P" paradigm. During FY 2010, it also began to require that all applicants for funding submit a logical framework that demonstrates the relationship between project goal(s)

and objective(s) and includes performance measurement indicators for each objective. This enabled G/TIP to better monitor results and identify and highlight promising practices and programs in the field. In addition, G/TIP supported the International Organization for Migration's thematic research series, which examines data from its Global Human Trafficking Database, and the pilot of the use of this system with NGOs.

- OVC grantees were required to report on standardized performance measurements for grant monitoring and program evaluation. The Trafficking Information Management System (TIMS) was developed by OVC's Training and Technical Assistance Center to support OVC Services to Victims of Human Trafficking grantees in the standardized collection and reporting of their grant performance measurements. The database ensures that grantees are providing OVC with uniform data, which is then used to facilitate program-specific research and evaluation of the overall grant initiative.
- BJA required each anti-human trafficking task force to report monthly data into the Human Trafficking Reporting System, which was managed by Northeastern University. Data collected included the number of investigations initiated, potential victims identified, and individuals identified as actual victims.

*Recommendation #21:* Require evaluation of anti-trafficking programs to determine effectiveness and impact and disseminate this information to promote evidence-based practices and promising strategies.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- HHS continued active monitoring and programmatic evaluation of all anti-trafficking grants and contracts, including on-site monitoring of seven HHS Rescue and Restore Regional Program grantees, and incorporated findings and corrective actions to improve program outcomes. HHS also conducted continuing technical assistance to all grantees for the development of compendiums of promising practices that were anticipated for completion and dissemination by HHS in FY 2011.
- Through its Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking (OCFT), DOL received appropriated funds to implement international technical assistance programs to combat the worst forms of child labor (WFCL). International Labour Organization Convention 182 on the WFCL identifies child trafficking as one of the worst forms, and it is through this framework that OCFT addressed trafficking in its technical assistance projects. Such projects include stand-alone TIP projects and multifaceted projects to address other WFCL in addition to trafficking. OCFT required all of its technical assistance projects, including those with trafficking elements, to undergo process evaluations, usually at the mid- and endpoint. In addition, in its FY 2010 technical assistance projects, DOL required rigorous impact evaluations to be built into the design of most of the projects. Where it was feasible to do randomly selected controls, beneficiaries, schools, or communities were randomly selected to receive service. By conducting the evaluations in this way, DOL was able to identify the specific impact of

its programs on reducing child labor for its FY 2010 projects in Bolivia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, and Thailand.

- G/TIP supported several research and evaluation projects outside the U.S., including support for the Urban Institute to (1) study approaches to the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases and the protection of victims in three Tier 1 countries<sup>4</sup>; (2) conduct a process evaluation of an anti-trafficking awareness campaign aimed at reducing the number of trafficked children; and (3) conduct an impact evaluation of a grantee offering comprehensive services to victims of sex trafficking.
- G/TIP funded Westat to conduct a process evaluation of a counter-trafficking program and an outcome evaluation of another, as well as the International Organization for Migration to expand its Counter-Trafficking Module Database (CTM Database) to be used for data collection by NGOs and foreign governments.
- OVC continued its support of a 3-year participatory evaluation for its Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking Program. Three sites participated in this evaluation in an effort to demonstrate the complexity, challenges and successes in serving domestic minors and implementing their comprehensive service programs. The goals of the evaluation are to (1) document the components of program implementation for each of the three sites; (2) identify promising practices for serving domestic minor victims; and (3) inform the delivery of current and future efforts by youth-serving agencies, law enforcement, and others serving domestic minor victims.

*Recommendation #22:* Increase the engagement of Federal Departments, agencies and offices who work with vulnerable populations directly or through contractors or grantees to train those persons interacting with these populations to recognize indicators of human trafficking and to respond appropriately by contacting law enforcement, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC), or a local service provider.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- The HHS Administration for Children and Families (ACF) began to include a *Rescue & Restore* public awareness campaign brochure on human trafficking in all Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) Financial Assistance Awards notifications. The brochure was designed to help ORR service providers understand the nature of human trafficking, recognize trafficking indicators, and help connect potential victims to appropriate support and protection.
- DHS's USCIS Asylum Division personnel developed a field training module on identifying trafficking victims in the context of affirmative asylum adjudications. All eight asylum offices received this training. ICE agents and Victim Assistance Coordinators conducted trainings on the anatomy of a case and local trafficking trends in

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<sup>4</sup> Countries whose governments fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards. See <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/164236.htm>.

multiple asylum offices. USCIS Asylum Division personnel also developed procedures on what asylum officers should do when they encounter trafficking victims, including how to contact law enforcement personnel. Each asylum office designated a trafficking point of contact, and these points of contact established communication with their local ICE SAC trafficking points of contact and local ICE Victim Assistance Coordinators to establish referral and information sharing mechanisms on trafficking-related cases. Finally, the USCIS Asylum Division created a trafficking collection on its virtual library available to all asylum officers.

- In response to the TVPRA 2008, DOS developed a “Know Your Rights” pamphlet in consultation with DHS, DOJ, DOL, and HHS. The pamphlet included information regarding the legal rights of aliens holding employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visas, as well as the responsibilities of their employers, and referred to NGOs that provide services to victims of trafficking and worker exploitation. U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide distributed the pamphlet to foreign nationals applying for these visas; consular officers must confirm that applicants understand the contents of the pamphlet. The Consular Training Division at the Foreign Service Institute (FSI) trained new employees in these procedures. FSI also offered a distance learning course on the consular officer’s role in combating trafficking in persons and is currently working with the Bureau of Consular Affairs and G/TIP to expand this course to include guidance on the TVPRA 2008.
- The SPOG formed an ad hoc working group to focus on implementation of the Federal Acquisition Regulation to combat modern slavery and its contributing factors. The working group developed a Combating Human Trafficking for Acquisition Professionals online training to be hosted on the Federal Acquisition Institute’s website, paid for by DHS, and DHS and DOS took the lead on working on the content. The training will be available to all USG employees. A video trailer was also developed to announce and advertise the training in advance, which is hosted on the same website.
- CRT’s HTPU partnered with EEOC to strengthen cross-referral and coordination protocols and to develop trafficking victim identification training for EEOC Attorneys and Investigators.

*Recommendation #23:* Increase awareness among federal, state, and local officials of their obligation under the TVPRA 2008 to notify HHS upon discovery that a foreign national who is under 18 years of age may be a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- HHS and DOJ representatives presented on combating human trafficking at the National Conference of State Legislatures Fall Forum in December 2009.
- DHS’s CBP offers a Human Trafficking Awareness Training to all CBP agents, officers, and agriculture specialists through the CBP Virtual Learning Center. During FY 2010, CBP revised this training to cover, *inter alia*, the appropriate treatment of unaccompanied alien children under the TVPRA 2008, including HHS notification requirements. The

revised training became available in March 2011 and is mandatory for all CBP law enforcement personnel.

*Recommendation #24:* Incorporate human trafficking in training and technical assistance projects to federal grantees who work with crime victims, runaway and homeless youth, immigrants, and other populations where providers may encounter trafficking victims.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- Participants at the 2010 National Conference on Human Trafficking and the December 2009 OVC/BJA South and Southeast Task Force Regional Training Forum included HHS Rescue and Restore grantees, Victim Witness Coordinators from CRT, USAOs, FBI, and ICE and other regional service providers and local and state law enforcement who work with victims of crime and receive a variety of federal grants unrelated to trafficking.
- DHS's ICE HSTU and VAP jointly presented at the National Victims of Crime Legal Conference in Portland, Oregon on ICE's anti-trafficking efforts, including the services and benefits available to victims of human trafficking.
- As a way to increase HHS grantees' ability to recognize trafficking indicators and respond appropriately, ACF began inserting a brochure on human trafficking in all ORR grant award mailings.
- HHS began development of an ACF Regional Capacity Campaign to establish partnerships between the 10 HHS Regional Offices and the ATIP regional anti-trafficking grantees, other *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* voluntary coalitions, and trafficking crime victim service providers.

*Recommendation #25:* Provide training for state and local child welfare, juvenile justice, and youth services personnel on human trafficking so that these agencies can more effectively interface with DOJ and HHS programs aimed at identifying and assisting minor victims of trafficking.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS's USCIS personnel provided training for Georgia state and county social welfare workers, attorneys, judges, and youth service providers on human trafficking so that those groups could more effectively recognize trafficking victims in their programs and understand the immigration relief that may be available.
- Grantees funded under OVC's Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking Demonstration Projects were required to conduct training within their targeted geographic areas to raise awareness about human trafficking and to strengthen a coordinated community response to human trafficking when victims are identified. The grantees tracked the number of professionals trained, and the training topics within the Trafficking Information Management System (TIMS). During 2010, the largest target

audiences trained were local victim service providers, mental health/substance abuse providers, and state/local law enforcement. A significant number of training participants were captured in the database as “Other,” including youth organizations, foster parents, juvenile justice programs, LGBTQ youth and advocacy groups, and school-base professionals.

*Recommendation #26:* Examine the impact of trafficking on American Indian and Alaska Native communities and develop strategies for ensuring coordination with tribal justice systems and providing services to Native victims as appropriate.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- On August 25-26, 2010, OVC convened the first DOJ Focus Group on Human Trafficking of American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Children. Forty-four participants representing tribal service providers, anti-human trafficking programs, universities, and tribal, local, and federal law enforcement from Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Washington, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Alaska, as well as DOJ representatives from Washington, D.C., met to discuss American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) trafficking victims and to identify what types of trafficking may be occurring within AI/AN communities. Participants subsequently developed action plans that informed next steps for their own work as well as recommendations to DOJ.
- ACF’s Administration for Native Americans (ANA) organized a Tribal Resource Day for Tribal Leaders as part of the annual Tribal Consultation. As part of the Tribal Resource Day, ANA provided an opportunity for tribal leaders to learn more about human trafficking, its potential impact on their tribal communities, and how ACF programs and resources might be leveraged to help create comprehensive community programs that address the impact of trafficking on their communities.

*Recommendation #27:* Develop and disseminate programs and materials through the educational, juvenile justice, and child welfare systems to target at-risk youth and prevent human trafficking. Provide additional TIP resources and support to school districts, and consider the creation of a TIP website dedicated to raising TIP awareness in schools.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- The DHS Blue Campaign provided a number of printed materials for public use. The order forms were available for printing or order on the public-facing web site at [www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking](http://www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking).
- HHS’s Family and Youth Services Bureau’s (FYSB) Street Outreach Program, formally known as the Education and Prevention Services to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth Program, aims to defend youth against such harm by building relationships between street youth and program outreach staff. FYSB Street Outreach Program grantees attempted to reach runaway, homeless, and street youth who have been subjected to or are at risk of sexual exploitation or abuse and other dangers. Each program’s staff members provide youth on the street with support, advice, and

referrals to emergency shelter programs, health care, and other services. The goal is to keep youth safe and help them leave the streets.

*Recommendation #28:* Incorporate anti-trafficking messages into existing USG programs for transient and vulnerable populations, including migrant workers, runaways, unaccompanied minors, and workers in low-wage industries.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DOS's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) contributed \$4.6 million to regional projects implemented by the International Organization for Migration to build the capacity of host governments and civil societies to identify, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, in seven regions around the world (the Caribbean, Mexico and Central America, North Africa, the Gulf of Aden, southern Africa, East Asia, and Southeast Asia). This approach helps integrate identification of, and assistance to, victims of trafficking into all migration management capacity-building activities funded by PRM.

*Recommendation #29:* Increase anti-trafficking training for federal employees engaged in the areas of health, agriculture, criminal justice, diplomacy, and trade.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- As noted above, DHS's ICE developed and offered an advanced human smuggling and trafficking class at FLETC for all ICE agents that was offered several times in FY 2010.
- As noted earlier, DHS's CBP's Human Trafficking Awareness Training was offered to all CBP agents, officers, and agriculture specialists through the CBP Virtual Learning Center.
- G/TIP's staff presented 18 briefings on human trafficking at the Foreign Service Institute to American diplomats and locally engaged staff, and briefed outgoing U.S. embassy officials on the situation of trafficking in persons in their respective host countries, areas where the host government could improve its efforts to combat TIP, and the vital role of the embassy in encouraging progress.

*Recommendation #30:* Create culturally and linguistically appropriate public awareness campaigns at a grassroots level with particular focus on at-risk populations such as low wage immigrant workers, farmworkers, guestworkers, and domestic servants.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- HHS provided original, branded Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking public awareness campaign materials publicizing the NHTRC in eight languages: English, Spanish, Chinese, Indonesian, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, and Russian. HHS Rescue and Restore Regional Program grantee IRC-Seattle worked with victim advocacy group Seattle Against Slavery to develop a seven-language poster directed at potential

victims that has been distributed along major highways and rest stops throughout Washington State.

- In February 2010, DHS's CBP launched the public awareness campaign "No Te Engañes" (Don't Be Fooled) in Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico. The awareness campaign, which included television, radio, and print media, informs potential migrants of the dangers of human trafficking and how to avoid becoming a victim. Market research conducted both before and after the campaign indicated that the campaign significantly raised public awareness about human trafficking and the U.S.'s role in combating it. Post-campaign research showed that "No Te Engañes" had the highest level of recognition — 35% — of any human trafficking campaign in the area. Research also indicated that awareness of the risks of victimization increased by more than 10% after the campaign, and recognition of the U.S.'s anti-human trafficking role increased by 21%.
- DHS's CBP produced informational "tear cards," "shoe cards," and posters intended for at-risk populations and concerned citizens. These materials connect potential victims to crisis support and sustained social services. CBP officers and agents distributed the "tear cards" to select individuals at ports of entry and Border Patrol stations. Tear cards are available in English, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, French, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, and Indonesian. Posters containing information about human trafficking are also displayed at ports of entry and Border Patrol stations. CBP distributes discreet "shoe cards" containing the 24-hour hotline to the NHTRC via victim service providers and faith-based organizations. The shoe card can be broken into pieces along perforated lines so that a victim can carry the NHTRC telephone number discreetly on an unmarked card. Shoe cards are available in English, Spanish and Korean.
- DHS's ICE continued the "Hidden In Plain Sight" campaign by placing human trafficking awareness advertisements in foreign language and ethnic newspapers in 24 SAC office cities. The advertisement appeared in Spanish, Korean, Chinese, and Thai language newspapers, as well as several English language papers whose target audiences are the Filipino and Asian-Pacific Islander communities. These languages were chosen because the primary countries of origin for U.S. certified victims are Mexico, Guatemala, Philippines, Thailand, Korea, and China. The human trafficking advertisement was placed in 50 different newspapers with a combined circulation of 1.97 million per issue. It ran once a week for four weeks in the daily and weekly papers and once in the monthly papers.
- In February 2010, DHS's USCIS published the pamphlet "Immigration Options for Victims of Crimes" for state and local law enforcement and health care providers, recognizing that police officers, doctors and nurses may often be the first to come into contact with trafficking victims. USCIS distributed the new pamphlet and the "Immigration Remedies for Trafficking Victims" pamphlet at outreach events and also placed them on the USCIS public website. These pamphlets describe immigration relief available to trafficking victims, including the T and U visas, and have been translated into Spanish, Chinese, and Russian.

- DOS's Wilberforce pamphlet, described above, which was designed to provide recipients of visas in certain visa classes vulnerable to trafficking with information on their rights and resources, has now been translated into six languages, including Spanish, Russian, and Arabic.

*Recommendation #31:* Enhance collaboration between government agencies and nongovernmental and private sector partners. Explore new options for virtual collaboration, communication, and information management offered by web 2.0 technologies.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS's newly launched Blue Campaign, described above, facilitated coordination with external stakeholders by consolidating resources, harmonizing messaging, and instituting biannual stakeholder engagement meetings. The first meeting took place in July 2010 with more than 100 participants from government, victim-services, and private sector organizations. The Blue Campaign also established a dedicated mailbox — BlueCampaign@dhs.gov — for stakeholders to submit suggestions, questions, or concerns and to order Blue Campaign materials.
- DHS's Blue Campaign developed for the first time a cross-component DHS human trafficking website, available at <http://www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking>, to consolidate departmental resources on human trafficking and provide a one-stop shop for stakeholders and the general public. Visitors to the website can browse DHS and interagency anti-human trafficking resources, including trainings, toolkits, and downloadable pamphlets and posters; find state and local anti-human trafficking organizations using the State and Local Database; and sign up for the Daily Human Trafficking and Smuggling Report produced every weekday by the DHS Open Source Enterprise.
- DHS's Blue Campaign piloted a human trafficking group on the DHS civic engagement website, OurBorder.ning.com. Members of the group, which is open to any interested stakeholder, engaged in online discussion with DHS employees, posed questions, and received updates on anti-trafficking developments from DHS. Lessons learned from the pilot project informed DHS's plans to further involve the public in the Blue Campaign via social media in FY 2011.
- DHS's Private Sector Office developed a virtual toolkit of the Department's anti-human trafficking resources for distribution to businesses across the nation. The toolkit was distributed to thousands of employers, focusing on those in the lodging, transportation, entertainment, agricultural, manufacturing, and construction industries.
- DHS's USCIS held national quarterly stakeholder meetings to solicit feedback, answer questions, and hear the concerns of immigration service providers, including NGOs and immigration attorneys. These meetings allowed USCIS to stay connected to those who come into contact with, and provide services to, victims of trafficking and violence, which enhances USCIS's ability to perform effective outreach and stay current on the issues

affecting victims and service providers. The information shared during these engagements informs USCIS's activities and future initiatives.

- DHS's ICE established a centralized email resource — ICEHumanTrafficking.HelpDesk@dhs.gov — for law enforcement, NGOs, and service providers to contact human trafficking experts with questions, comments, or concerns. ICE's HSTU monitors the mailbox and is responsible for responding to submitted questions.
- On June 3, 2010, DHS's ICE OIA hosted a meeting of the ICE OIA Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Liaison Working Group that drew participation from representatives from over a dozen NGOs, CBP, and the ICE Office of Domestic Operations. The goal of the working group is to further encourage communication and interaction between ICE and the NGO community. During the meeting, the USG representatives, international organizations, and NGO partners shared information regarding their activities to combat forced labor and trafficking in persons. The working group meets approximately every six months.
- G/TIP partnered with the International Business Leaders Forum on an innovative initiative to provide relevant work- and life-skills in at least 15 hospitality specialties and one-to-one mentoring support to trafficking survivors in at least 13 hotel sites in Brazil, Vietnam, and Mexico. The initiative integrates human trafficking survivors into the Youth Career Initiative, a six-month educational program encompassing participating hotels that include Marriott, Sheraton, and the InterContinental.
- Two U.S.-based nonprofit organizations funded by G/TIP worked to develop strategic tools to evaluate what companies are doing to eliminate modern slavery in their supply chains in a way that is accessible to consumers. The Fair Trade Fund continued to develop an online tool and mobile application to measure an individual's "slavery footprint," as quantified by the individual's consumption of items tainted by forced labor. The International Labor Rights Forum worked to develop an easy reference guide for consumers known as Free2Work that rates products and companies based on their policies related to forced labor. The Forum examined best practices in eradicating slavery from corporate supply chains and resources for companies.

*Recommendation #32:* Clarify the relationship between migrant workers and human trafficking.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DOJ's HTPU brought forced labor prosecutions of defendants who abused migrant workers and H2A agricultural visa holders. *E.g., U.S. v. Orian, et al.* (Hawaii); *U.S. v. Ceneus, et al.* (Florida).

*Recommendation #33:* Provide greater USG leadership in promoting new anti-trafficking initiatives within multilateral organizations and increase interagency collaboration to promote that leadership.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS's Blue Campaign, under the leadership of the Secretary's Senior Counselor, regularly collaborated with interagency partners to promote new anti-human trafficking initiatives and engaged with numerous multilateral organizations, including the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), INTERPOL, the United Nations (UN), and the International Labour Organization. For example, DHS engaged with the RCM to solicit member feedback on human trafficking training needs in RCM countries using a bilingual survey developed by training experts at FLETC. ICE used the survey results to inform the content of its Americas Conference on Trafficking in Persons, Forced Child Labor, and Child Sex Tourism, whose participants included representatives from RCM member states.
- G/TIP worked with other agencies to solicit their input during negotiations on an Organization of American States *Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2010-2012* and on a UN General Assembly *Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons*.
- G/TIP participated in a U.S. delegation, led by DOL, to the annual International Labour Conference (ILC) as the ILC considered a new convention concerning labor rights for domestic workers (which was subsequently adopted as ILO Convention 189 on June 16, 2011).
- G/TIP engaged with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and actively participated in the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons, which focused on domestic servitude.
- G/TIP organized the visit to the U.S. in July 2010 of the OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, who met with key USG agencies involved in combating human trafficking.

*Recommendation #34:* Conduct regular SPOG briefings for agency principals as they prepare for international meetings to ensure maximum effectiveness in communicating USG counter-trafficking policies.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- G/TIP served as a resource for drafting talking points and providing consistent messaging overseas across USG agencies. G/TIP facilitated meetings between foreign government officials and interagency colleagues by briefing USG officials and coordinating messaging on human trafficking in advance. In addition, G/TIP organized a series of meetings in July 2010 for various members of the SPOG and OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Maria Grazia Giammarinaro.

*Recommendation #35:* Conduct briefings on the Annual Trafficking in Persons Report and its impact for USG entities that train and have contact with foreign governments.

FY 2010 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- G/TIP organized two regional seminars for DOS reporting officers posted overseas, one in Bangkok in December 2009 (for the East Asia and Pacific and South and Central Asia regions), and one in Cairo in January 2010 (for the Middle East and East Africa). These regional seminars provided reporting officers and locally engaged staff working on TIP issues at U.S. diplomatic missions across the regions with an understanding of the scope of human trafficking in those regions. These seminars brought together federal and regional partners, multilateral representatives, and members of civil society to address practical ways to increase the effectiveness of mission engagement with host governments. The seminar in Bangkok addressed an audience of 50 reporting officers and locally engaged staff, while 32 officers and staff from 22 posts attended the Cairo seminar.
- DOS's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement and G/TIP provided a one-hour anti-trafficking awareness training as part of a broader pre-deployment training for U.S. civilian police, corrections officers, and rule of law advisors assigned to post-conflict countries. The anti-trafficking training included country-specific trafficking information derived from the TIP Report. In FY 2010, the Department trained approximately 625 candidates from 12 programs going to seven countries.

### **III. FY 2011 Recommendations**

To effectively rescue victims and combat human trafficking both in the U.S. and abroad, USG agencies recommended the following actions during FY 2011:

- Enhance recognition and ability to meet the needs of all trafficking victims, regardless of national origin, including intensive case management for U.S. citizens, as appropriate.
- Address barriers that lead to confusion regarding victim identification in investigative processes.
- Enhance the parity of services, including intensive case management, provided to U.S. citizen, lawful permanent residents, and foreign national victims of trafficking, particularly children.
- Examine the efficacy of federally funded services provided to victims of trafficking who have received certification.
- Increase the engagement of Federal Departments, agencies, and offices that work with vulnerable populations, directly or through contractors or grantees, to train those persons interacting with these populations to recognize indicators of human trafficking and to respond appropriately.
- Increase awareness among Federal, State, and local officials of their obligation under the TVPRA 2008 to notify HHS upon discovery that a foreign national who is under 18 years of age may be a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons.

- Promote an understanding of law enforcement roles in protecting victims applying for immigration benefits and completion of the I-914 Supplement B and I-918 Supplement B forms, and expand efforts to disseminate this understanding nationally.
- Train state and local law enforcement to recognize indicators of human trafficking and provide guidance to them on how to begin an investigation.
- Train the federal acquisitions workforce to recognize the indicators of human trafficking and on the Federal Acquisition Regulation to combat human trafficking (48 C.F.R. 52.222-50).
- Create online human trafficking training courses for government personnel to enhance their capacity to recognize indicators of human trafficking during the course of their work.
- Increase the capacity of HHS's Unaccompanied Refugee Minor program to meet the needs of trafficked minors, including available bed space, language capacity, cultural competency, and support for foster care placements on issues regarding victimization and trauma.
- Enhance support for victim family reunification efforts, both for victims who have family members in the country of origin who want to be reunited with the victim in the U.S. and for victims who wish to repatriate to their home country.
- Intensify the role of DOL and the EEOC nationwide and within anti-trafficking task forces to address the full continuum of exploitation, including through civil and administrative actions when appropriate.
- Convene state and local actors to determine how to disaggregate data collected about prostitution in order to differentiate between data collected about purchasers of commercial sex and persons in prostitution.
- Each USG agency will further review what data it collects and coordinate this effort across agencies in order to enhance information-sharing, streamline information-gathering, and reduce both data gaps and overlaps.
- Incorporate human trafficking in training and technical assistance projects to federal grantees who work with crime victims, runaway and homeless youth, immigrants, and other populations where providers may encounter trafficking victims.
- Examine the impact of trafficking on American Indian and Alaska Native communities and develop strategies for ensuring coordination with tribal justice systems and providing services to victims as appropriate.
- Increase the extent to which anti-trafficking messages and trafficking victim protections are incorporated into existing USG programs for transient and vulnerable populations,

including runaways, unaccompanied minors, migrant workers, and workers in low-wage industries.

- Enhance outreach and partnerships with the private sector in an effort to change practices and behaviors, including reducing demand for commercial sex and along the supply chain, that may contribute to or perpetuate other contributing factors to trafficking in persons.
- Within each federal department, create a single webpage consolidating the department's human trafficking information and resources for ease of reference.
- Continue and strengthen efforts to spread awareness, both in the U.S. and abroad, about human trafficking indicators so that human trafficking cases may be more readily identified and more human trafficking victims may be rescued.
- Develop strategies to identify and overcome obstacles to identifying, investigating, and prosecuting human trafficking cases in specific locations across the Nation.
- Increase coordination and collaboration between headquarters components and field offices to enhance the identification and investigation of human trafficking cases.

#### **IV. Benefits and Services Given Domestically to Trafficking Victims**

The success of USG efforts to combat TIP domestically hinges on pursuing a victim-centered approach. All USG agencies are committed to providing victims with access to the services and benefits provided by the TVPA. Because the ability of aliens to access government benefits had been curtailed by federal legislation since 1996,<sup>5</sup> the TVPA created a mechanism for allowing certain non-citizen trafficking victims to access benefits and services from which they might otherwise be barred. The funds provided under the TVPA by the federal government for direct services to victims are dedicated to assist non-U.S. citizen victims and may not be used to assist U.S. citizen victims. While U.S. citizen victims are statutorily eligible for other federal crime victim benefits and public benefit entitlement programs, there is currently little data to assess the extent to which U.S. citizen trafficking victims are accessing the benefits for which they are eligible.

Under sections 107(b)(1) and (b)(2) of the TVPA, various federal agencies must extend some existing benefits to trafficking victims and are authorized to provide grants to effectuate such assistance. The section below details the activities of HHS, DOJ, DHS, DOS, DOL, and the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) to implement sections 107(b) and 107(c) of the TVPA.

##### **A. Department of Health and Human Services**

The TVPA designated HHS as the agency responsible for helping foreign trafficking victims become eligible to receive benefits and services so they can rebuild their lives safely in the U.S. The HHS Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division (ATIP) in the Office of Refugee

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<sup>5</sup> Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity and Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L. 104-193, 110 Stat. 2105.

Resettlement within HHS ACF performs the following service-related activities under the TVPA: (1) issues certifications to non-U.S. citizen, non-lawful permanent resident adult victims of human trafficking who are willing to assist in the investigation and prosecution of a trafficking crime and have received CP or made a bona fide application for a T Visa that was not denied; (2) issues Eligibility Letters to non-U.S. citizen, non-lawful permanent resident child victims of human trafficking (*i.e.*, minors); (3) provides services and case management to foreign victims of trafficking through a network of service providers across the U.S.; and (4) builds capacity nationally through training and technical assistance and operation of the NHTRC.

## 1. Certifications and Letters of Eligibility

Section 107(b)(1)(E) of the TVPA, as amended, provides that the HHS Secretary, after consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, may certify an adult victim of a severe form of trafficking who: (1) is willing to assist in every reasonable way in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of TIP, or who is unable to cooperate due to physical or psychological trauma; and (2) has made a bona fide application for a visa under Section 101(a)(15)(T) of the Immigration and Nationality Act that has not been denied; or is a person whose continued presence in the U.S. the AG and the Secretary of Homeland Security are ensuring in order to effectuate prosecution of traffickers in persons. The TVPA authorizes the “certification” of adult victims to receive certain federally funded benefits and services, such as cash assistance, medical care, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly “food stamps”), and housing. HHS notifies an adult victim of trafficking of his or her eligibility for benefits and services by means of a “Certification Letter.” Although not required to receive HHS certification, a child who is found to be a trafficking victim receives an “Eligibility Letter” from HHS to obtain the same types of benefits and services. Moreover, upon receipt of credible information that an alien child who is seeking assistance may have been subjected to a severe form of trafficking in persons, HHS can issue an “Interim Assistance Letter” providing the child interim eligibility for benefits and services for up to 90 days, during which time HHS will determine the child’s eligibility for long-term assistance.

In 2001, the HHS Secretary delegated the authority to conduct human trafficking victim certification activities to the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, who in turn re-delegated this authority in 2002, to the Director of ORR. On March 23, 2009, the HHS Secretary delegated the authority to provide interim assistance to potential child trafficking victims to the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, who further delegated this authority on April 10, 2009, to the Director of ORR. In FY 2010, ORR issued 449 Certification Letters to adults and 92 Eligibility Letters to children, for a total of 541 letters issued. Additionally, ORR issued 12 Interim Assistance Letters to children, seven of whom later received Eligibility Letters.

Of the victims certified in FY 2010, 55 percent were male, compared to 47 percent in FY 2009, 45 percent in FY 2008, 30 percent in FY 2007, and six percent in FY 2006. Overall, 78 percent of all victims certified in FY 2010 were victims of labor trafficking, 12 percent were victims of sex trafficking, and 10 percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking. All victims of sex trafficking and all victims of both labor and sex trafficking were female. In

comparison, 59 percent of child victims who received Eligibility Letters in FY 2010 were female compared with 66 percent in FY 2009. Twenty-nine percent of child victims who received Eligibility Letters were victims of sex trafficking (compared with 38 percent in FY 2009), 62 percent were victims of labor trafficking (up from 56 percent), and nine percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking (up from six percent).

The following chart shows the number of Certification and Eligibility letters provided to adults and children for FYs 2001-2010:

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Children</b>	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Total</b>
2001	4	194	<b>198</b>
2002	18	81	<b>99</b>
2003	6	145	<b>151</b>
2004	16	147	<b>163</b>
2005	34	197	<b>231</b>
2006	20	214	<b>234</b>
2007	33	270	<b>303</b>
2008	31	286	<b>317</b>
2009	50	330	<b>380</b>
2010	92	449	<b>541</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>2313</b>	<b>2617</b>

In FY 2010, Certification and Eligibility letters were provided to victims or their representatives in 35 states, the District of Columbia, and Saipan. Certified victims came from 47 countries in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Europe.

The following chart depicts the top 10 countries of origin of adult victims who received Certification Letters in FY 2010:

<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b># of victims</b>	<b>% of total<sup>6</sup></b>
Thailand	95	21
India	90	20
Mexico	46	10
Philippines	37	8
Haiti	31	7
Honduras	24	5
El Salvador	19	4
Dominican Republic	16	4
Guatemala	13	3
Peru	9	2

<sup>6</sup> Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

The following chart depicts the top five countries of origin of child victims who received Eligibility Letters in FY 2010:

Country of Origin	# of victims	% of total <sup>7</sup>
Mexico	30	33
Honduras	27	30
Guatemala	12	13
El Salvador	9	10
China	8	9

Certification should not be equated with victim identification. HHS grantees and contractors work with trafficking victims at every stage of the victim identification process, from initial contact with suspected victims who might not be ready to work with law enforcement or fully relate their experiences to service providers, to helping certified victims rebuild their lives with the help of federally funded benefits. Factors such as language, safety concerns, and psychological and physical trauma present significant barriers to victims coming forward. Once they do, these individuals rely on highly trained social service providers, attorneys, and law enforcement agents to help them navigate through the certification process. Other foreign-born victims may elect to return to their country of origin without seeking any benefits in the U.S. HHS provides victims identified by its nongovernmental partners with an array of services that will assist them in the pursuit of certification, should they choose to cooperate with law enforcement and receive the full benefits available to them under the TVPA.

## 2. Per Capita Services and Case Management

ORR has used both contracts and grants to create a network of service organizations available to assist victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons. In FY 2010, ORR continued a contract with the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) to provide comprehensive case management and support services to foreign adult and child victims of human trafficking. Through this contract, ORR has streamlined support services to help victims gain access to shelter and job training, and provided a mechanism for victims to receive vital emergency services prior to receiving certification.

USCCB provides these services to pre-certified and certified victims on a per capita reimbursement basis via subcontractors throughout the country and in U.S. territorial possessions. During FY 2010, USCCB subcontracted with 17 new agencies and ended the fiscal year with 111 subcontracted agencies and capacity to serve victims in 133 locations. Subcontractors provided services in 35 states in 73 different locations during FY 2010.

During FY 2010, a total of 1,027 individual clients received case management services through a per capita services contract, an increase of 29.5 percent over the previous year. This number included 333 clients who received services before certification (pre-certified), 347 clients who received services after certification, and 147 family members (spouse, children, or

<sup>7</sup> Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

other dependents) who received services. Included in the overall number are 200 clients who received services both before and after certification.

Type of Services	Number of Clients
Prior to certification (pre-certified)	333
Post-certification	347
Pre- and post-certification	200

During FY 2010, 90 percent of all clients served under the contract were adults and 10 percent were children, while 57 percent of the clients were male and 43 percent were female.

Type of Victim	Number (percent) <sup>8</sup>
Labor Trafficking	713 (81 percent)
Sex Trafficking	84 (9.5 percent)
Sex and Labor Trafficking	83 (9.5 percent)

The per capita contract also provides training and technical assistance to subcontractors on service provision, case management, program management, criminal justice and immigration processes, and mental health. Additionally, the contract provides outreach and additional training to other entities and organizations on human trafficking, operations of the contract, and victim services. During FY 2010, the contract provided training to 1,950 participants and technical assistance to 2,160 individuals in 43 states and 108 locations.

### 3. Foreign Child Trafficking Victims

#### a. HHS Service Provision

The TVPRA 2008 made several changes and enhancements to protection and safety assessments for unaccompanied alien children in the U.S. at the time of apprehension, as well as during temporary placement and repatriation. The TVPRA 2008 also gave the HHS Secretary new authority to provide interim assistance to non-U.S. citizen, non-lawful permanent resident children (under 18) who may have been subjected to a severe form of TIP.

Under the TVPRA 2008, the HHS Secretary has “exclusive authority” to determine if a child is eligible, on an interim basis, for assistance available under federal law to foreign child victims of trafficking. This provision authorizes the HHS Secretary to make a foreign child in the U.S. eligible for interim assistance (*i.e.*, the same benefits available to refugee children) when there is credible information that the child may have been subjected to a severe form of TIP. Under this provision, HHS provides notification to DOJ and DHS of the interim assistance determination. Interim assistance could last up to 120 days. During this interim period, the HHS Secretary, after consultation with the AG, the DHS Secretary, and NGOs with expertise on victims of trafficking, is required to determine eligibility for long-term assistance for child victims of trafficking.

<sup>8</sup> Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

In FY 2010, ORR received Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval of a new information collection form, the *Request for Assistance for Child Victims of Human Trafficking*, which provides services providers, attorneys, and others who are assisting potential alien child victims of trafficking with a clear means to request assistance for those children. A link to the form is available on the *Rescue & Restore* campaign website at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking>. In addition, ORR also published a Fact Sheet on Child Eligibility and State Letter #10-05 to State Refugee Coordinators, anti-trafficking coalitions and task forces, and other interested parties on the subject of “Requesting Assistance for Child Victims of Human Trafficking.” The State Letter describes the process by which an individual may request eligibility for federally funded assistance for an alien child who may have been subjected to a severe form of TIP.

Unaccompanied alien children (children without lawful immigration status who are without a parent or legal guardian in the U.S. who is available to provide care and physical custody) who are trafficking victims may be referred to HHS’s Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program, which is administered by ORR. The URM program establishes legal responsibility for these children, under State law, to ensure that unaccompanied children receive the full range of assistance, care, and services available to all foster children in the State. A legal authority is designated to act in place of the child’s unavailable parent(s). Safe reunification of children with their parents or other appropriate adult relatives is encouraged. The program offers a variety of care levels to meet children’s individual needs, including licensed foster care homes, therapeutic group homes, residential treatment centers, and independent living programs. Other services include food, clothing, and medical care; independent living skills training; educational support; English language training; career/college counseling and training; mental health services; assistance adjusting immigration status; cultural activities; recreational opportunities; support for social integration; and cultural and religious preservation.

ORR, through the Division of Unaccompanied Children’s Services (DUCS), funds a network of shelters, group homes, and foster care programs to provide services for unaccompanied alien children. Children referred to the program are screened for potential trafficking concerns and, where credible information is found, assessed for eligibility for benefits, including referral to the URM program, and referred to federal law enforcement for possible investigation of the case. In many cases, pro bono attorneys refer the children for a trafficking eligibility letter.

#### b. Child Protection Team

Two ATIP Child Protection Specialists provide case coordination for child trafficking victims brought to ORR’s attention and play a key role in facilitating the issuance of all Eligibility Letters, conducting foster care referrals to the URM program where appropriate, and conducting family reunification and safe return and reintegration referrals to the International Organization for Migration’s trafficking program. These specialists also provide guidance on special considerations for trafficking victims placed in URM programs around the country, such as safety planning, victim rights in criminal prosecutions, referrals to immigration legal services, and emancipation issues. These ATIP specialists also provide victim identification and victim

care training and technical assistance to ORR shelter staff as well as community-based programs and federal law enforcement.

In FY 2010, ATIP conducted five on-site training workshops on victim identification and victim care to ORR shelter staff in California and Texas, and a webinar training for all Arizona DUCS care providers. The workshops trained direct-care staff on (1) the federal definition of human trafficking; (2) overcoming barriers to identifying child victims; (3) accessing benefits and services for victims; and (4) providing specialized care and safety planning for trafficked children. ORR also provided a webinar training session for DUCS Field Coordinators, and ATIP Child Protection Specialists regularly consult with DUCS case management staff regarding cases referred and screening and identification methods employed by DUCS facilities. During FY 2010, ORR/DUCS screened approximately 8,300 unaccompanied alien children for trafficking. As a result of these and other efforts, the identification of child victims by ORR care providers continued to increase, and 42 trafficked children identified by ORR received URM approval letters for placement into the URM program.

Through ORR, HHS continued its cooperation with DHS's ICE to enable prompt identification of and assistance to potential child trafficking victims. In FY 2010, ATIP Child Protection Specialists trained new ICE victim assistance coordinators from offices in Detroit, New York, Miami, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Atlanta, San Antonio, El Paso, and Houston on special considerations for child trafficking victims. In addition to frequent interactions with federal and local law enforcement on particular cases of potential trafficking, these specialists use other opportunities to establish linkages with law enforcement. Through briefings and presentations, ATIP discusses the identification of trafficking concerns in children, policies and procedures on reporting those concerns to ORR, and ORR programs to provide safe placements for unaccompanied child trafficking victims. For example, at the request of an ICE agent, an ATIP specialist provided a briefing on ORR's resources for child trafficking victims to the Phoenix Anti-Trafficking Task Force. In Long Beach, California, an ATIP specialist and an ICE victim services coordinator jointly conducted a briefing to discuss how child victims move through the ORR Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) system once ICE has identified them.

ATIP Child Protection Specialists also provided specialized victim identification and victim care training to multidisciplinary teams serving child trafficking victims identified in the community (*i.e.*, not in federal custody) in such areas as service to child victims of trafficking, as well as the development and integration of a comprehensive child welfare response to child trafficking in State and regional agency protocols. During FY 2010, HHS conducted targeted outreach to child welfare officials and providers advising child welfare officials in Illinois, Maryland, Texas, and Washington, D.C. The Child Protection Specialists presented information on an eligible child's ability to pursue various programs available to him or her, as well as the repatriation option if the child chooses to pursue such an option.

#### c. ORR Associate Director for Child Welfare

ORR's Associate Director for Child Welfare oversees and promotes child welfare practices in ORR's child-serving programs, including efforts by ATIP to increase identification

of child trafficking victims and improve capacity to care for unaccompanied children. In FY 2010, the Associate Director provided case consultation to ATIP’s Child Protection Team.

#### 4. National Human Trafficking Resource Center

In September 2010, ORR awarded a three-year grant to Polaris Project, a leading anti-trafficking NGO, to operate the NHTRC. HHS has funded Polaris Project to operate the NHTRC since 2007. NHTRC is a dedicated, toll-free, U.S. national telephone hotline (1-888-373-7888) that provides emergency assistance 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and every day of the year. NHTRC provides service referrals for victims, refers tips to law enforcement agents, and provides information and training on human trafficking. Polaris Project also operates the NHTRC web portal, <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org>, an online source of resources designed to build the capacity of the anti-trafficking field.

Since ORR provided responsibility for NHTRC to Polaris Project, NHTRC call volume has increased substantially and remains consistently high. In FY 2010, NHTRC received a total of 11,381 calls, a 57 percent increase from the previous fiscal year.

Type of Calls to NHTRC (partial list)	Number of Calls
Crisis calls	121
Tips regarding possible human trafficking	1,173
Requests for general human trafficking information	2,078
Requests for training and technical assistance	382
Requests for victim care referrals	911

Calls referencing potential trafficking situations included the trafficking of foreign nationals, U.S. citizens, and lawful permanent residents — both adults and children. In FY 2010, NHTRC fielded 247 calls about potential situations of labor trafficking, 618 calls about potential situations involving sex trafficking, 33 calls referencing cases involving both sex and labor trafficking situations, and 75 calls where the type of trafficking was not specified by the caller.

During FY 2010, the top five states with the highest call volume were (in order by highest volume) California, Texas, Florida, Illinois, and New York, together comprising 48 percent of the calls where the caller’s State was known. NHTRC conducted 86 percent of calls in English, 12 percent of calls in Spanish, and two percent of calls in other languages. The top ten languages other than English and Spanish were (in order by highest volume) Russian, Mandarin Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, Thai, Turkish, Farsi, Hindi, Amharic, and Punjabi. Spanish and Russian-speaking callers spoke directly with bilingual NHTRC Call Specialists, and in four percent of calls, the NHTRC Call Specialists communicated with callers in other languages through a private tele-interpreting service, Certified Languages International.

In FY 2010, more than a quarter of the total calls placed to NHTRC required follow-up after the call had ended. One of the most important and complex forms of follow-up, and one of the NHTRC’s central functions, is to facilitate timely reports and referrals to appropriate law enforcement and social services entities. A total of 499 cases resulted in a direct report to law enforcement, which included members of the DOJ-BJA Human Trafficking Task Forces, DOJ’s

HTPU, the FBI Civil Rights Division, ICE Investigations Headquarters, the FBI Crimes Against Children Unit and Innocence Lost Task Forces, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, as well as State and local law enforcement. In 4,344 cases, NHTRC provided callers with referrals to anti-trafficking, domestic violence, sexual assault, runaway and homeless youth, and immigrant advocacy organizations for diverse social services, the most common of which included emergency and transitional shelter, comprehensive case management, legal services, mental health care, and employment services.

NHTRC also provides 24/7 responses to email tips and inquiries. In FY 2010, NHTRC received 753 emails, which included tips regarding potential trafficking (20 percent), requests for general information (41 percent), requests for training and technical assistance (19 percent), and requests for victim care referrals (7 percent).

In addition to responding to calls and e-mails regarding potential trafficking, NHTRC is a premier source for anti-trafficking educational materials, promising practices, and training opportunities. In FY 2010, the NHTRC received 17,247 unique visitors to its web portal at <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org>. The most visited sections were the Online Resources and the Types of Training sections. Highest visitor rates were from California, Florida, Texas, New York, and Washington, D.C.

NHTRC received information regarding the outcomes of 249 cases, approximately 39 percent of the total cases reported by NHTRC to law enforcement agencies and service organizations. Investigations were opened in 77 cases; in 29 cases potential victims of human trafficking were located, removed from the trafficking situation, and/or received services. In seven cases, potential traffickers were located, charged with a crime, arrested, and/or convicted.

The following vignettes highlight examples of successful case outcomes that have resulted from strong partnerships between NHTRC and local referral and reporting contacts. These vignettes<sup>9</sup> also provide unique examples of the ways in which callers learn about the NHTRC hotline:

A mother and her young son were approached by a woman in distress in a grocery store parking lot. The woman spoke limited English, but was able to convey that she needed help. She gave the mother a pamphlet she had received with her work visa, which included the NHTRC hotline number. The mother assisted the woman in calling NHTRC from her cell phone. The woman explained that she had come to the U.S. from Nicaragua to work for a family from Venezuela. Due to poor working conditions, extremely long hours, threats, and lack of payment for her work, she had tried to escape once before. However, the family had found her, taken her back to the house, and physically abused her. The woman had no place to stay and was worried that her employers would find her again and bring her back to their house. The woman was afraid for her safety but initially unsure about contacting law enforcement, fearing that they would bring her back to her employers. The NHTRC Call Specialist helped the

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<sup>9</sup> Names, locations, and other identifying information have been changed to preserve the confidentiality of the populations served by NHTRC.

woman explore her options and explained that the NHTRC had specific law enforcement contacts trained to understand human trafficking. With the woman's consent, the NHTRC contacted a local task force and service provider to help secure social services and ensure her safety. Law enforcement picked the woman up and brought her to the service provider, where she received shelter, case management, and counseling. Law enforcement also opened an investigation based on the NHTRC's report.

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A woman named Naomi called the NHTRC hotline from Kansas City, Missouri. Naomi had met her pimp when she was 19 years old and had been with him for almost 9 years. She became increasingly afraid of her pimp and felt that his violence was escalating. She expressed to a client her desire to leave her situation, and he gave her the NHTRC hotline number which he located online. Naomi had been left alone in her hotel room by her pimp for several hours while she met with clients, and during this time she called the hotline. When Naomi contacted the NHTRC, she asked for assistance getting out of the situation and indicated that she wanted to meet with law enforcement because of her safety concerns and desire to report the pimp. The NHTRC Call Specialist arranged a conference call connecting Naomi with a law enforcement agent who went to the hotel and helped her to safely leave the situation. Naomi was also provided with referrals to local service organizations for long-term resources and assistance.

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A young man named Antonio came to California from Central America on an H-2A visa<sup>10</sup> to pick fruit with several other young men. All the workers were housed together in a small, isolated building near the fields where they worked. Aside from being transported to the fields each day, the workers were not allowed to leave the property. Food was brought to them by the crew leader who charged them unreasonably high prices. The workers were expected to work on weekends for no pay, and were also charged for their housing. When Antonio approached the crew leader about these violations, the crew leader was verbally abusive. Because the crew leader had taken his passport, Antonio was afraid to try to leave. Antonio became increasingly frustrated about having to work so many hours. He talked with some of the other workers, who indicated that they also wanted to leave but were afraid since the crew leaders threatened to have them deported if they stopped working. During one of the infrequent phone calls Antonio was allowed to make to his family, he explained his situation to them and they arranged for Antonio to stay with a relative in California. Antonio left the farm. The relative had seen the NHTRC hotline on a television program and encouraged Antonio to call to request legal resources. Antonio was still afraid to involve law enforcement as he was not able to retrieve his documents before he left, but he agreed to speak with a local organization that could advise him of his legal rights and conduct outreach to the rest of the workers. The NHTRC helped Antonio connect with legal services, and the service provider was able to help other workers safely exit the situation.

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<sup>10</sup> The H-2A visa program enables agricultural employers to bring nonimmigrant foreign workers to the U.S. to perform temporary or seasonal agricultural labor or services.

A law enforcement officer and his colleagues responded to a report that commercial sex was occurring at a residential building. After arriving at the scene, the officer became suspicious that the situation involved potential trafficking. Multiple people at the house were arrested, some of whom the officer suspected were potential controllers. The officer also believed that an adult woman who was arrested was a potential sex trafficking victim. The officer had attended a training conducted by a local anti-trafficking organization, and recognized many potential trafficking indicators. Due to language issues, the officer was not able to speak with the woman, who was originally from Panama. The officer contacted the NHTRC to report the situation and seek resources for the potential victim. The NHTRC helped the potential victim connect with a local Spanish-speaking service provider who served as a victim advocate. The NHTRC also reported the situation to a specialized human trafficking task force, and the task force connected with the officer to address the investigative piece of the case.

## 5. HHS In-Reach Campaign

In FY 2010, HHS continued the ATIP In-Reach Campaign, which was formally launched in FY 2007 to educate the HHS community on the issue of human trafficking and to increase HHS's agency-wide response to modern-day slavery. The goals of the In-Reach Campaign are to increase domestic and foreign trafficking victim identification and service provision in the U.S.; encourage and improve collaboration within HHS programs so that HHS is a better resource for victims, as well as for federal staff, grantees, and contractors serving them; and to map, strengthen, and streamline HHS service provision for domestic and foreign trafficking victims.

At one event, HHS participants heard from Suzanna Tiapula, Director of the National District Attorney's Association's National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse, regarding her experiences working with trafficked populations from a variety of backgrounds. The event provided an opportunity for participants to examine how the unique cultural and social aspects within American Indian communities and other native populations may significantly impact the effectiveness of the participants' programs when working with this population.

ACF's Administration for Native Americans (ANA) organized a Tribal Resource Day for Tribal Leaders as part of the annual Tribal Consultation. As part of the Tribal Resource Day, ANA provided an opportunity for tribal leaders to learn more about human trafficking, its potential impact on their tribal communities, and how ACF programs and resources might be leveraged to help create comprehensive community programs that address the impact of trafficking on their communities.

Identifying an easy and cost-effective way to increase HHS grantees' ability to recognize trafficking indicators and respond appropriately, ACF now inserts a brochure on human trafficking in all ORR grant award mailings. The *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* public awareness campaign brochures are designed to help social service providers understand the nature of human trafficking, recognize trafficking indicators, and help connect potential victims to appropriate support and protection.

During FY 2010, HHS began development of an ACF Regional Capacity Campaign. The Regional Capacity Campaign intends to establish a partnership between the 10 HHS Regional Offices and the ATIP regional anti-trafficking grantees, other *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* voluntary coalitions, and trafficking crime victim service providers. This partnership is anticipated to provide better coordination for training, education, and public awareness opportunities that address each region's unique anti-human trafficking needs, as well as increase integration of trafficking-related trainings into existing regional health and human service program operations. This partnership will increase the capacity of communities to respond to the needs of TIP victims by training and linking HHS-supported health and human service providers to anti-trafficking case management providers and coalitions in specific states and regions.

## 6. Trafficking Studies

During FY 2010, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation published a *Study of HHS Programs Serving Human Trafficking Victims* that was finalized at the end of FY 2009. The study was developed to identify how HHS programs are currently addressing the needs of victims of human trafficking, including domestic victims (*i.e.*, citizens and lawful permanent residents), with a priority focus on domestic youth. The project was designed to provide information to help HHS design and implement effective programs and services that help trafficking victims overcome the trauma and injuries they have suffered, regain their dignity, and become self-sufficient. Components of the published study include Issue Briefs, a Final Report, and a comprehensive Literature Review, all of which can be found at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/HumanTrafficking/index.shtml>. This site also provides a short summary overview of the project.

### B. Department of Justice

#### 1. Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance

BJA began the Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Initiative in 2004. The Initiative is a collaborative effort with OJP's OVC. BJA made 18 awards to law enforcement agencies to form victim-centered human trafficking task forces in 2004, 14 additional awards for a three-year period in 2005, 10 additional awards for a three-year period in 2006, with a final three additional awards for new task forces in 2008. The awards were for a three-year period.

In FY 2010, the Upper Midwest Community Policing Institute convened two focus groups comprised of subject matter experts from the field, representatives of current task forces, victims' services representatives, concerned stakeholders, and federal partners. The 41 focus group members were tasked to reexamine the task force strategy used to identify, rescue, and restore victims of human trafficking; conduct human trafficking investigations; prosecute those who traffic in human persons, and determine whether supporting task forces is the best method to meet the goals of identifying and rescuing TIP victims in accordance with the TVPA and its reauthorizations. The focus group was asked to make specific recommendations for future strategies, practices, and sustainment support to address human trafficking. The recommendations formed the foundation for the FY 2010 BJA/OVC joint solicitation creating the Enhanced Collaborative Task Force Model.

The Enhanced Collaborative Task Force Model sought to update the DOJ multidisciplinary anti-human trafficking task force model for contemporary relevance and incorporate the focus group recommendations and lessons learned into the new model. The FY 2010 program also sought to overcome the challenges of prior restrictions limiting task force activities according to victim population by taking a comprehensive approach to combating all forms of trafficking, including sex trafficking and labor trafficking of foreign nationals and U.S. citizens (males and females, adults and minors). A total of six cooperative agreements (three law enforcement agencies and three victim service providers) were awarded.

In addition, in FY 2010 BJA provided supplemental funding for 29 task forces, furnishing all task forces with sufficient funding until the end of FY 2011. There are currently 39 active BJA-funded task forces. This includes the new awards made in FY 2010 (see Appendix A).

In FY 2010, BJA-funded task forces entered into the Human Trafficking Reporting System (HTRS) a total of 750 investigations, within which it was indicated that there were a total of 896 potential victims (201 of these were foreign individuals). Of the 896 potential victims, 188 have been confirmed as actual victims of human trafficking and 118 have been confirmed not to be victims of human trafficking. The remaining 590 individuals identified by the investigations are yet to be classified as victims or non-victims. Out of the 201 identified as potential foreign victims, 35 were confirmed as actual foreign victims of human trafficking and 33 were confirmed not to be victims of human trafficking. The remaining 133 foreign individuals have yet to be identified as victims or non-victims.

## 2. Office for Victims of Crime

### a. Services to Foreign National Victims of Human Trafficking

FY 2010 marked OVC's eighth year administering its Services for Foreign National Victims of Human Trafficking Program. The primary goals of the program are to (1) provide timely, professional, and culturally competent services to foreign national victims of severe forms of human trafficking; and (2) build community capacity in addressing the needs of TIP victims by enhancing interagency collaboration and supporting coordinated victim responses. OVC grantees provide — directly or indirectly — a comprehensive array of services, including intensive case management; medical care; dental care; mental health treatment; sustenance and shelter; translation/interpretation services; legal/immigration assistance; transportation; and other services. These services are provided to male and female victims of sex and labor trafficking.

OVC provided continuation funding in FY 2010 to 31 of 33 grantee organizations serving foreign national victims. Fourteen victim service providers received \$200,000 awards. The remaining 19 providers received \$60,000 awards. Prior to FY 2010, services provided under this program supported only pre-certified victims of human trafficking (non-U.S. and non-lawful permanent resident victims awaiting certification from HHS). Beginning with these grant awards, OVC now allows all of its grantees to support the provision of ongoing case management support and legal assistance for certified victims of human trafficking. This service expansion was intended to help close gaps in the unmet needs of certified victims. The primary

funding stream for certified victims is through HHS; however, funding for case management is limited and the provision of legal assistance is not allowable.

Additionally, OVC continued to support Project REACH — a project of the Justice Resource Institute in Boston, Massachusetts — to provide rapid response mental health consultations for trafficking victims, as well as training and technical assistance for service providers.

### **Fiscal Year 2010 Active OVC-funded Human Trafficking Victim Service Organizations**

Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach, San Francisco, CA  
Ayuda, Washington, D.C.  
Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition, San Diego County, CA  
Catholic Charities, Archdiocese of San Antonio, San Antonio, TX  
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Venice, Venice, FL  
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Rockville Centre, Hicksville, NY  
Catholic Charities of Oregon, Portland, OR  
Catholic Charities, Archdiocese of St. Paul, St. Paul, MN  
City of Indianapolis/Julian Center, Indianapolis, IN  
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, Los Angeles, CA  
Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance, Denver, CO  
Community Service Programs, Inc., Santa Ana, CA (*Enhanced Model*)  
Girls Education and Mentoring Services, New York, New York (*Recovery Act*)  
Guma'Esperansa-Karidat, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands  
Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights, Chicago, IL  
International Institute of Buffalo, Buffalo, NY  
International Institute of Connecticut, Stamford, CT  
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis, St. Louis, MO  
International Rescue Committee, Miami, FL  
International Rescue Committee, Phoenix, AZ  
International Rescue Committee, Seattle, WA  
Justice Resource Institute/Project REACH, Brookline, MA (*National scope project*)  
Metropolitan Battered Women's Program, New Orleans, LA  
Mosaic Family Services, Dallas, TX  
North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Raleigh, NC  
Refugee Services of Texas, Austin, TX  
Safe Horizon, New York, NY  
Safe Horizon, New York, NY (*Domestic Minor Trafficking*)  
SAGE, San Francisco, CA (*Domestic Minor Trafficking*)  
Salvation Army Alaska Division, Anchorage, AK  
Salvation Army, Chicago, IL (*Domestic Minor Trafficking*)  
Salvation Army Family & Community Services, Chicago, IL (*Enhanced Model*)  
Salvation Army Hawaiian and Pacific Island Division, Honolulu, HI (*Grant closed in June 2010*)  
Salvation Army Clark County Command, Las Vegas, NV  
Salvation Army Southern California Division, Los Angeles, CA (for site in Orange Co.)  
Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA  
Seattle Police Department, Seattle, WA (*Recovery Act*)

Sexual Assault Resource Center, Portland, OR (*Recovery Act*)  
Tapestri, Inc., Tucker, GA  
Tides Center, Salt Lake City, UT  
Utah Health & Human Rights Project, Salt Lake City, UT  
World Relief Corporation, Baltimore, MD (for Tampa/Clearwater, FL)  
YMCA of the Greater Houston Area, Houston, TX  
YMCA of the Greater Houston Area, Houston, TX (*Enhanced Model*)

b. Services for U.S. Citizen and Lawful Permanent Resident Victims of Human Trafficking

*Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking*

OVC and BJA coordinated the release of a joint funding solicitation in FY 2010 to enhance the efforts of law enforcement agencies and victim service organizations implementing multidisciplinary anti-human trafficking task forces. The program was developed by BJA and OVC in coordination with experts in the anti-human trafficking field and representatives from federal agencies involved in combating human trafficking. The program takes a comprehensive approach to combating all forms of trafficking within in the U.S., including sex and labor trafficking of foreign nationals and U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents (males and females, adults and minors).

Task force sites in Chicago, Houston, and Anaheim, California, received grant awards. BJA made awards to support three law enforcement agencies (one in each task force site) to coordinate the goals, objectives, and activities of the entire task force in close collaboration with the local USAO and the lead victim service provider partner. OVC made awards to support three victim service organizations (one in each task force site) to coordinate a comprehensive array of services for all trafficking victims identified within the geographic area. A total of \$2,812,330 was awarded to the six grantees. The awards did not exceed \$500,000 each for a 2-year project period.

The overall goals for the Enhanced Collaborative Model Task Forces are to (1) conduct proactive investigations of sex trafficking and labor trafficking crimes within each task force location, in coordination and collaboration with local, state, regional, and federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies; (2) identify victims of all forms of human trafficking, as defined by the TVPA, and offer a comprehensive array of restorative services to meet each victim's individualized needs; (3) support the prosecution of trafficking crimes on state and federal levels; and (4) enhance community capacity to identify and report trafficking crimes by conducting training, public awareness and outreach activities.

c. Services to Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking

OVC continues to support the three pilot sites funded in FY 2009 to implement OVC's demonstration project, Services to Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking. During FY 2010, the three sites began providing comprehensive services in New York City, Chicago, and San Francisco to U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents under the age of 18 who were identified as victims of sex trafficking and/or labor trafficking. Services provided included

intensive case management; safety planning; crisis intervention; medical and dental care; mental health treatment; transportation; life skills training; and educational assistance.

The sites also worked to develop, enhance, and expand the community response to domestic minor victims of human trafficking, which is also a primary goal of the program. Additionally, the sites participated in the startup phases of a participatory evaluation that will demonstrate the complexity, challenges, and successes in serving domestic minors and implementing these programs. The goals of the evaluation are to (1) document the components of program implementation for each of the three sites; (2) identify promising practices for serving domestic minor victims; and (3) inform the delivery of current and future efforts by youth-serving agencies, law enforcement, and others serving domestic minor victims.

Between the period of January 1, 2010 and June 30, 2010, the project served 45 youths identified as victims of human trafficking or potential victims of human trafficking and trained 2,623 service professionals. Males and females were identified and served at each of the project sites. Referrals for services have been received from both law enforcement and community-based organizations. The majority of youth identified have been victims of sex trafficking; however, the sites continue to work in their communities to raise awareness about the possibility of labor trafficking of youth who are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents.

#### d. Human Trafficking of American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Children

On August 25 and 26, 2010, OVC held the first DOJ Focus Group on Human Trafficking of American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Children at the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C. DOJ's commitment to tribal communities, combined with its commitment to addressing human trafficking, as well as discussions initiated by tribal advocates and discussions with the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), prompted OVC to begin exploring this issue through a Focus Group discussion. Forty-four participants representing tribal service providers; anti-human trafficking programs; universities; and tribal, local, and federal law enforcement officials from Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Minnesota, New Mexico, Washington, and Wisconsin, as well as DOJ representatives from Washington, D.C., came together to explore who American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) trafficking victims are and to identify what types of trafficking may be occurring within AI/AN communities. Participants developed action plans that informed next steps for their own work, as well as recommendations to DOJ.

#### e. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

OVC continues to oversee three projects awarded under the Recovery Act of 2009 designed to address the needs of domestic minor victims of human trafficking.

During FY 2010, Girls Education and Mentoring Services (GEMS), Inc. (New York, New York) implemented the first phase of the Survivor-Informed Training and Technical Assistance Project by focusing on the development of a program guide for serving commercially sexually exploited and domestically trafficked girls and young women. GEMS facilitated focus groups and interviews with current and former members of GEMS to gather information about survivor experiences with direct service providers. Based on the knowledge gained from these

interviews, GEMS staff — many of whom are survivors — drafted the content for the guide, which will provide practical guidance on the application of key principles for working with this victim population. The final document is intended for publication as an online resource on OVC’s Web site, available to victim service organizations, allied professionals, and other interested parties. The guide will also provide the foundation for training and individualized technical assistance that GEMS will deliver in five U.S. cities during 2011.

Using Recovery Act funding, the Seattle Police Department and the Seattle Human Services Department (Seattle, Washington) collaborated to support a Prostituted Youth Victim Advocate position housed within a local NGO, YouthCare. Throughout 2010, the Victim Advocate was instrumental in engaging prostituted youth and helping them access existing services and receive support while navigating complex social services and criminal justice systems.

A third program, the Sexual Assault Resource Center (SARC) (Portland, Oregon), was recently designated as the “hub” for all service coordination efforts related to minor victims of domestic sex trafficking in the Oregon counties of Multnomah and Washington. Referrals are made to SARC for crisis intervention, safe and secure housing, age-appropriate victim advocacy during the criminal justice process, physical/wellness treatment, mental health treatment, education, child protection, and other support services. Additionally, SARC continues to build relationships and collaboration across the criminal justice system and community.

#### f. Victim Services Statistics

From the inception of the program in January 2003 through June 2010, OVC grantees provided services to 3,221 foreign national precertified potential victims of trafficking.<sup>11</sup> Data collected from July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, indicate that 522 victims were enrolled as new clients by the OVC-funded grantees and were provided comprehensive services. (OVC trafficking victim services grantees report semiannually, in January and July of each year.) Grantees served a total of 1,427 victims through their programs from July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010.

In addition to providing direct services, OVC grantees worked to improve the capacity of organizations within the community to identify and respond appropriately to victims of trafficking. From July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2010, grantees trained 12,406 professionals representing law enforcement, immigration attorneys, victim service providers, medical and mental health professionals, faith-based organizations, and other community-based organizations.

Since 2005, when OVC launched the Trafficking Information Management System (TIMS) to track grantee performance data, OVC grantees’ data show a steady increase in services to labor trafficking victims, while services to sex trafficking victims have grown at a much slower rate. In all but one reporting period (January-June 2006), OVC grantees served more labor trafficking victims than sex trafficking victims. Data from July 2009 to June 2010

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<sup>11</sup> Statistic calculated using figure from previous AG report (2,699) plus New Pre-certified Clients July 2009–December 2010 (522).

also show an increase in the number of male victims. Data from this same period show that the majority of victims enter the U.S. on a temporary work visa.<sup>12</sup>

### C. Department of Homeland Security

DHS provides short-term emergency services to identified victims of human trafficking in the immediate aftermath of a rescue or victim identification. DHS also provides referrals to NGOs for longer-term services that may be needed. Through specialized programs and close partnerships with NGOs and HHS, DHS is committed to providing immediate services to trafficking victims. The specific efforts noted below strengthened DHS's ability to appropriately and swiftly respond to victims' needs and offer resources that provide safety and stability. In addition to these efforts, DHS provided victims of TIP and other crimes with short-term and long-term immigration relief, which can be an important step in the long-term health and safety of victims and can put victims on a path toward permanent residence and eventual citizenship. More information on immigration relief is detailed in the following section.

#### 1. ICE Victim Assistance Program (VAP)

The ICE Victim Assistance Program (VAP) responds to victims of a wide range of federal crimes, including human trafficking, child pornography, child sex tourism, white collar crime, and human rights abuse. In FY 2010, VAP provided critical support to ICE HSI and ICE Enforcement and Removal Office field offices on specific policy and operational issues concerning human trafficking victims. In line with ICE's victim-centered approach to investigations, ICE agents worked closely with ICE Victim Specialists and local NGOs to ensure that potential victims of trafficking were rescued, transferred to safe locations, and provided with referrals for medical, mental health, case management, and other services.<sup>13</sup> In recognition of the importance of victim-sensitive interviewing, ICE also provided funding and arranged for space to interview victims in a non-detention setting when possible during large operations, in addition to providing medical and social services. In cases involving minor victims of trafficking, Victim Assistance Coordinators and the ICE forensic interview specialist worked with local child advocacy centers to arrange forensic interviews.

When immediate services were needed in FY 2010, VAP facilitated access for ICE field staff to emergency funds for safe housing, food, clothing, emergency medical care, mental health care, and other urgent needs of crime victims. The majority of the funding for this type of response was provided by OVC through an interagency agreement with ICE. This funding supported ICE SAC offices by providing them with the ability to obtain emergency services for victims of crime, including human trafficking, when local resources were not available. The funds are an essential part of ICE's victim-centered response, as they enable ICE to provide emergency services and safe short-term housing from the time victims are first identified. Victim Specialists also advised agents of their responsibility to inform victims of their rights

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<sup>12</sup> These service statistics and trends are specific to the activities of this particular group of grantees and may not necessarily reflect those of other entities providing direct services to foreign national victims of human trafficking.

<sup>13</sup> Victim Specialists and/or collateral duty agents serving as Victim Assistance Coordinators are present when identifying and providing safety for potential victims of human trafficking.

under the law and, as appropriate, share information regarding the status of an investigation with victims.

## 2. ICE Victim Specialists in Homeland Security Investigations Field Offices

Another area of growth for ICE and the VAP in FY 2010 was increased staffing of full-time Victim Specialists in ICE Homeland Security Investigations field offices. During FY 2010, ICE hired 11 full-time Victim Specialists, more than doubling the existing number of such specialists in the field and bringing the number to 18. The 18 full-time Victim Specialists complement the work of the 250 special agents who serve as collateral duty Victim Assistance Coordinators. In FY 2010, ICE Victim Specialists worked directly for SAC offices in the field and received training and technical assistance from the VAP at ICE headquarters in Washington, D.C. Many of these Victim Specialists had extensive experience in human trafficking victim service provision, trauma, and victim advocacy. Many were assigned to human trafficking groups within their SAC office. Their presence in the field ensured that there was a full-time subject matter expert and single point of contact on victim issues. This specialized role afforded Victim Specialists the ability to conduct extensive outreach to other organizations involved in the anti-trafficking arena and build the partnerships necessary for comprehensive response, seamless service delivery, and interagency information-sharing. Since they do not carry the investigative caseload that collateral duty Victim Assistance Coordinators do, these Victim Specialists were available full-time to assist agents from the moment victims were first identified.

## 3. ICE Child Forensic Interview Specialists

In FY 2010, the ICE VAP continued to support a full-time Child Forensic Interview Specialist in response to the unmet need for highly trained bilingual interviewers to conduct developmentally appropriate, legally defensible, and victim-sensitive interviews of child and adolescent victims in ICE investigations. Forensic interviews are non-leading, fact-finding interviews designed to elicit a child victim's account in his or her own words while minimizing any trauma experienced by the child. Although the forensic interview specialist supports all ICE investigations involving minor victims and victims with special needs, she has been heavily utilized in child trafficking and exploitation cases.

## 4. CBP Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Human Trafficking Screening Form

The TVPRA 2008 included significant reforms for the processing of UACs from countries contiguous to the U.S. who are encountered at or between U.S. ports of entry. In FY 2010, CBP implemented the law by utilizing the Human Trafficking Screening Form (CBP Form 93) to screen UACs. These children are screened for trafficking victimization, risk of trafficking victimization, fear of persecution, and ability to make an independent decision concerning whether to withdraw their application for admission to the U.S. or accept a voluntary return to a contiguous territory. The TVPRA 2008 provisions regarding the appropriate treatment of UACs are included in CBP's revised Human Trafficking Awareness Training, which is mandatory for all CBP law enforcement personnel.

#### D. Department of Labor

DOL's One Stop Career Centers provide employment and training services — including job search assistance, career counseling, and access to occupational skills training — to TIP victims. These services are provided in accordance with the Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 19-01, change 1, Subject: Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000; Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Acts of 2003 and 2005; and the Role of the Workforce Investment System in the Delivery of Services for Victims of Trafficking, issued by DOL's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) on July 15, 2008, available at <http://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/TEGL19-01C1.PDF>. In addition to informing the state and local workforce systems about federal resources for victims of trafficking, the guidance letter notes that no State or U.S. territory may deny services available to victims of severe forms of trafficking based on their immigration status. Any such services are provided directly by State and local grantees to trafficking victims, and ETA does not collect information on the extent to which such services are offered or utilized by trafficking victims.

The Job Corps program provides youth between the ages of 16 through 24 with the opportunity to earn their high school diploma or GED, provides career technical skills training and an array of life success skills to assist youth in becoming employable and independent, and helps youth secure meaningful jobs or opportunities for further education. This includes victims of trafficking, as long as they meet the eligibility requirements for the Job Corps program. Job Corps does not collect information on the extent to which these services are offered to or utilized by trafficking victims.

#### E. Department of State

In FY 2010, DOS PRM contributed \$442,529 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to reunite trafficking victims possessing T visas with eligible family members in the U.S. Through the Return, Reintegration, and Family Reunification Program for Victims of Trafficking, IOM provides financial and logistical support for the travel of immediate family members, including pre-departure assistance with travel documents, transportation arrangements, airport assistance, and escorting of children. For trafficked persons who do not wish to avail themselves of T visa benefits, the program also works to ensure their safe return and reintegration in home communities. This may include pre-departure assistance with travel documentation, transportation arrangements, and reception upon arrival by IOM partners. To reduce the likelihood of re-trafficking, IOM works with NGO partners to provide reintegration assistance, including temporary shelter, health care, vocational training and education, and small grants for income-generating activities. In 2010, this program assisted 168 individuals; of the cases assisted, 165 family members were reunited with trafficking survivors in the U.S. and three victims elected to return to their countries of origin. Since it began in 2005, this program has facilitated the reunification of 546 family members with victims of trafficking identified in the U.S. and has assisted 18 trafficking victims who wished to return to their countries of origin, involving 41 countries.

## F. Legal Services Corporation

LSC is a private, nonprofit corporation established by Congress to fund legal aid programs throughout the nation to assist low-income persons with gaining access to the civil justice system. Under section 107(b) of the TVPA, LSC must make legal assistance available to trafficking victims, who often need assistance with immigration and other matters. LSC has issued guidance to all LSC program directors describing LSC's obligations to provide legal services to trafficking victims. The current guidance is available at <http://www.lsc.gov/program/pl/p12005-2.pdf>. In FY 2010, 9 LSC grantees assisted 115 trafficking victims, as shown in the chart below.

<b>LSC Grantees</b>	<b># of Persons Served</b>
Utah Legal Services	39
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	36
Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid	16
Florida Rural Legal Services	11
Micronesia Legal Services	8
Three Rivers Legal Services (FL)	2
DNA-Peoples Legal Services	1
Colorado Legal Services	1
Legal Aid Society of Orange County (CA)	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115</b>

## V. Immigration Benefits for Trafficking Victims

### A. Department of Homeland Security

DHS provides short-term immigration relief to trafficking victims through CP and longer-term immigration relief through T and U nonimmigrant status, which can put victims on a path toward permanent residence and eventual citizenship. The Law Enforcement Parole Unit (LEPU) within ICE grants CP, and USCIS grants T and U nonimmigrant status. The request for T or U status, or the related adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence, is a self-petitioning process. In other words, the victim can file the application directly with USCIS. DHS provides copies of positive CP and T nonimmigrant status determinations to HHS. After HHS receives notification of a grant of CP or T status, HHS provides the certification<sup>14</sup> under section 107(b) of the TVPA, allowing for the provision of certain services and benefits.

#### 1. Continued Presence

CP allows victims of a severe form of trafficking to remain in the U.S. for up to one year, with the possibility of extension, in order to facilitate the investigation or prosecution of the

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<sup>14</sup> Victims under 18 years of age do not need to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of the traffickers to receive benefits. HHS requires a statement from DHS or DOJ that the juvenile has been determined to be a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons. Juveniles are provided with "eligibility" letters allowing them to receive benefits.

trafficker.<sup>15</sup> DHS, through ICE, is the only department that has the authority to grant CP to victims of severe forms of human trafficking who are potential witnesses in the investigation or prosecution. If the trafficking victim meets these requirements and has filed a civil action under 18 U.S.C. § 1595, then DHS must grant or extend CP, subject to certain exceptions. CP must be requested by a federal law enforcement agency on behalf of the potential witness. CP requests are reviewed and, when warranted, authorized by ICE's LEPU, pursuant to the delegated authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security. When the LEPU authorizes CP, an authorization is forwarded to the Vermont Service Center within USCIS for production of an employment authorization document (EAD) and I-94, Arrival/Departure Record. CP is initially authorized for a period of one year; however, an extension of CP may be authorized for a longer period if the investigation is ongoing and must be authorized for a longer period if the individual has filed a civil action under 18 U.S.C. § 1595, subject to certain exceptions.

In FY 2010, ICE LEPU received a total of 198 initial requests for CP and 288 requests for extensions of previously approved CP. A total of 186 initial requests and all 288 extensions were authorized.

#### **REQUESTS FOR CONTINUED PRESENCE IN FISCAL YEARS 2005–2010**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>
<b>Total Requests for CP</b>	166	117	125	239	301	198
<b>Number Authorized</b>	158	112	122	225	299	186
<b>Number Withdrawn</b>	2	5	3	14	2	0
<b>Extensions Authorized</b>	92	20	5	101	148	288
<b>Countries of Origin Represented</b>	29	24	24	31	35	32
<b>Countries with the Highest Number of Requests</b>	Korea, Peru, and Honduras	Mexico, El Salvador, and South Korea	Mexico, El Salvador, and China	Mexico, Philippines, and South Korea	Thailand, Philippines, Haiti, and Mexico	Thailand, Mexico, Honduras, Philippines
<b>U.S. Cities with the Highest Number of Requests</b>	New York, San Francisco, and Newark	Houston, Newark, New York	Los Angeles, Newark, Houston,	Miami, Newark, Atlanta, San Francisco,	Honolulu, Chicago, Miami, and Tampa	Chicago, Honolulu, New York City, Tampa

<sup>15</sup> Section 107(c)(3) of the TVPA, P.L. 106-386, codified at 22 U.S.C. § 7105(c)(3). *See also* 28 C.F.R. § 1100.35.

Fiscal Year	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
			New York	Los Angeles		

## 2. T and U Nonimmigrant Status

Congress created the T nonimmigrant status (also referred to as the T visa) in order to provide immigration relief to trafficking victims who are cooperating with an investigation or prosecution. Victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons may apply to USCIS for T nonimmigrant status, which is available to an alien who (1) is or has been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons; (2) is physically present in or at a port-of-entry of the U.S. (including the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) or American Samoa on account of human trafficking, including victims brought into the U.S. to participate in investigative or judicial processes; (3) has complied with reasonable requests for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking, or is less than 18 years old, or is unable to cooperate due to physical or psychological trauma; and (4) would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal.

Victims who receive a T visa are eligible to remain in the U.S. for up to four years. Extensions of status may be available if the law enforcement authority involved certifies that the victim's presence is necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of trafficking; if the Secretary determines an extension is warranted due to exceptional circumstances; or during the application process for adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence.

Regulations implementing the T visa were published in 2002. In FY 2010, USCIS approved 796 T visas for victims and their family members — the highest number to date and a 36% increase over the prior fiscal year.

### APPLICATIONS FOR T VISAS

FISCAL YEAR	VICTIMS			FAMILY OF VICTIMS			TOTALS		
	Applied	Approved*	Denied**	Applied	Approved*	Denied**	Applied	Approved*	Denied**
2002	163	17	12	234	9	4	397	26	16
2003	750	283	51	274	51	8	1,024	334	59
2004	566	163	344	86	106	11	652	269	355
2005	379	113	321	34	73	21	413	186	342
2006	384	212	127	19	95	45	403	307	172
2007	269	287	106	24	257	64	293	544	170
2008	408	243	78	118	228	40	526	471	118

	VICTIMS			FAMILY OF VICTIMS			TOTALS		
<b>2009</b>	475	313	77	235	273	54	710	586	131
<b>2010</b>	574	447	138	463	349	105	1,037	796	241

*\* Some approvals and denials are from prior fiscal year filings.*

*\*\* Some applicants have been denied twice (i.e., filed once, denied, and then filed again).*

In addition to the T visa, Congress created the U nonimmigrant status (U visa) in order to provide immigration relief for victims of certain crimes who are assisting law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of that crime. Congress provided this relief to victims of certain qualifying criminal activity, including trafficking. Victims of a qualifying crime may apply to USCIS for U nonimmigrant status, which is available to an alien who:

- (1) has suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of having been a victim of a qualifying criminal activity;
- (2) possesses credible and reliable information concerning the criminal activity;
- (3) has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful to law enforcement authorities in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity; and
- (4) The qualifying criminal activity occurred in the U.S. (including Indian country, military installations, possessions and territories), or violated a U.S. law that provides for extraterritorial jurisdiction to prosecute the offense in a U.S. federal court.

Victims who receive a U visa are eligible to remain in the U.S. for up to four years. Extensions of status may be available if the law enforcement authority involved in the investigation or prosecution certifies that the victim's presence is necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity. Extensions may also be available if the Secretary determines that an extension is otherwise warranted due to exceptional circumstances or during the application process for adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence.

Regulations implementing the U visa were published on September 17, 2007, shortly before the start of FY 2008. Prior to that time, USCIS had a program of interim relief for those who might ultimately be eligible for the U visa. Interim relief allowed an alien to remain in the U.S. on the basis of deferred action and to receive employment authorization until he or she could eventually apply for the U visa.

By July 15, 2010, USCIS approved the statutory maximum of 10,000 principal U visas for the fiscal year, a milestone in the U visa program. Through extensive outreach and collaboration, FY 2010 marked the first time USCIS reached the statutory annual U visa cap (not including eligible family members, which do not have a statutory cap). To accommodate eligible victims who petitioned between July 15, 2010, and the beginning of FY 2011, USCIS implemented a wait list procedure which allowed petitioners for whom a U visa was not available conditional approval to remain legally in the U.S. and request work authorization. USCIS resumed issuing U visas at the beginning of FY 2011 for those on the wait list and continued adjudicating U visa petitions as they were received.

## APPLICATIONS FOR U VISAS

FY	VICTIMS			FAMILY OF VICTIMS			TOTALS		
	Applied	Approved*	Denied**	Applied	Approved*	Denied**	Applied	Approved*	Denied**
2009	6,835	5,825	688	4,102	2,838	158	10,937	8,663	846
2010	10,742	10,073***	4,347	6,418	9,315	2,576	17,160	19,388	6,923

\* Some approvals and denials are from prior fiscal year filings.

\*\* Some applicants have been denied twice (i.e., filed once, denied, and then filed again).

\*\*\* Minor data anomalies in the system used to track workload statistics resulted in a higher number than the actual number of visas issued. The actual number of visas issued was equal to the statutory limit of 10,000 visas.

### 3. Adjustment of Status to Lawful Permanent Residence

Both T and U visa holders can apply to USCIS for adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence, also referred to as obtaining a “green card.” Regulations implementing adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence for T and U nonimmigrants were published on December 12, 2008, creating a path to citizenship for victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons or other serious criminal activity.

Lawful permanent residence is available to a T nonimmigrant who (1) has been physically present in the U.S. for a continuous period of at least three years either after T nonimmigrant status was granted or during the investigation or prosecution of trafficking and the investigation or prosecution is complete, whichever time period is less; (2) has been a person of good moral character since admission as a T nonimmigrant; (3) has complied with any reasonable requests for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of trafficking, or was less than 18 years old at the time of victimization, or would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal; and (4) is admissible to the U.S. or for whom the applicable ground(s) of inadmissibility have been waived.

Lawful permanent residence is available to a U nonimmigrant (1) who has been physically present in the U.S. for a continuous period of at least three years in U nonimmigrant status; (2) who has not unreasonably refused to provide assistance in a criminal investigation or prosecution; (3) for whom continued presence in the U.S. is justified on humanitarian grounds, to ensure family unity, or is otherwise in the public interest; and (4) who demonstrates that discretion should be exercised in his or her favor; and who has not engaged in specific, serious human rights abuses.

In 2009, USCIS began adjudicating adjustment of status applications for individuals with a T or U visa. This was the first time that individuals who had received immigration relief as victims of human trafficking became lawful permanent residents, marking a significant milestone for the T and U visa programs.

In FY 2010, 309 principal T nonimmigrant status holders became lawful permanent residents and 209 family members of principal T nonimmigrant status holders became lawful permanent residents.

#### T VISA ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

FY	VICTIMS	FAMILY OF VICTIMS	TOTALS
2010	309	209	518

In FY 2010, 1,536 principal U nonimmigrants became lawful permanent residents and 635 family members of principal U nonimmigrants became lawful permanent residents.

#### U VISA ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

FY	VICTIMS	FAMILY OF VICTIMS	TOTALS
2010	1536	635	2161

#### 4. The Victims and Trafficking Unit at the USCIS Vermont Service Center

All applications for T visas, U visas, and the related adjustment of status applications are adjudicated at the USCIS Vermont Service Center (VSC) in a specific unit trained in victim issues and the dynamics of trafficking. This unit improved customer service and outreach during FY 2010 by adding a direct email address for use by law enforcement to complement the existing email address and phone number for use by advocates and attorneys. Through these channels, advocates can send case inquiries directly to the VSC; and law enforcement officers can access general information about trafficking, clarify their role in the victim certification process for T and U visas, and ask questions and provide information about specific cases.

The VSC provided training sessions to local, state and federal law enforcement agencies during FY 2010. During these trainings, the VSC outlined the role of law enforcement agencies in the U nonimmigrant status process, as well as informed law enforcement how to properly execute the Form I-918, Supplement B, *U Nonimmigrant Status Certification*, which is a requirement for each U nonimmigrant petition. These trainings have increased community awareness, which in turn has facilitated the filing of U nonimmigrant petitions by the advocacy community.

#### B. Department of Labor

In March 2010, DOL announced that it would begin exercising its authority to certify applications for U visas. As stated earlier, U visas are designed to help victims of qualifying criminal activities who have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse and are willing to assist law enforcement or other government officials in the investigation or prosecution of those crimes. U visas give some measure of security to immigrant victims who are desperate to escape

an abusive situation and are willing to cooperate with law enforcement. These actions will assist local law enforcement in rescuing vulnerable immigrants from suffering and help put criminals behind bars. DOL announced that its authority to certify U visas has been delegated to the WHD, which will identify potential applicants in appropriate circumstances during the course of workplace investigations. During FY 2010, the WHD developed protocols regarding the identification of qualifying criminal activities and the certification of U visa applications. The WHD protocols were then issued in a Field Assistance Bulletin on April 28, 2011. Additionally, WHD has trained interim U visa coordinators in each of the agency's five regions to review and process U visa applications, and make recommendations regarding certification. DOL has posted announcements and is in the process of hiring permanent U visa coordinators in all five regions.

### C. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

The EEOC also has exercised its authority under DHS regulations to certify applications for U visas and has developed internal protocols for identifying and certifying U visa applications. When investigating possible violations of employment discrimination laws, the EEOC sometimes uncovers evidence of qualifying criminal activity. For example, one recent investigation of sexual harassment in the workplace uncovered evidence of battery, sexual assault, and rape against a nonimmigrant alien. The EEOC has certified U visa applications for individuals who have aided, are aiding or, in the agency's view, are likely to aid law enforcement efforts to prosecute crimes committed against aliens, including those related to TIP.

## **VI. Investigations, Prosecutions, and Sentences**

### A. Investigations

Several federal agencies conduct TIP investigations, with the majority of investigations undertaken by the FBI and DHS's ICE.

#### 1. Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Civil Rights Unit (CRU) at FBI Headquarters has oversight responsibilities for the Human Trafficking subprogram, while Special Agents in the field offices around the country investigate trafficking in the U.S. FBI Legal Attachés at U.S. embassies around the world support investigations with international links. In addition, FBI agents in the CRU coordinate with agents in the Organized Crime Unit and Crimes Against Children Unit (CACU) to ensure that cases initially identified as smuggling cases, Internet crimes against children, and/or sex tourism are also identified for potential human trafficking elements. CACU has oversight of all cases involving domestic minors victimized through commercial sex acts.

For the past six years, the Human Trafficking program oversight has involved the FBI's field offices determining, via a threat assessment, the existence and scope of the trafficking problem in their region, participating in an anti-trafficking task force, establishing and maintaining relationships with local NGOs and community organizations, conducting victim-centered investigations, and reporting significant case developments to the CRU. To date, the

FBI participates in a significant majority of the BJA-funded human trafficking task forces as well as other human trafficking task forces and/or working groups. A review and analysis of the threat assessments conducted by the field offices formed the basis for the 2010 National Human Trafficking Threat Assessment, which has been forwarded to all FBI field offices.

During FY 2010, the CRU provided agents with a case presentation, training regarding legal aspects of TIP and identifying incidents of human trafficking, and a panel discussion regarding the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking violations as part of the annual Civil Rights In-Service held in September 2010. Every new Special Agent, Intelligence Analyst, Staff Operations Specialist, and Forensic Accountant received human trafficking training designed to raise his or her awareness and identify indicators of TIP as part of his or her new employee training.

In FY 2010, the CRU conducted nine TIP training sessions throughout the country attended by approximately 960 individuals, primarily state and local law enforcement officers. These sessions included two train-the-trainer sessions attended by approximately 90 officers responsible for training in their respective departments. In FY 2010, the CRU also participated in eight TIP subject matter exchanges with approximately 75 individuals involved in law enforcement and NGOs from 19 foreign countries.

The CRU completed and produced a new human trafficking public awareness flier for use by agents in the field when working with the community. A quick reference card for use by agents and local law enforcement when evaluating incidents for indicators of TIP was developed for production and distribution in early 2011.

In FY 2010, the FBI opened 126 human trafficking investigations, made 119 arrests, and filed 34 complaints. In FY 2010, 95 informations/indictments were filed in FBI human trafficking cases and 79 convictions were obtained.<sup>16</sup> In FY 2010, the FBI located 13 minor victims of trafficking<sup>17</sup> and dismantled 14 trafficking organizations.<sup>18</sup>

## 2. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

### A. ICE Investigations

Within DHS, the responsibility for human trafficking investigations falls under the purview of ICE. Through ICE HSI and ICE OIA, ICE continued to disrupt and dismantle

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<sup>16</sup> The arrest, indictment, and conviction statistics are in human trafficking cases. Not every arrest, indictment, or conviction is for a trafficking charge; rather, they occurred in a case opened based on an allegation of human trafficking.

<sup>17</sup> The number of minor victims located does not include victims located who are U.S. citizen minors victimized through commercial sex acts.

<sup>18</sup> These numbers are different from the prosecutions detailed elsewhere in this report, as the FBI does not participate in every human trafficking investigation.

domestic and international criminal organizations that engaged in human trafficking in FY 2010. ICE SACs within domestic and international field offices worked closely with ICE’s HSTU, ICE Cyber Crimes Center (C3), ICE’s VAP, and other units within HSI and OIA.

ICE’s goal regarding human trafficking is straightforward: to disrupt and dismantle domestic and international criminal organizations that engage in human trafficking by utilizing all ICE authorities and resources in a cohesive global enforcement response. Within ICE, oversight of the enforcement of the TVPA lies with the HSTU. The responsibility for human trafficking investigations is under the purview of ICE domestic field offices and attaché offices overseas. The responsibility for ensuring victim assistance lies with ICE’s VAP.

During FY 2010, ICE initiated 651 investigations with a nexus to human trafficking. As a result of investigations initiated in FY 2010 and prior years, ICE HSI recorded 300 criminal arrests, 151 indictments, and 144 convictions. This is a 15 percent increase in cases initiated over the previous fiscal year. Not all these criminal charges led to convictions for trafficking offenses as defined in Chapter 77 of Title 18 in the U.S. Code. ICE is not the ultimate authority on the issue of what violations to charge against defendants. DOJ may decide to charge a non-trafficking offense in an investigation with an identified victim of trafficking due to evidentiary or witness considerations. Additionally, a trafficking offense may not be as readily provable as other available violations. As a result, the numbers of trafficking charges as defined by Chapter 77 of Title 18 in the U.S. Code are lower than the numbers cited above. In FY 2010, 51 counts of human trafficking violations were charged in ICE cases. Those violations led to 32 convictions during the fiscal year.

**ICE CASES WITH A NEXUS TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

<b>FISCAL YEAR</b>	<b>INVESTIGATIONS</b>	<b>ARRESTS</b>	<b>INDICTMENTS</b>	<b>CONVICTIONS</b>
<b>2005</b>	274	101	58	10
<b>2006</b>	299	184	130	102
<b>2007</b>	348	164	107	91
<b>2008</b>	432	189	126	126
<b>2009</b>	566	388	148	165
<b>2010</b>	651	300	151	144

**B. Forced Labor Investigations**

ICE is the primary agency responsible for international forced labor investigations. ICE has a legislative and investigative mandate to train its cadre of agents and officers stationed internationally to recognize and conduct investigations into allegations of forced child labor. Subject to certain exceptions, Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1307) prohibits importation into the U.S. of goods made with convict, forced, or indentured labor, including

forced or indentured child labor. Following the formation of DHS, the authorities and responsibilities of the Department of the Treasury's U.S. Customs Service, the agency possessing primary jurisdiction to investigate and enforce laws and regulations prohibiting the importation of merchandise produced by forced labor, were delegated to ICE and CBP.

ICE receives significant funds from Congress to investigate alleged violations of forced labor and to pursue criminal convictions against violators. CBP has been delegated the authority to issue administrative orders prohibiting the entry of goods made with forced labor into the U.S. for predetermined or indefinite periods of time.

The TVPRA 2008 required ICE and CBP to report their efforts to combat forced labor in an annual report to Congress. These agencies work with DOS to conduct outreach and build partnerships with private entities to ensure that U.S. citizens do not purchase or use any item made by victims of labor trafficking. In order to achieve these mandated goals, ICE OIA's global network of 69 offices in 47 countries facilitates collaboration in forced labor investigations. ICE agents posted overseas strive to maintain a full understanding of all USG programs, International Organizations (IOs), and NGOs available as investigative and informational resources in these areas.

The ICE Forced Child Labor program is committed to identifying foreign manufacturers that are illegally exporting merchandise to the U.S. in violation of 13 U.S.C. § 1307, which prohibits the importation of goods produced by convict, forced, or indentured labor under penal sanction, including forced or indentured child labor. U.S. importers and foreign manufacturers that are responsible for facilitating forced labor are susceptible to criminal prosecution, seizure, and forfeiture of their merchandise.

The ICE Forced Child Labor program is dedicated to investigating allegations of forced child labor as it relates to the manufacturing or harvesting of goods that are exported to the U.S. ICE distributes its resources between ICE headquarters and foreign attaché offices that cover areas of the world where this type of labor is known to flourish. During FY 2010, ICE initiated multiple investigations involving forced labor and launched a campaign to inform U.S. importers and foreign exporters of ICE's role in combating forced child labor. ICE conducts outreach with foreign governments directly and with the private sector through attendance at trade shows.

### C. Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center

The HSTC is an interagency body comprised of representatives from the law enforcement, diplomatic, and intelligence communities. By co-locating subject matter experts from the participating agencies, the HSTC facilitates the exchange of strategic and tactical information in a coordinated manner that supports the U.S. strategy to investigate and prosecute criminals involved in illicit travel.

In order to develop leads and disseminate information relative to the identification of major international trafficking networks, the HSTC monitors the internal communication and case management systems of its participating agencies and researches and analyzes intelligence reports in classified and unclassified systems. The HSTC reviews information for potential human trafficking indicators, performs preliminary checks to follow-up on that information, and, when warranted, ensures the information is delivered to the appropriate parties for further

investigation. This comprehensive review of law enforcement data and national security intelligence assists not only in the identification of domestic and foreign trafficking victims, but also in coordinating international efforts to disrupt trafficking networks. In addition to providing specific case assistance and assisting domestic and foreign law enforcement, the HSTC analyzes all-source information to identify trafficking trends and to identify ongoing international trafficking events.

With the TVPRA 2008, Congress mandated that the HSTC create a database by collecting all applicable data on persons identified as victims of human trafficking, thereby creating a single repository, to analyze and quantify related information. Given the scope of this project, the HSTC engaged DHS's Systems Engineering and Development Institute (SEDI). SEDI and the HSTC have conducted extensive research to inform the initial program plan designed to address the mandate for more accurate and robust human trafficking victim information collection and utilization.

In combating the trafficking of foreign victims, the HSTC works consistently with international police agencies and provides an unencumbered mechanism for the exchange of information between the U.S. and its allies. The HSTC is a centralized point of contact for INTERPOL on trafficking matters for the federal government, sits on the Steering Committee of the INTERPOL Working Group on Trafficking in Human Beings, and leads the Committee on International Victim Protection efforts. As a member of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime anti-trafficking working group, the HSTC drafted and recommended law enforcement TIP training programs for use in developing countries.

### 3. Department of Labor

On March 15, 2010, a Final Rule became effective regarding the Temporary Agriculture Employment of H-2A Aliens in the U.S. This regulation strengthens protections for agricultural guest workers, a group at risk for trafficking, and U.S. workers performing the same work for the employer by increasing wages for workers, providing U.S. workers greater access to jobs, and strengthening enforcement of worker protection provisions required by the H-2A program. These regulations further seek to avoid exploitation of workers by prohibiting cost-shifting from the employer to the worker for recruitment fees, visa fees, and border-crossing fees and by prohibiting foreign recruiters from charging workers certain fees. These regulations also strengthen the ability to ban employers that have committed substantial violations under the H-2A program from filing future H-2A labor certification applications.

Specifically, the new rule continues to prohibit employers that participate in the H-2A program (and their agents) from passing on the costs of any activity related to obtaining H-2A labor certification, other than costs that are the responsibility and primarily for the benefit of the worker, such as government-required passport fees. The rule requires the employers to contractually forbid foreign labor contractors or recruiters (or their agents) who find and recruit foreign workers for the employer from seeking or receiving any payments from prospective employees. The rule also requires the employers to provide workers with the terms and conditions of the job prior to their application for the visa and to display and maintain a poster describing employee rights and protections. The poster is provided free of charge by the Secretary of Labor in English and, if made available by the Secretary in other languages, must be

posted and maintained, to the extent necessary, in any other language common to a significant portion of the workers at the work site. The poster includes a declaration that employers and their agents must not receive payment from any worker for any costs related to obtaining the H-2A certification (such as application and recruitment fees).

The new rule also strengthens DOL's revocation and debarment authorities by providing the Administrator of the Office of Foreign Labor Certification within the Employment & Training Administration with the authority to sanction an employer, agent, or attorney found to have violated the provisions described above. Further, the new regulations speak to the issue of fees. If an employer is found to have violated the regulatory requirements, by shifting certain costs to employees or by making impermissible deductions from the H-2A employees' pay, the Administrator of the WHD may seek recovery of those prohibited fees or impermissible deductions in an administrative proceeding and may petition in the appropriate U.S. District Court and/or obtain temporary or permanent injunctive relief. Violation of the requirements regarding prohibited fees can be a basis for debarment of the employer from the H-2A program or revocation of the approved labor certification. The WHD Administrator may also assess civil money penalties against the employer in an amount not to exceed \$1,500 per violation for any violation of the work contract, including the failure to meet the prohibition on shifting certain fees.

In FY 2010, DOL's Office of the Inspector General was involved in investigating a case (Giant Labor Solutions) that led to the government seeking over \$6 million dollars in fraudulent profits via asset forfeiture. The investigation disclosed a Eurasian organized criminal enterprise that conspired and filed fraudulent labor applications that permitted over 1,150 foreign workers to enter the U.S. on work visas. The exploitation and intimidation of these foreign workers through fear, threats of deportation, and other adverse immigration consequences subjected them to conditions of servitude.

WHD, with the support of DOL's Solicitor's Office, carries out civil law enforcement in the nation's workplaces. Working to ensure compliance with labor laws such as the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, Wage and Hour investigators visit workplaces each day across the country. They are often the first government authorities to witness exploitative labor practices in the workplace. In industries with vulnerable workers, such as restaurants, garment manufacturing, and agriculture, investigators interview workers and assess situations where workers may have been intimidated, threatened, or held against their will. Investigators also review payroll records and inspect migrant farm worker housing. The WHD also coordinates with other law enforcement agencies, such as the FBI and offices of U.S. Attorneys, to ensure restitution on behalf of trafficking victims.

#### 4. Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) conducts investigations that, although related primarily to passport or visa fraud crimes, have also uncovered human trafficking. In 2010, DS began a targeted training program to increase the awareness of its agents to trafficking issues in the context of DS investigations. The Bureau's Criminal Fraud Investigations Branch (CFI)

started an anti-trafficking unit within the Branch to support DS field offices nationwide and to investigate human trafficking crimes worldwide along with its interagency partners. This new initiative will augment DS efforts at both levels by increasing participation in task forces, centralizing case referrals and command at headquarters, and offering special anti-trafficking training to all agents, particularly on how to conduct trafficking investigations and work with victims.

#### *Investigative Activities by DS Field Offices*

Six of the eight DS field offices have agents assigned to their local DOJ-funded Human Trafficking Rescue Alliance (HTRA) Task Forces. Field Offices participated in several investigations.

The Houston Field Office assisted in:

- A major HTRA investigation targeting a sex trafficking organization that operated out of night clubs and bars. Victims were smuggled and trafficked into the U.S. with the promise of legitimate jobs. Eight law enforcement agencies and 150 agents participated in an operation that resulted in ten arrests and three search warrants executed. Victims were rescued and more than one million dollars worth of assets were identified for seizure.
- A labor trafficking/visa fraud case involving Cambodians working in seafood restaurants and donut shops. Most laborers appear to have entered the U.S. using Diversity Visas, B1/B2, and K1 (fiancé(e)) visas, many of which were obtained through marriage fraud. The case appears linked to a recent fraud referral from the National Visa Center that has identified more than 100 visa applications involving the known individuals and establishments in the Houston area.
- A passport fraud case that had a nexus to a sex trafficking case involving several brothels in the Houston area. Ten subjects were arrested. Three of the arrest warrants were obtained based on DS core statues. Six fraudulent passports were indentified involving four of the case subjects.

The Boston Field Office conducted:

- An investigation of allegations of trafficking and domestic servitude made against a foreign diplomat serving at the UN. The aggrieved individual claimed to have endured unfair labor practices and mistreatment at the hands of the diplomat and other family members. DS agents worked with agents from DOL and DHS to complete a USCIS I-914 to support the victim's T-visa application.
- A preliminary investigation into allegations of trafficking and domestic servitude made by a Kenyan national who claimed that she had been given a fraudulent passport by an individual in Nairobi, was escorted to the U.S. in 2005, and was immediately turned over to and forced into domestic servitude before she escaped. DS agents worked with the

FBI and DHS on the case, but because of the lengthy period of time that had elapsed since the alleged trafficking, as well as her inability to provide concrete information about the individuals involved and their location, agents were unable to prove trafficking violations.

#### *Investigative Activities by Assistant Regional Security Officer-Investigators*

Assistant Regional Security Officer-Investigators (ARSO-I) routinely identified cases of potential visa fraud. In several instances in 2010, ARSO-I found that visa applicants made false statements and/or submitted fraudulent documents in support of visa applications that led to human trafficking suspects being detained and to the discovery of evidence resulting in law enforcement actions by local officials. The Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency investigated a case potentially connected to a large human trafficking operation involving prostitution; British authorities investigated the possibility of child trafficking; and the Indonesian National Police charged a suspect in a trafficking scheme involving labor recruitment.

#### B. Prosecutions

The Criminal Section of CRT and CRT's HTPU, in collaboration with USAOs nationwide, have principal responsibility for prosecuting human trafficking crimes, except for cases involving sex trafficking of minors. Within DOJ's Criminal Division, CEOS is the subject matter expert on federal child sexual exploitation crimes, including the sex trafficking and prostitution of children and child sex tourism. CEOS attorneys prosecute these cases, provide training and guidance, and develop and advise on policy and legislative initiatives.

Since the AG created the HTPU within the Criminal Section of CRT in January 2007, HTPU has played a significant role in coordinating DOJ's human trafficking prosecution programs. HTPU's mission is to focus CRT's human trafficking expertise and expand its anti-trafficking enforcement program to increase human trafficking investigations and prosecutions throughout the nation. HTPU works to enhance DOJ investigation and prosecution of significant human trafficking cases, particularly novel, complex, multi-jurisdictional, and multi-agency cases and those involving transnational organized crime and financial crimes. HTPU conducts training, technical assistance, and outreach initiatives to federal, state, and local law enforcement and NGOs.

In FY 2010, anti-trafficking efforts by CRT and the USAOs resulted in a record number of human trafficking prosecutions involving forced labor and sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion. FY 2010 also saw the highest number of labor trafficking cases brought, labor trafficking defendants charged, and labor trafficking defendants convicted in a single year. Together, CRT and USAOs charged 99 defendants in 52 cases, obtained 56 convictions,<sup>19</sup> and secured \$2,304,126.14 in restitution for victims of human trafficking.

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<sup>19</sup> It is common for a case to last many months from time of charging to verdict. Cases charged in a given fiscal year frequently are not resolved until a subsequent fiscal year. The convictions obtained during a given fiscal year therefore are not necessarily cases charged that same year and are likely to result in significant part from cases charged in prior fiscal years.

The chart below lists the numbers of defendants charged, prosecuted, and convicted in human trafficking cases since FY 2001.<sup>20</sup>

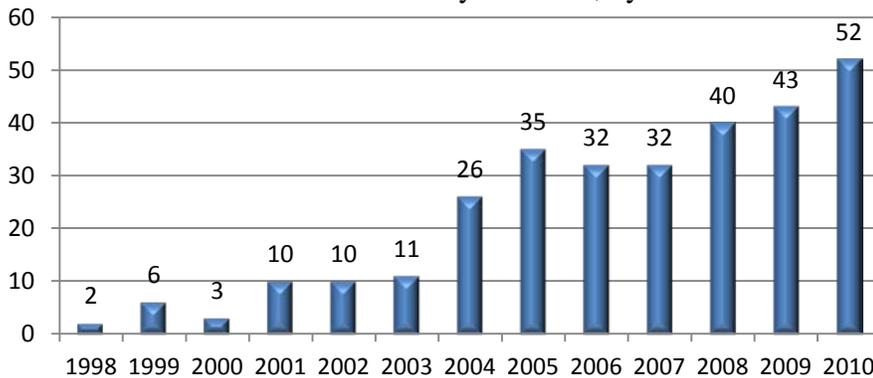
TRAFFICKING PROSECUTIONS		FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	
											By CRT/ USAOs	DOJ-wide <sup>21</sup>
Cases Filed	Labor	6	3	3	3	9	10	12	12	21	31	32
	Sex	4	7	8	23	26	22	20	27	22	21	71
	Total	10	10	11	26	35	32	32	39	43	52	103
Defendants Charged	Labor	12	14	6	7	21	26	29	33	53	68	68
	Sex	26	27	21	40	75	85	60	48	61	31	113
	Total	38	41	27	47	96	111	89	81	114	99	181
Convictions	Labor	8	5	5	3	10	38	17	27	20	43	56
	Sex	15	23	16	30	25	61	86	50	27	13	85
	Total	23	28	21	33	35	99	103	77	47	56	141

CRT's and USAOs' enforcement efforts have steadily produced record results since the advent of the TVPA.

<sup>20</sup> Defendants convicted and sentenced in FY 2010 are not necessarily the same defendants charged in FY 2009. The figures for FY 2010 reflect both human trafficking cases prosecuted by the Civil Rights Division and USAOs and, separately, the total number of human trafficking cases prosecuted by DOJ, per FN21 below.

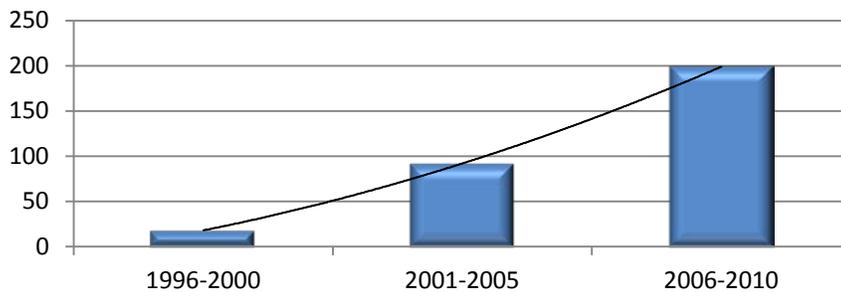
<sup>21</sup> This statistic includes CRT/USAO prosecutions and the Criminal Division's child sex trafficking prosecutions. These numbers do not reflect prosecutions of cases involving the commercial sexual exploitation of children that were brought under statutes other than the sex trafficking provision codified at 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

Human Trafficking Cases Charged by Civil Rights Division and U.S. Attorneys' Offices, by Fiscal Year



The increased volume of federal prosecutions brought by CRT and USAOs becomes particularly apparent when reflecting on the changes over five-year periods. During the TVPA decade, the cumulative number of cases charged in each five-year period has steadily increased, as reflected in the chart below, from 18 cases over the five fiscal years preceding the TVPA's enactment, to 92 cases over the first five fiscal years of enforcing the TVPA, to 199 cases during the past five fiscal years:

Human Trafficking Cases Charged by the Civil Rights Division and U.S. Attorneys' Offices: Cumulative Five-Year Totals



Beyond the numbers, the human trafficking prosecutions brought by CRT and USAOs in FY 2010 included prosecutions of unprecedented scope, impact, and complexity. In FY 2010, CRT and the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Hawaii brought the largest human trafficking case in U.S. history, *U.S. v. Orian, et al* (D. Haw.), which targeted members of a multi-national conspiracy charged with exploiting hundreds of Thai agricultural workers across multiple states. DOJ also secured the convictions of ten defendants in connection with a multi-national organized criminal network that engaged in human trafficking and fraud in foreign labor contracting charges, exploiting guestworkers from multiple countries for forced labor in fourteen states. Finally, CRT and the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Northern District of Texas secured the longest sentence in U.S. history in a single-victim forced labor case: a twenty-year prison term for holding a Nigerian domestic servant in forced labor for more than eight years. *U.S. v. Nnaji* (N.D. Tex.).

DOJ continued to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children through the Innocence Lost National Initiative. Since its inception in 2003, the 39 Innocence Lost task forces and working groups have recovered over 1,200 children, leading to over 600 convictions in state and federal court, according to FBI statistics.

### C. Sentences

DOJ's Bureau of Justice Statistics reviewed the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC) criminal case database to make a preliminary calculation of the average length of sentence for cases completed in FY 2010 that involved the trafficking offenses under sections 1581 (peonage), 1583 (enticement for slavery), 1584 (sale into involuntary servitude), 1589 (forced labor), 1590 (trafficking with respect to peonage/slavery/involuntary servitude/forced labor), 1591 (sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud or coercion), 1592 (unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking), and 1594 (general provisions) of title 18, U.S. Code. This calculation differs from the case statistics presented in the preceding charts, because the AOUSC database tracks cases only by the statutes involved, does not indicate all applicable charges when a defendant is charged with more than five offenses, and does not capture trafficking cases resolved by pleas to other charges.

According to AOUSC data, of the 112 defendants convicted where at least one of the Chapter 77 human trafficking offenses was charged, 104 defendants received a prison sentence, three received a probation-only sentence, and five defendants received a suspended sentence. The average prison term for those defendants sentenced to prison was 141 months (11.8 years), and prison terms ranged from three to 644 months. Twenty-nine defendants received a prison sentence of less than five years, 29 received terms from five to 10 years, and 46 defendants received a prison term of more than 10 years. Among defendants receiving a probation-only sentence, two defendants received a probation term of 12 months and one received a probation term of 36 months.

## VII. International Grants to Combat Trafficking

### A. Department of State

#### 1. The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)

During FY 2010, G/TIP finalized 98 awards totaling \$33.4 million in 51 countries throughout the world. In addition, following the January 12, 2010 earthquake in Haiti, G/TIP funded \$971,295 in new grants and reworked \$892,000 of existing grant awards to respond to the heightened risk of trafficking of Haitian children. Examples of these projects include the following:

- In Haiti, Free the Slaves is implementing a project that aims to prevent and reverse the flow of children from Haitian source communities into restavek slavery (child domestic slavery). Free the Slaves is providing training in rural communities on child rights as well as accelerated education classes for former restavek children too old for traditional classes. Building upon a short-term G/TIP-funded project, the Heartland Alliance also

worked with Haitian child protection institutions and partner NGOs to enhance their capacity to identify children who are trafficked or at risk of being trafficked at the border.

- In Vietnam, Agir pour les Femmes en Situation Précaire (AFESIP) is providing minors and victims of trafficking and sexual abuse with access to rehabilitation and reintegration services, distributing information and support to communities identified to be at-risk, strengthening repatriation processes and services for rescued victims, and standardizing and strengthening the process of returns to home communities with provincial Vietnamese authorities.
- In Jordan, the American Bar Association is partnering with the Jordanian Ministries of Justice and Labor as well as other local organizations to develop a specialized group of legal professionals and officers able to effectively identify and prosecute trafficking cases.
- Capital Humano y Social Alternativo (CHS) is strengthening the operative capacity of the Peruvian National Police (PNP) to increase the number of trafficking prosecutions through expansion of the PNP System of Registry and Statistics for Human Trafficking and Related Crimes (RETA) to the four regions of the country lacking the system.
- In Mexico, Casa Alianza is working to identify and rescue sex and labor trafficking victims among street children in high-risk districts of Mexico City and to provide comprehensive rehabilitative services in its residential facility.
- In India, Contact Base is addressing the root causes of child labor by raising public awareness through a variety of methods, such as interactive street theater and folk media, in source communities throughout West Bengal, Bihar, and Jharkhand.
- In Côte d'Ivoire, Côte d'Ivoire Prospérité (CIP) is providing shelter and comprehensive protective services to young girls who have been trafficked for sexual exploitation.
- In Brazil, ECPAT-USA is partnering with a local NGO to reduce the number of children being trafficked for purposes of sex tourism through a variety of training and awareness-raising activities with the travel industry, law enforcement agents, and other local authorities and civil society actors.
- In Nepal, the Friends of Maiti Nepal is providing comprehensive services to victims of sex trafficking at its Safe Migration Center at the India-Nepal border. The organization's founder and Executive Director, Anuradha Koirala, was named 2010 CNN Hero of the Year.
- In Montenegro, FAIR Fund is working to increase the identification of and assistance to Roma child victims of trafficking by training social service providers and law enforcement and establishing a working group of NGOs, social service agencies, government ministries, and Roma agencies.

- Two U.S.-based nonprofit organizations, the Fair Trade Fund and the International Labor Rights Forum (ILRF), are developing strategic tools to evaluate what companies are doing to eliminate modern slavery in their supply chains in a way that is accessible to consumers. The Fair Trade Fund is continuing to develop an online tool and mobile application to measure an individual’s “slavery footprint,” as quantified by the individual’s consumption of items tainted by forced labor. The ILRF is examining best practices in eradicating slavery from corporate supply chains and developing tools and resources for companies.
- In Argentina, the International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ) is strengthening the capacity of the Argentine judiciary to combat trafficking by conducting trainings for judges and magistrates on TIP. The IAWJ is also building the capacity of its local partner to provide judicial leadership on trafficking cases.
- Through an innovative partnership with G/TIP, the International Business Leaders Forum is providing relevant work and life skills to “at risk” youth and human trafficking survivors in at least 13 hotel sites in Brazil, Vietnam, and Mexico. The project adapts the existing Youth Career Initiative, a six-month educational program encompassing participating hotels that include Marriott, Sheraton, and the InterContinental. Through the Youth Career Initiative program, participants gain relevant work skills in 15 hospitality specialties and receive specialized one-to-one mentoring support throughout the training and for up to six months after graduation from the program to assist the participants in securing employment.
- In the Philippines, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is building on previous work by expanding direct assistance for victims of trafficking with an increased focus on reintegration services. IOM is developing reintegration guidelines for referral partners and building a national referral network across 33 provinces.
- In Egypt, the Protection Project is strengthening local leadership and building the technical capacity of key elements of civil society to provide comprehensive services to victims of labor trafficking and exploitation in Egypt.
- In the Philippines, the Visayan Forum is working to strengthen policy reforms and advocacy related to labor trafficking, and assisting with investigations and filing test cases in prosecuting forced labor cases.
- In Cambodia, the UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking is partnering with local NGOs to provide psychosocial support and other services to address trauma and other mental health needs of victims of sex and labor trafficking. The project is also providing economic support through training and job placement for victims as well as training for staff.
- In Afghanistan, Women for Afghan Women is expanding and enhancing its existing Family Guidance Center in Kabul by providing critically needed comprehensive services for trafficked women and girls.

For all foreign assistance programming, G/TIP strongly emphasizes monitoring and evaluation of projects to determine accountability and effectiveness. G/TIP has taken steps to build a results-based monitoring and evaluation system to better demonstrate the results of its foreign assistance. It has shifted its focus from measuring inputs and outputs to measuring outcomes and impact and increased its emphasis on funding proposals with detailed project designs and strong monitoring and evaluation frameworks to support evaluations. Standardized monitoring and evaluation procedures, including performance indicators, have been established and implemented for on-site programmatic and administrative reviews. G/TIP conducted site visits for approximately 40 projects during FY 2010 to better inform funding priorities for FY 2011.

To further advance the understanding of trafficking in persons and identify effective programming, G/TIP supports several research and evaluation projects, including:

- IOM is expanding its CTM Database to be used for data collection by NGOs and governments. The IOM is developing a manual for global dissemination to anti-trafficking professionals that explains the database and how partner organizations can benefit from it.
- The Urban Institute is conducting a study assessing approaches to the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases and the protection of victims of trafficking in three countries rated as Tier 1 in DOS's *2010 Trafficking In Persons Report*.
- Following a G/TIP-funded evaluability assessment, an NGO that offers comprehensive services to victims of sex trafficking is participating in an impact evaluation conducted by the Urban Institute.
- The Urban Institute is also conducting a process evaluation of an anti-trafficking awareness campaign aimed at reducing the number of trafficked children.
- Following a G/TIP-funded evaluability assessment, an NGO that works to prevent bonded labor in at-risk communities is participating in an outcome evaluation conducted by Westat.
- Westat is also conducting a process evaluation of a program designed to strengthen the prevention and intervention strategies in targeted source and destination countries.

## 2. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)

The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) highlights the issue of trafficking in persons in its annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, available at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/index.htm>, and continues to raise awareness on human rights issues, such as trafficking in persons, in its trainings for DOS officials, and in bilateral meetings and multilateral forums with foreign governments, the private sector, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

DRL also funds a number of programs globally that promote worker rights and address labor violations, including trafficking in persons. While DRL did not fund any new projects relating to forced labor with FY 2010 funds, it continues to support programs to combat forced labor, including:

- In Chad, U.S.-based NGO International Medical Corps (IMC) is working to promote human rights through the prevention of the recruitment of children into armed groups in the eastern part of the country. The program includes four components: (1) in-depth risk mapping in four selected refugee camps to determine the scope of the child recruitment problem and identify those most vulnerable to recruitment by armed groups and forces; (2) awareness-raising activities on child rights for parents, local leaders, caregivers, and government authorities to influence their behavior and attitudes towards the recruitment of child soldiers; (3) delivery of community-based psychosocial activities and educational and vocational training sessions; and (4) community-led child protection initiatives through the establishment of Camp-based Community Centers for at-risk children and their families.
- In Sri Lanka, U.S.-based NGO Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights is working with two local organizations in the Eastern province to implement six-month residential vocational training courses in the areas of tailoring, catering, carpentry, and electrical wiring; a one-month life skills course; and courses in literacy and language. The program will provide trauma-informed psychological and psychosocial counseling specific to the needs of former child soldiers and will develop a network of mentors comprised of adult former child soldiers to provide guidance and support.
- In Brazil, the International Labour Organization is implementing a program to contribute to eradicating forced labor throughout supply chains of companies in a range of sectors. The program will engage a variety of stakeholders, including businesses, worker and employer organizations, and civil society organizations, to foster broad support for efforts to combat forced labor. Specifically, the program will (1) conduct an awareness-raising campaign of the issues and risks of forced labor; (2) provide targeted capacity-building training to program partners; and (3) conduct supply-chain mapping to better understand forced labor prevalence, for use as a tool by program partner organizations and enterprises. As a result, the program will foster greater respect for internally-recognized labor rights by strengthening a global alliance seeking to combat forced labor.
- In Mali, U.S.-based NGO American Bar Association-Rule of Law Initiative is implementing a program that seeks to combat descent-based slavery.

### 3. Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)

PRM's mission is to provide protection, ease suffering, and resolve the plight of persecuted and uprooted people around the world on behalf of the American people by providing life-sustaining assistance, working through multilateral systems to build global partnerships, promoting best practices in humanitarian response, and ensuring that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. PRM has primary

responsibility within the USG for formulating policies on population, refugees, and migration, and for administering U.S. refugee assistance and admissions programs. Specific to migration and human trafficking, PRM encourages the creation of orderly, legal and humane international migration regimes that respect the human rights of all migrants, including irregular migrants and victims of trafficking in persons, and facilitates international cooperation to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. PRM pursues these goals in multilateral policy forums such as the UN, the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (the so-called “Bali Process”), and the Regional Conference on Migration, and through programs that directly assist vulnerable migrants, including trafficking victims, and that build government capacities to protect trafficking victims and other vulnerable migrants.

In FY 2010, PRM contributed \$149,696 to IOM to directly support victims of trafficking in persons identified outside the U.S. In addition, PRM contributed \$4.6 million to regional projects implemented by IOM to build the capacity of host governments and civil societies to identify, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, in seven regions around the world: the Caribbean, Mexico and Central America, North Africa, the Gulf of Aden, southern Africa, East Asia, and Southeast Asia. In addition to capacity-building, these regional migration projects provide direct assistance, including return and reintegration, to trafficking victims and other vulnerable migrants; support dialogue on migration management and human trafficking in regional forums; and encourage greater cooperation and coordination between IOM and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) so that the different kinds of vulnerable migrants present in mixed migration flows (*e.g.*, asylum seekers and unaccompanied children) receive appropriate protection and assistance.

Examples of FY 2010 PRM projects include:

- An IOM-implemented regional project in the Caribbean that builds the capacity of host governments and civil society partners to identify, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, including TIP victims. Counter-trafficking activities include a regional information campaign against trafficking in persons and a hotline to report suspected incidences; and provision of training and technical support on case management of trafficking victims to interested governments using IOM’s Counter-Trafficking Training Modules (funded through previous PRM contributions).
- An IOM-implemented regional project in Mexico and Central America that builds the capacity of host governments and civil society partners to identify, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, including TIP victims. Counter-trafficking activities include building the capacity of a shelter in Guatemala City that assists female trafficking victims; provision of reintegration assistance for female victims of trafficking in Chinandega, Nicaragua; and training of government officials using counter-trafficking software developed by IOM and the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM).
- The IOM-administered Global Assistance Fund (GAF) for the Protection, Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking, which assists victims of trafficking who are unable to access, or are otherwise ineligible for, direct assistance under other IOM programs. The GAF assisted 223 beneficiaries in 2010 and has assisted 1,343 trafficked

persons since its initiation in 2000. Examples of beneficiaries during the past year include seven Thai women trafficked to South Africa and two Colombian nationals trafficked to Indonesia for sexual exploitation; 104 Nepalese nationals stranded in Libya deemed highly vulnerable to trafficking; eight Cambodian nationals trafficked into the Thai fishing industry and abandoned in India; and eight Ugandan nationals trafficked to Iraq for labor and sexual exploitation.

#### B. U.S. Agency for International Development

In FY 2010, USAID supported various anti-trafficking activities, including a number of projects that carried over from prior years. Highlights of 2010 USAID anti-trafficking programming include:

- Continued commitment to broad-based awareness-raising. USAID continued its support for the MTV EXIT (End Exploitation and Trafficking) awareness and prevention campaign in partnership with AusAID. Since 2006, USAID has contributed approximately \$ 9 million to support this project. MTV EXIT targets youth whose behavior creates demand for commercial sex and labor trafficking and youth most at risk of being trafficked. To date, programs have been viewed more than 70 million times by audiences across the world and won numerous awards. Over 550,000 people have attended MTV EXIT live music events throughout Asia, which have been further broadcast to millions more. MTV EXIT concerts and programs have positively impacted knowledge and attitudes towards trafficking and have provided a platform for increased collaboration on anti-trafficking efforts among NGOs and governments.
- Increased focus on combating trafficking through technology. USAID partnered with NetHope and the Demi and Ashton Foundation to support the design and implementation of a mobile technology application to combat labor and sex trafficking in Russia — effectively turning technology tools used by today’s traffickers against them.
- Continued efforts to increase foreign government capacity to address sex and labor trafficking. For example, as a result of USAID support, 3,725 Mexican government officials received specialized trafficking training in FY 2010.
- Investment in Comprehensive Multi-pronged Programming. For example, USAID launched a five-year, \$6.8-million project in Nepal to improve anti-trafficking awareness-raising efforts, strengthen protection of sex and labor and trafficking victims, and increase law enforcement capacity to combat trafficking. In addition, USAID supported a program in the Philippines that conducts intensified awareness campaigns, provides shelter services for TIP victims in strategic ports and airports, builds the capacity of civil society organizations, prosecutors and service providers to address trafficking, and strengthens partnerships with private sector to combat trafficking.

#### C. Department of Labor

DOL funds three projects to combat exploitative child labor, including child trafficking. While ILAB did not fund new child trafficking projects in FY 2010, several of the projects funded support efforts to provide assistance to children that could potentially be victims of trafficking, including:

1. Eliminating The Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa (Benin, Nigeria) and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS (trafficking component) (International Labour Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO/PEC));
2. Towards Child Labor Free Cocoa Growing Communities through an Integrated Area Based Approach in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire (trafficking component) (ILO/PEC); and
3. Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Shrimp and Seafood Processing Areas in Thailand (trafficking component) (ILO/PEC).

### *Forced Labor*

The TVPRA 2005 directs DOL to monitor and combat forced labor and child labor in foreign countries. While DOL has been conducting research and administering technical assistance funding in the area of international child labor since 1995, the law's mandates in the area of forced labor and trafficking require new activities. To meet these mandates, DOL conducted research in order to develop and maintain a list of goods from countries that it has reason to believe are produced with forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards. The TVPRA 2008 subsequently required that DOL publish an initial list no later than January 15, 2010. DOL completed a review of an initial 77 countries and published the initial list of goods on Sept. 10, 2009, containing 122 goods from 58 countries. On December 15, 2010, DOL published an updated list with 6 new goods from 12 new countries, bringing the overall totals to 128 goods from 70 countries. With each update, DOL publishes a full report, including a description of the methodology, context, and findings of the analysis undertaken to create the list. DOL continues to research additional countries and monitor those already reviewed and will update the list periodically. DOL also funds research projects to advance general knowledge on the causes and manifestations of forced labor.

DOL was also required by the TVPRA 2005 to work with persons who are involved in the production of goods on the list to create a standard set of practices that will reduce the likelihood that such persons will produce goods using child labor or forced labor. To this end, DOL in 2009 awarded a contract to the Center for Reflection, Action and Education (CREA) to assist DOL in developing publications on best practices to address child and forced labor in supply chains. These publications will cover such topics as effective codes of conduct, monitoring standards and tools, monitor training, and remediation of violations found. In addition, DOL staff will use this tool to provide guidance to companies seeking to address child labor and forced labor.

DOL also plays a key role in the implementation of Executive Order 13126 (E.O. 13126), on the *Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor*, which was issued in June 1999. E.O. 13126 directs all federal agencies to ensure that USG purchases do not include any products made with forced or indentured child labor. E.O. 13126

requires DOL, in consultation with DOS and DHS, to publish and maintain a list of products, by country of origin, which the three Departments have a reasonable basis to believe may have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor. A current E.O. list can be found on the DOL website at <http://www.dol.gov/ILAB/regs/eo13126/main.htm>, and includes 29 products from 21 countries. Based on DOL research and information submitted by the public, DOL issued an initial determination on December 16, 2010, announcing proposed revisions to the E.O. 13126 list and requesting public comments. The initial determination proposes adding one product to the list (Hand-Woven Textiles from Ethiopia) and removing one product (Charcoal from Brazil) from the list. The public comment period closed on February 15, 2011. On May 31, 2011, after analysis of all public comments received, DOL issued a final determination updating the E.O. 13126 list with the revisions proposed, in consultation and cooperation with DHS and DOS.

## **VIII. Training and Outreach**

### **A. Domestic Training**

#### **1. Department of Justice**

##### **a. Civil Rights Division**

CRT, including the members of the HTPU, engaged in numerous training and outreach efforts during FY 2010, including to NGOs and law enforcement officers and agents in Delaware, D.C., Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. CRT staff also trained prosecutors and agents at DOJ's National Advocacy Center, the FBI Academy, and the ICE Academy. CRT helped to develop the Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Strategy and Operations e-Guide to provide continually updated resources and guidance to enhance efficacy of task force operations nationwide. CRT also assisted in holding a National Conference on Human Trafficking to exchange cutting-edge expertise in human trafficking investigation, prosecution, victim assistance, and prevention to task force members, federal, state, and local law enforcement, government agencies, and victim-assistance NGOs. CRT helped organize the Pacific Regional Conference on Human Trafficking to bring together over 300 federal, state, and local law enforcement and nongovernmental victim assistance providers from U.S. territories and their counterparts in foreign governments across the Pacific region to enhance capacity to combat human trafficking regionally.

##### **b. Criminal Division**

CEOS attorneys and computer forensic specialists with CEOS's High Technology Investigation Unit (HTIU) shared their expertise in numerous conferences on child sexual exploitation with goals to enhance knowledge and increase the effectiveness of investigations and prosecutions of such crimes in the country. In March 2010, CEOS contributed to the National Conference on Juvenile and Family Law in Las Vegas, Nevada. CEOS gave a presentation on child victims of prostitution, emphasizing how these children might be identified and protected.

CEOS also contributed to trainings more specific to the computer forensic aspects of child sexual exploitation cases. In May 2010, CEOS presented multiple training blocks at the Internet Crime Against Children (ICAC) National Conference (Jacksonville, Florida) to hundreds of local, state, and federal investigators and prosecutors who specialize in online child exploitation crimes. CEOS attorneys and HTIU computer forensic specialists also presented at the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) Training Summit (Dulles, Virginia, June 2010), which focused on online-facilitated child exploitation crimes, technologies being utilized by offenders, and investigative and prosecutorial tools and techniques for combating these offenses. CEOS had a large presence at the nationally- and internationally-recognized 22nd Annual Crimes Against Children Conference (Dallas, Texas, August 2010), which was attended by more than 3,500 federal, state, and non-governmental personnel from law enforcement, prosecution, child protective services, social work, children's advocacy, therapy, and medicine who work directly with child victims of crime. CEOS attorneys and HTIU computer forensic specialists made a total of 15 presentations at the conference, which included such topics as the extraterritorial sexual exploitation of children, how offenders are using existing and emerging technologies, and search and seizure issues in child exploitation cases.

### c. Office on Violence Against Women

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) collaborates with national technical assistance providers on trainings and products addressing human trafficking. OVW partnered with the Family Violence Prevention Fund (FVPF) to develop a multidisciplinary trafficking manual entitled *Collaborating to Help Trafficking Survivors: Emerging Issues and Practice Pointers*. The manual was produced in 2006 and provides information on the dynamics of trafficking and its impact on victims. In addition, OVW and FVPF collaborated in the development and implementation of a training curriculum entitled *Building Collaboration to Address Trafficking in Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Cases*. Trainings implementing this curriculum were hosted in prior years in Alaska, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Hawaii, and San Francisco.

OVW funds AEquitas: The Prosecutors' Resource on Violence Against Women.

AEquitas routinely provides technical assistance and training related to human trafficking and violence against sexually exploited women, and AEquitas Advisors routinely deliver the live presentation of "Prosecutorial Response to Violence Against Sexually Exploited Women" at local, state and national conferences upon request. AEquitas also hosted a national webinar "Prosecutorial Response to Violence Against Sexually Exploited Women" in October 2009 and will be hosting a similar but updated version of the same webinar in the coming months. The new webinar will also be recorded and made available for later viewing on the training page of [aequitasresource.org](http://aequitasresource.org). AEquitas has also incorporated the criminal justice response to trafficking and related violence against women into the National Institutes on the Prosecution of Sexual Violence 2 as well as the National Institute on the Prosecution of Domestic Violence 2. Through funding from OVW, AEquitas has also created statutory compilations related to human trafficking and sexual exploitation including: penalties related to sexual exploitation of juveniles, pimping and related crimes, and promotion of prostitution. AEquitas will also be publishing a monograph entitled *Violence Against Women Who Are Sexually Exploited: How Should Prosecutors Respond*.

#### d. Office for Victims of Crime and Bureau of Justice Assistance

In response to identified needs for enhanced technical assistance and training to the BJA-funded task forces, BJA and OVC co-chaired a committee in FY 2007 comprising representatives from federal agencies engaged in the fight against trafficking to coordinate the delivery of human trafficking training and technical assistance to the task forces and to other state and local agencies engaged in combating human trafficking. From this federal effort, OVC and BJA have collaborated by funding the Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC) to deliver technical assistance and training to the law enforcement agencies and victims services providers funded by BJA and OVC, respectively, to identify and rescue TIP victims. Activities conducted during FY 2010 include the following:

##### *National Conference on Human Trafficking*

The 2010 DOJ National Conference on Human Trafficking featured 117 speakers presenting 24 workshops and 7 plenary sessions. It drew 720 registered participants representing anti-human trafficking first responders, experts in the field, and their federal partners. Participants included representatives of 38 BJA-funded Anti-Human Trafficking Task Forces. Task Force representatives included local and state law enforcement, victim service providers funded by the OVC, Assistant U.S. Attorneys, and federal law enforcement agents from the FBI and ICE. Due to the event location in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, the conference provided a large number of federal employees working on the issue with an opportunity to participate and interact directly with first responders. The majority of plenary and workshop sessions included a multidisciplinary panel of speakers. Like the participants, speakers represented national and international experts. The conference included a mix of presentations from Task Force members and first responders and presentations from federal representatives providing new information on national policy and practice. Keynote speakers at the conference included members of the President's Cabinet, including Attorney General Eric H. Holder, Jr., and Secretary of Labor Hilda Solis. In addition, several senior representatives from DOJ and DOS provided remarks.

##### *OVC/BJA Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Strategy and Operations e-Guide*

Throughout FY 2010, OVC and OVC TTAC worked to develop and refine the OVC/BJA Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Strategy and Operations e-Guide, a comprehensive online resource to assist anti-trafficking task forces to establish, strengthen, and operate multidisciplinary response teams to identify and assist trafficking victims across the country. The e-Guide was jointly developed by a police chief, a well-known human trafficking victim advocate, technical reviewers from several of the OVC/BJA funded Task Forces and the OVC/BJA Anti-Trafficking Planning Committee, federal agency representatives, and OVC TTAC human trafficking staff. The e-Guide was launched at <http://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide> on January 11, 2011, to coincide with National Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Month.

##### *OVC/BJA Regional Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Training Forums*

OVC and BJA co-hosted the first Regional Training Forum in December 2009 in Tampa, Florida. The forum was the first of its kind to bring together regional representatives from BJA-funded law enforcement grantees, OVC-funded victim service organizations, independently or state-funded task forces in the southern U.S., and allied professionals. During FY 2010, OVC and BJA developed a training schedule for FY 2011 to ensure these trainings covered each region of the U.S. Regional trainings were scheduled for January 2011 in San Jose, California; March 2011 in Hartford, Connecticut; and June 2011 in Chicago, Illinois. These events were designed to provide intermediate-to-advanced level training to experienced law enforcement officers, victim service providers, victim-witness coordinators, prosecutors, and others.

#### *Human Trafficking Advanced Investigators Training*

To increase the capacity of Human Trafficking Investigators through training, BJA sponsored the Upper Midwest Community Policing Institute (UMCPI) and the Florida Regional Community Policing Institute to develop and pilot the Advanced Human Trafficking Investigator curriculum. A total of 89 people participated in this training during the national conference and two pilot trainings.

#### *Prosecutors and Judges Human Trafficking Training*

In FY 2010, BJA supplemented an existing award to UMCPI to create and pilot human trafficking training for local and state prosecutors and judges. As more states enact anti-trafficking statutes, local prosecutors and judges need the specialized training to understand the complexities of the crime of Human Trafficking.

#### *Task Force-Sponsored Training and Outreach*

During FY 2010, BJA-funded task forces collectively conducted trainings for a total audience of 24,278 law enforcement officers and other persons likely to come into contact with victims of human trafficking. The total number of law enforcement and other persons trained by the task forces since the inception of the program is 122,959.

Other training that remains available to law enforcement is introductory training funded by BJA from FY 2007 to FY 2009 where UMCPI, through the Regional Community Policing Institutes, delivered the BJA-developed Human Trafficking Train-the-Trainer Curriculum for law enforcement trainers. While the funding for in-person delivery ended in FY 2009, UMCPI arranged for the online training to remain available at no cost. The online trainings that are available are: *Introduction to Human Trafficking* and *Responding to Human Trafficking*. The training is delivered through a secured portal and individuals wishing to take the courses must register through their law enforcement agency.

## 2. Department of Homeland Security

In FY 2010, DHS continued to conduct outreach and training to DHS personnel and partners on TIP and related crimes. DHS targeted federal, state, and local law enforcement, consular officials, prosecutors, social service providers, and others across the U.S. through a

variety of specialized trainings, conferences, and workshops. Trainings covered trafficking indicators, case initiation, human trafficking referrals, victim assistance, and immigration relief available to trafficking victims. In FY 2010, ICE human trafficking outreach and training to domestic and international partners reached over 35,000 NGO, IO, law enforcement, and government personnel worldwide.

a. DHS Personnel Human Trafficking Trainings

i. Cross-Component Trainings

In FY 2010, DHS's FLETC, with funding from the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, began the development of a new cross-component computer-based anti-human trafficking training that will be made available to all DHS employees in 2011. The training teaches DHS employees who might encounter vulnerable populations to recognize human trafficking and to respond appropriately.

ii. ICE Victim Assistance Program Training

ICE's VAP provides ongoing training to its full-time Victim Assistance Specialists in domestic field offices. Training for new Victim Assistance Specialists takes place as soon as practicable upon hire and involves in-depth training on victim protections, resources, immigration relief, and policies and requirements concerning juvenile victims. Ongoing training takes place in the form of monthly technical assistance calls hosted by the ICE headquarters VAP staff. ICE's VAP also provides ongoing technical assistance to approximately 250 Special Agents charged with providing victim assistance in trafficking investigations when a full time Victim Assistance Specialist is not available. ICE's full time and collateral duty victim assistance specialists regularly conduct training and outreach to local NGOs, as well as state and local agencies, to further enhance ICE partnerships in providing a victim-centered approach to all ICE human trafficking investigations.

iii. ICE Special Agent Training

The ICE Training Academy, ICE Special Agent Training Program (ICE SAT) provides a two-hour block of instruction dedicated specifically to human trafficking. This training block was and is provided to all ICE special agent trainees that attended or are currently attending the ICE Training Academy. Each trainee is provided information on the definition of human trafficking; relevant federal statutes for prosecuting trafficking cases; the elements that constitute a victim of trafficking; common methods of operation by human trafficking organizations; and identification of investigative considerations in human trafficking, including use of NGOs in investigations, understanding the TVPA, and understanding the TVPRA 2003. The ICE Training Academy, Advanced Human Smuggling/Human Trafficking Training Program is a 56-hour training program provided approximately three times a year to a class of 24 veteran ICE special agents. This program provides 22 hours of instruction and presentations specifically on human trafficking. The attendees to this course receive an overview of the TVPA and human trafficking offenses presented by the USAO and CRT; information regarding victim-centered response to trafficking investigations; and case studies on successfully investigated and prosecuted human trafficking cases.

From August 10-13, 2010, ICE subject matter experts conducted forced child labor and commercial fraud investigations training in Arlington, Virginia, for approximately 110 ICE special agents. The training provided a basic workshop that included instruction on forced labor, commercial fraud, and intellectual property rights investigations by engaging in partnerships with industry and domestic and international counterparts to combat the import of hazardous, substandard, and counterfeit products, as well as the evasion of duties. The training conference also focused on ICE interagency partnerships regarding commercial trade fraud issues and protection of the homeland.

#### iv. USCIS Asylum Training

USCIS Asylum Division personnel developed a field training module on identifying trafficking victims in the context of affirmative asylum adjudications. All eight asylum offices have received this training. USCIS Asylum Division personnel also developed procedures on what asylum officers should do when they encounter trafficking victims, including how to contact law enforcement personnel. Each asylum office has designated a trafficking point of contact, and these points of contact have established communication with their local ICE SAC trafficking points of contact and local ICE Victim Assistance Coordinators to establish referral and information-sharing mechanisms on trafficking-related cases. Finally, the USCIS Asylum Division has created a trafficking collection on its virtual library, available to all asylum officers.

#### v. CBP Training

CBP offers a Human Trafficking Awareness Training to all CBP agents, officers, and agriculture specialists through the CBP Virtual Learning Center. During FY 2010, CBP revised this training to offer a more comprehensive view of human trafficking and the appropriate treatment of unaccompanied alien children under the TVPRA 2008, including HHS notification requirements. The revised training became available in March 2011 and is mandatory for all CBP law enforcement personnel.

The Border Patrol Academy covers the TVPRA 2008 in its training. It provides an overview of the law and contains guidance on how to screen for victims of trafficking (using CBP Form 93) and how to subsequently process an unaccompanied alien child if trafficking is suspected. This material was added to the curriculum effective October 1, 2009. Approximately 1,460 agents received this training in FY 2010.

#### B. FLETC State and Local Human Trafficking Trainings

In support of the DHS Blue Campaign and in collaboration with a cross-component working group, FLETC developed and delivered an interactive web-based computer course to train state and local law enforcement about human trafficking. The course defines human trafficking, explains the indicators, and provides guidance on initiating and building human trafficking investigations. Since development of the course, it has been provided to law enforcement through the FLETC Electronic Learning Portal, a stand-alone CD-ROM, and through live-delivery training at FLETC law enforcement symposiums.

#### C. ICE Local, Regional and National Human Trafficking Trainings

In FY 2010, ICE continued to aggressively conduct outreach and training on trafficking in persons and related crimes through the ICE Trafficking In Persons Strategy (TIPS), which focuses on international, federal, state, and local groups; the nationwide launch of a human trafficking public awareness campaign; and new human trafficking outreach materials.

ICE staff collaborates with NGOs that provide victims with services. Many NGOs have been instrumental in helping identify trafficking cases and victims. Outreach activities include presentations to corporate associations, academic groups, and local agencies. Outreach addresses multi-jurisdictional issues, collaborative activities, and problems involved in distinguishing between trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. In FY 2010, ICE participated in and provided training at domestic conferences and seminars that included large numbers of NGO attendees. Also in FY 2010, ICE offices conducted local outreach efforts to over 13,400 representatives from 863 NGOs.

In FY 2010, ICE TIPS conducted, participated, and assisted in the planning of TIP training to law enforcement officials, consular officials, prosecutors, and social service providers. The various training venues included the 2010 DOJ National Conference on Human Trafficking, the 2010 International Associations of Chiefs of Police, the Johns Hopkins 10th Annual Human Trafficking Symposium, the California Narcotics Officer Association Training Conference, the 2010 National Sheriff's Association Conference, the 2010 National Crime Victims Legal Conference, and FLETC State and Local Law Enforcement Training Symposiums. Topics discussed during the seminars included case initiation and conduct, legal issues, victim issues, and prosecution strategies.

#### D. USCIS Local, Regional and National Human Trafficking Trainings

In FY 2010, USCIS personnel conducted extensive outreach to federal, state and local law enforcement, service providers, and NGOs on both the T and U nonimmigrant status programs. USCIS personnel traveled to 12 U.S. cities to attend and host 15 in-person events, through which approximately 1,250 people received training. In addition, USCIS hosted 5 teleconferences for groups across the country. USCIS conducted presentations both for mixed audiences of service providers, NGOs, and law enforcement as well as for audiences comprised only of law enforcement. Presentations specific to law enforcement focused on concerns and issues unique to law enforcement's role, rights, and responsibilities in the T and U visa programs, while also highlighting the certification process on the I-914B and I-918B law enforcement certification forms.

Recognizing that police officers, doctors, and nurses may be the first to come into contact with trafficking victims, USCIS published a pamphlet in February 2010 for state and local law enforcement and health care providers describing what trafficking is and what help and immigration relief is available.

USCIS personnel provided training for Georgia state and county social welfare workers, attorneys, judges, and youth service providers on human trafficking so that those groups could more effectively recognize trafficking victims in their programs and understand the immigration relief that may be available.

USCIS established an email account specifically for law enforcement. The email account allows law enforcement to ask questions regarding the U and T nonimmigrant status certification process. USCIS also established an email account to field requests for training.

USCIS personnel participated in numerous conferences held by NGOs, including the Freedom Network conference held in Washington, D.C.

### 3. Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center

In FY 2010, the HSTC conducted frequent training to law enforcement officials, consular officials, prosecutors, and social service providers, and participated in a number of TIP conferences and workshops. Over 250 people were trained in various aspects related to human trafficking.

### 4. Department of Defense

Anti-trafficking training is mandatory for all Department of Defense (DOD) members. DOD revised the Combating Trafficking In Persons (CTIP) instructions and published it on September 15, 2010. The general awareness training modules were revised/updated and published on December 22, 2010.

DOD aired two 30-second and two 15-second Trafficking in Persons Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on American Forces Network (AFN) News, AFN Sports, AFN Xtra, and AFN Spectrum from October 24, 2009 through October 24, 2010. The PSAs each aired at least three times a week on those four AFN Channels, for an estimated total of 2496 airings of Combating Human Trafficking spots in FY 2010 on AFN.

In FY 2010, the DOD reviewed reports covering Combatant Command geographic areas of heightened risk for trafficking in persons, selecting the U.S. Central Command area of responsibility, specifically Iraq, Afghanistan, Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain, for evaluation. The DOD Inspector General (IG) also reviewed contracts performed in these nations and conducted site visits at eight U.S. military installations in these locations, including U.S. Central Command Headquarters in Tampa, Florida.

The IG made recommendations in FY 2010 to ensure the Federal Acquisition Regulation Trafficking in Persons clause was included in all DOD contracts. The clause logic for the Standard Procurement System was updated in FY 2010 so that the Trafficking in Persons clause could not be removed during solicitation or contract document build. The IG also provided suggestions to ensure that the DOD Law Enforcement community shares TIP-related indictment and conviction information with contracting organizations.

### 5. Department of Health and Human Services

In FY 2010, HHS offered training and technical assistance to public health officials, local law enforcement officials, social service providers, ethnic organizations, and legal assistance organizations. A representative from the HHS Office for Civil Rights spoke on a panel entitled “Intersecting Epidemics: HIV, Violence Against Women and Human Trafficking” at the

National Bar Association's 2010 Healthcare Law Summit. In September 2010, two work groups within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) — the Violence against Women Workgroup (of the Division of Violence Prevention) and the CDC-wide Health and Human Rights Workgroup — sponsored a day-long symposium entitled "A Symposium on Human Trafficking: The Role of Public Health." The symposium, attended by over 100 CDC staff, provided a foundational overview of the issue of human trafficking in the U.S. — particularly sex trafficking — and served as a forum for exploring the public health implications of human trafficking; research and data collection on human trafficking; current responses to human trafficking; and the potential role of the public health sector in the prevention of human trafficking. As part of Public Service Recognition Week events held on the National Mall in May 2010, ATIP hosted an information booth to distribute public informational materials and educate attendees about the federal government's efforts to combat human trafficking. HHS staff served as a guest presenter as part of a multi-day course on human trafficking at Georgetown University's Center for Continuing and Professional Education.

HHS conducted child-focused trainings in FY 2010 to affiliates of Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service affiliates, presenting on special considerations in identifying and serving child trafficking victims; at the Human Trafficking and Exploitation of Children in the U.S. conference sponsored by Loyola University in Chicago, Illinois, which was attended by immigration attorneys, health and social service providers, federal law enforcement, and child welfare representatives; and at the annual ORR Consultation, which was attended by refugees, State Refugee Coordinators and health coordinators, service organizations, and ethnic self-help organizations. ORR/ATIP Child Protection Specialists also participated at the Annual Conference on Unaccompanied Immigrant Children, sharing information on ORR's role in identifying and assisting child victims.

The ATIP Division in ORR conducted four WebEx trainings on a variety of topics related to human trafficking. Nearly 350 people participated in Shared Hope International's training on "Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking: How to Identify and Respond to America's Prostituted Youth," and over 260 people participated in ACF's Family and Youth Services Bureau's training on "Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs: Resources for Conducting Outreach and Providing Services to Trafficked Children and Youth." The Thai Community Development Center in Los Angeles discussed engaging non-traditional community partners in assisting victims of trafficking, leveraging ethnic and community resources, and fostering self-sufficiency among clients, and the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops presented on "The Emerging Outcomes of the Per Capita Services Program for Survivors of Human Trafficking." Participants included social service providers, federal and local law enforcement, academic researchers, state officials, and representatives from international entities.

Through the NHTRC and its Rescue and Restore Regional Program grantees, ORR expanded training opportunities throughout the country. During FY 2010, the NHTRC conducted 103 trainings and presentations and 30 phone consultations to a total audience of 5,291 people. The most frequently requested topic regardless of audience type was an introductory overview of human trafficking, demonstrating a continued need for basic human trafficking knowledge and awareness. Other areas of high interest included the commercial sexual exploitation of children, national human trafficking trends and networks, and trafficking trends specific to a particular State or location. Government agencies, task forces, anti-

trafficking organizations, and related service providers also frequently requested assistance developing local capacity and referral protocols to better respond to cases of trafficking and provide services to victims in their local area.

## 6. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

In FY 2010, EEOC Field Enforcement and Legal Staff provided training at several human-trafficking-related events.

- The Denver Field Office developed a module to train congressional staff about the laws that EEOC enforces. Included in this briefing was information about human trafficking and the role played by EEOC with respect to this issue. During the year, this training was given to staff members of Senators Mark Udall and Michael Bennet, Congresswoman Diana DeGette and Congressmen Ed Perlmutter, Mike Coffman, and John Salazar, of Colorado, and Senators Michael Enzi and John Barrasso, and Congresswoman Cynthia Lummis, of Wyoming.
- The Las Vegas Local Office conducted training for staff and advocates of the Southern Nevada Human Trafficking Task Force Training Committee. The task force is a combined effort by federal, state, city, and community-based organizations to address the growing human trafficking problem in Las Vegas. The training was attended by task force members and included participation from other member agencies, including a representative from Senator Harry Reid's office. The Las Vegas Local Office also participated in and assisted with the organization of an all-day training event on human trafficking. This event included the presentations on human trafficking by federal, state and local agencies.
- The Los Angeles District Office's Director, Regional Attorney, and other staff members trained members of the Korean business community regarding the laws enforced by EEOC with some emphasis on sexual harassment. The training was given in both Korean and English. The Regional Attorney also discussed issues related to human trafficking during the session. The Los Angeles District Office's Regional Attorney and Program Analyst met with the Los Angeles Human Trafficking Task Force and a visiting Thai delegation of about 14 officials seeking information about how Los Angeles addresses human trafficking cases. The District Office staff members discussed the area of law covered by the EEOC, as well as EEOC's role in human trafficking cases.
- The San Francisco District Office Regional Attorney was a lecturer at a training in Kunming sponsored by DOS and Peking University Women's Law Studies and Legal Center (invited by California State University, Sacramento). In his presentation on "Rights of Immigrant Workers and Trafficking Victims under U.S. Anti-Discrimination Laws," he covered U.S. remedies in trafficking cases and discussed EEOC cases involving farm workers, trafficking, and sexual harassment.

## B. International Training and Outreach

## 1. Department of Justice

### a. Civil Rights Division

Internationally, CRT staff conducted 38 TIP programs to build prosecutorial capacity in 13 countries and organized programs for over 180 foreign visitors to participate in training programs with DOJ's human trafficking experts.

### b. Criminal Division

#### i. CEOS

CEOS attorneys travel around the world to train foreign law enforcement, prosecutors, investigators, and service providers involved in the investigation and prosecution of sexual exploitation crimes against children. In July 2010, CEOS, assisted by ICE, conducted an assessment in the Philippines on the extraterritorial sexual exploitation of children by Americans. Post-assessment trainings were conducted for Filipino prosecutors by a CEOS attorney. The sessions focused on the capacity of Filipino authorities to investigate and prosecute these cases, and the potential to build a partnership with U.S. authorities to effectively prosecute these crimes.

From August to September 2010, CEOS attorneys also trained select ICE agents through the Child Exploitation Section of the ICE Cyber Crimes Center. After training, the agents were deployed in "Jump Teams" to countries where Americans are known to sexually exploit children. The Jump Team concept is part of the ICE Child Sex Tourism National Strategy, which seeks to generate a functional process for developing and conducting ICE investigations of the extraterritorial sexual exploration of children.

CEOS attorneys and HTIU computer forensic specialists participated in numerous conferences with foreign delegations to share information, and enhance efforts against child sexual exploitation crimes worldwide. In 2010, CEOS participated in meetings and trainings with delegations from Canada, Denmark, France, Kosovo, Mexico, Moldova, Poland, Russia, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and the European judicial cooperation body, Eurojust. CEOS attorneys and specialists spoke to delegations consisting of law enforcement officials, prosecutors, investigators, NGO coordinators, government officials, service providers, and others on American and international efforts to address trafficking in children and other forms of child sexual exploitation. The Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Trainings (OPDAT) helped arranged many of these events.

In May 2010, OPDAT arranged CEOS's participation in a multi-national delegation, representative of 17 countries, to discuss American and international efforts to address trafficking in children, child exploitation, and cross-border child custody disputes. In June 2010, a CEOS attorney presented to a 12-party human trafficking delegation under DOS's International Visitor Leadership Program, in Washington, D.C. This delegation consisted of individuals from Bangladesh, Jordan, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syria, and the United Arab Emirates.

CEOS attorneys also contribute to training conducted by ICE. These training events are designed to raise awareness on sexual exploitation crimes against children, enhance training for participants in these subject areas, and encourage communication and interaction between ICE HSI employees, NGOs, international organizations, other USG agencies, and regional subject matter experts. In FY 2010, CEOS contributed to the ICE Mexico Law Enforcement Training Conference (April 2010 in Mexico).

At international conferences sponsored by the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, CEOS attorneys and HTIU computer forensic specialists presented on U.S. laws, efforts, and trends in Costa Rica (June 2010), and in Puerto Rico (September 2010).

## ii. OPDAT and ICITAP

### Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training

OPDAT draws on DOJ's resources and expertise to strengthen foreign criminal justice sector institutions and enhance the administration of justice abroad. With funding provided by DOS and USAID, OPDAT supports the law enforcement objectives and priorities of the U.S. by preparing foreign counterparts to cooperate more fully and effectively with the U.S. in combating terrorism and transnational crime such as human trafficking. It does so by encouraging legislative- and justice-sector reform in countries with inadequate laws, improving the skills of foreign prosecutors and judges, and promoting the rule of law and regard for human rights.

Combating TIP is a top OPDAT priority. OPDAT provides substantial technical assistance throughout the world based on a holistic model encompassing the 3 Ps of TIP: protection, prosecution, and prevention. OPDAT assistance includes training and developmental projects with overseas law enforcement officials geared to strengthening our international partners' capabilities to prevent transnational trafficking, protect victim witnesses and thereby encourage their participation in investigations and prosecutions, and effectively investigate and prosecute trafficking cases. OPDAT also works with host countries on developing evidence collection techniques that can generate evidence usable in transnational prosecutions, including those brought by DOJ in the U.S. OPDAT works on legislative reform and drafting in the area of TIP to ensure that TIP law is victim-assistance-centered and compliant with the Palermo Protocol of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

OPDAT designs and executes anti-TIP technical assistance and training programs overseas to strengthen international capacity to combat TIP. Drawing on the expertise of experienced trafficking prosecutors from CRT's HTPU, CEOS, and USAOs, OPDAT has developed and delivered programs providing expertise and assistance in drafting and implementing anti-trafficking legislation, successfully investigating and prosecuting TIP crimes, and assisting TIP victims. When appropriate, OPDAT collaborates on TIP programs with the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), its sister organization that develops and provides training to foreign police and criminal investigation institutions.

In FY 2010, OPDAT conducted 38 TIP programs involving 13 countries (Brazil, Djibouti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Philippines, Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan).

Highlights of these programs include the following:

*Human Trafficking Program in the Philippines:* The OPDAT Intermittent Legal Adviser (ILA) to the Philippines, in conjunction with ICE and the International Justice Mission, conducted a program on September 27-29, 2010, in Cebu that brought together more than 35 prosecutors and investigators to focus on human trafficking. This was one of the first conferences in the Philippines where prosecutors and investigators worked together not only to solve a hypothetical case but to extrapolate the principles learned in order to better address the multitude of real cases confronting law enforcement throughout the country. The program incorporated practical exercises involving the search of a crime scene, victim interviews, and the drafting of affidavits and charging documents. The Philippines is on DOS's Tier II Watch list and will potentially lose all non-humanitarian U.S. aid if the country fails to amplify efforts and the number of convictions within the next few months. The OPDAT program was focused on assisting the government on policy- and capacity-building levels in order avoid the country being downgraded to category Tier III. Thus far, the Filipino Government has agreed to expand existing and create new task forces that allow prosecutors to directly assist investigators in case development. The Government has also issued an order that human trafficking cases should be prioritized.

*Progress on Trafficking in Persons in Albania:* The OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) to Albania reported in September 2010 that the Head of Serious Crimes Prosecution Office (SCPO), which has nationwide jurisdiction over trafficking cases, has created a separate section for trafficking cases and designated a victim/witness coordinator in his office — a first for Albania. With OPDAT support, SCPO recently issued two internal orders. The first establishes a section to handle only TIP cases, and assigns two prosecutors to the section. Both prosecutors have extensive expertise in trafficking cases and have attended several OPDAT training sessions, including the course on Assistance to Victims/Witnesses in Criminal Cases. The second order assigns a Judicial Police Officer as a victim/witness coordinator at the SCPO. This is the first time a prosecution office in Albania has had a person dedicated solely to assist victims and witnesses. This designation also addresses the recommendation in DOS's TIP Report for Albania to dedicate a victim/witness advocate to trafficking issues.

*Hands-on Anti-Trafficking in Persons Capacity Building in Mexico:* From September 28-29, 2010, OPDAT conducted its first ever intensive hands-on training program on investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases in Mexico. Coordinated by the TIP RLA to Mexico, it took place in the state of Nayarit for over 70 Mexican participants, including federal prosecutors, police, immigration officials, and state and federal legislators. Although Mexico passed its first federal human trafficking law in 2007, the law is still underutilized and not well known by Mexican prosecutors and police outside of Mexico City. To date, only a few federal cases have been brought, and all of them have been initiated by SEIDO, the Organized Crime Section of the PGR located in Mexico City. The training program's participants were selected from over 14 Mexican states and most had never received any training in the past regarding human trafficking.

Significantly, although untrained, these are the Mexican professionals who, as they work on the front lines, are very likely to be involved in investigations throughout Mexico that involve human trafficking offenses. Second, the instructors were a highly skilled cadre of U.S. and Mexican experts in the field of human trafficking. Course participants received a primer on investigating and prosecuting human trafficking crimes, worked in multijurisdictional break-out groups to analyze hypothetical practical exercises, and worked as a team to identify potential criminal violations and courses of action.

*OPDAT Women's Justice Program in Benin Concludes:* On September 24, 2010, the OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor completed his two-year assignment in Cotonou, Benin, where he was responsible for developing and implementing DOJ's portion of the Women's Justice Empowerment Initiative program in Benin. The program was intended to increase the capacity of the Benin justice sector to combat gender-based violence, including domestic violence and sexual assaults. The RLA reports that, as a result of the OPDAT program, there is greater cooperation among the primary actors in combating gender based violence, *i.e.*, law enforcement, magistrates, doctors, and the DNA laboratory. The program effectively turned separate components into a chain that is significantly more capable of higher quality investigations and trials. The accomplishments of the program include development and utilization of new standardized medico-legal forms that will be used in all sexual assault cases; training on gender-based violence issues for virtually every magistrate and prosecutor in Benin; modernized draft legislation on gender-based violence that has been submitted to the legislature (likely passage in 2011); and training that focused on forensic evidence and trial advocacy deficiencies. As a part of his innovative approach, the RLA presented seminars for gynecologists and general practitioners from around Benin during which previously trained gynecologists trained their colleagues on the proper way to examine and treat sexual assault victims, and on how to complete the new medico-legal sexual assault form. As a result of the program, gender-based violence is now a topic that magistrates, doctors, judicial police officers, and the general public no longer hesitate to discuss. In particular, the doctors who have been trained by the program have noted an increase in the number of sexual assault victims they examine, and greater interest from law enforcement and the justice system in these types of cases.

*Anti-Human Trafficking Program Gets Underway in Philippines:* On August 19, 2010, Secretary of Justice for the Philippines Leila de Lima along with U.S. Ambassador Harry Thomas participated in a signing ceremony for the Letter of Agreement to work together with the OPDAT ILA to address the country's TIP issues. As noted earlier, the Philippines is on DOS's Tier II Watch list and will potentially lose all non-humanitarian U.S. aid if the country fails to amplify its anti-TIP efforts. After the ceremony, the ILA and DOS officials participated in a special meeting of the Interagency Council Against Human Trafficking (IACAT), which was chaired by Secretary de Lima and attended by several high-ranking Filipino officials, including the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development. At this meeting, the Filipino Government announced new action steps to magnify efforts to combat human trafficking. Since arriving in the Philippines in July 2010, the ILA had been lobbying government officials to adopt several of the tactics included in the actions outlined by the IACAT. The plan includes revamping anti-human trafficking task forces at the airport in Manila and at the National Bureau of Investigations. These task forces are being expanded, and

investigators who were not zealously protecting human trafficking victims are being replaced. Another key change is that prosecutors have now been assigned to both taskforces. It was also announced that hundreds of Bureau of Immigration officials were being terminated for corruption. The ILA hosted a roundtable discussion about better ways to address labor trafficking on August 25. This forum brought together for the first time NGO representatives and government stakeholders to candidly discuss why the Philippines, despite having the largest number of overseas workers, has not had a single labor trafficking conviction since its anti-trafficking law was adopted in 2003.

*Advanced Program on Combating Human Trafficking in Jordan:* From July 26-29, and August 1-4, 2010, OPDAT conducted an intensive, two-week hands-on training program on investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases in Amman, Jordan, for twelve Jordanian prosecutors, judges, and police officers. The program was a follow-on to an introductory course presented to the Jordanian Ministry of Justice in 2009. Several prosecutors and judges who had attended the previous training and been identified as promising train-the-trainer candidates attended the program. Jordan passed its anti-TIP law in March 2009; the two-part training was requested by the Ministry of Justice to help implement the new law. The training was conducted under the Attorney General's Law, endorsed by the cabinet in May 2010, which for the first time distinguishes and creates separate tracts for the function and training of prosecutors and judges. The law is expected to improve the quality and professionalism of the two groups and encourage prosecutors to specialize and develop expertise in certain high-priority crimes such as human trafficking, gender-based violence, intellectual property rights, money laundering, and embezzlement. During the course, participants analyzed hypothetical case studies, engaged in practical exercises, and role-played in a mock trial held in a real courtroom. An Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) from the Eastern District of New York and a federal district court judge from the District of Connecticut represented OPDAT. The AUSA was also the lead instructor in the 2009 program.

*OPDAT Conducts Program for Investigators and Prosecutors at the Center for Combating Trafficking in Persons in Moldova:* As part of OPDAT's ongoing assistance to the Center for Combating Trafficking in Persons (CCTIP), the RLA to Moldova organized a series of seminars from July 12-20, 2010, for the specialized investigators and prosecutors working on Moldova's human trafficking task force in Chisinau. The seminars were also held in the northern and southern regions, in Balti and Cahul, respectively. An AUSA and Chief of the Section on Domestic Security and Immigration Crimes in the Central District of California, who successfully prosecuted one of the largest human trafficking cases brought in the U.S. involving sexual exploitation of minors, led these seminars, which were focused on practical advice for developing good strategies and practices in investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases. This assistance, which also included one-on-one consultations with Moldovan prosecutors and investigators, was designed to improve the CCTIP's effectiveness in implementing the interagency task force model and was timed to coincide with the recent co-location of the prosecutors at the CCTIP, an initiative led by the OPDAT RLA.

*OPDAT RLA to Indonesia Shares His Expertise on Human Trafficking:* From May 24-27, 2010, the OPDAT RLA to Indonesia participated in an advanced human trafficking program for police and prosecutors sponsored by the OSCE in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The program took a

human rights-centered, victim-centered approach as it focused on investigative techniques, prosecutorial concerns, and victim assistance and protection. The RLA discussed trafficking as a global issue, outlining the scope and nature of trafficking using photos of notorious trafficking cases and portions of the 2008 Trafficking in Persons Report. Noting that traffickers had become more cautious in how they recruit and traffic victims in response to increasing global awareness of trafficking, he outlined several new trafficking trends, including the increasing use of the Internet as a mechanism to traffic victims, citing the recent case of trafficking in minors by Facebook in Indonesia, and the experience of the Montgomery County police in Maryland, who were investigating the trafficking of minors on Craigslist. The RLA pointed out that the Internet gave traffickers several significant advantages, including access to a potentially larger clientele, greater security for the criminals who could screen access to the “virtual brothel,” and no physical location for the brothel that could draw the notice of the police.

*First Ever TIP Training in Papua:* From May 31-June 4, 2010, the OPDAT RLA to Indonesia met with police, prosecutors, and NGOs in Jayapura, Papua, to discuss the scope and nature of trafficking in the region, and the ability of local government to combat it. He conducted three days of intensive training for 50 police and prosecutors on human trafficking investigation and prosecution, using a victim-centered approach. This is the first such training ever held in the region.

*U.S.-Based Program for Zambian Officials on Gender-Based Violence:* On May 10-21, 2010, the OPDAT RLA to Zambia, under DOS’s Women’s Justice and Empowerment Initiative, conducted a U.S.-based program on gender-based violence for five Zambian prosecutors and legal-education professionals. During the program’s first week, the group attended a trial advocacy course at DOJ’s National Advocacy Center in South Carolina in order to better understand how to develop a similar course at the Zambian Legal Education Institute. During the second week, the group met with experts from DOJ offices in Washington, D.C., that deal with domestic violence, child exploitation, and victims of crime, as well as with specialists at an in-take advocacy center for victims of gender-based violence. The U.S.-based program’s purpose was to assist the delegation in developing training programs within the Zambian legal education system on combating gender-based violence. This group is in the forefront of Zambia’s struggle to combat this issue.

*OPDAT Assistance Leads to Guilty Verdict in Trafficking in Persons Case:* On May 11, 2010, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) pronounced a guilty verdict in the case against Salih Alibašić, Željko Karanović, and Đulzara Hozanović, for trafficking in persons. The court sentenced Alibašić to 11 years’ imprisonment, while it imposed suspended prison sentences on Karanović and Hozanović. The defendants were found to have illegally transferred foreign citizens from Albania to various European Union countries, by way of the Balkans, throughout portions of 2006 and 2007. They smuggled a total of 273 citizens, acquiring substantial financial gain. The verdict is important, as the rate of TIP offenses is increasing, posing a roadblock to BiH’s efforts to join the European Union. OPDAT has been working with the judiciary and prosecutors to enact more stringent sentences in such cases, and OPDAT trained the prosecutor who worked on this particular case.

*Trial Advocacy Programs for Prosecution of Gender-Based Violence in Zambia:* From April 5-16, 2010, the OPDAT RLA to Zambia conducted two workshops for 50 Zambian police prosecutors on trial advocacy in the context of gender-based violence. The workshops are a part of the Women's Justice Empowerment Initiative in Zambia. The prosecutors were selected by the Zambian Magistrates who were trained in December 2009 because they are the senior prosecutors who typically prosecute gender-based violence cases in the courtroom. The goal is to create teams of prosecutors and magistrates who have had similar training on the subject in order to strengthen adjudications. Assisting the RLA were two AUSAs from the District of Colorado.

*Former OPDAT RLA To Russia Wins Prestigious Choice Award:* On November 30, 2009, Soprotivlenie, one of five NGOs that receive grants directly from the Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation, named a former OPDAT RLA to Russia as the recipient of its prestigious Choice Award for civic courage. The award was in recognition of the legal and technical assistance that he provided to Soprotivlenie and other NGOs, the Duma, the Public Chamber, the Investigative Committee of the Procuracy, and the Presidential Administration, leading to the enactment this year in Russia of legislation that substantially increased penalties for the manufacture and distribution of child pornography and sexual exploitation of children. In announcing the award, Olga Kostina, a member of the Public Chamber and the head of Soprotivlenie, said it was the first time an award had been given to a foreigner. She thanked the RLA for providing technical assistance and expertise that she said hastened the enactment of child pornography legislation in Russia in July 2009. In presenting the award, Alexei Golovan, Commissioner for Children's Rights under the President of Russia, praised the RLA for sparing no effort in assisting the efforts to enact the new legislation. The former RLA to Russia worked for four years with the Duma, the Investigative Committee, the Interior Ministry and NGOs to address the lack of effective child pornography and sexual exploitation legislation in Russia.

#### International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

In FY 2010, ICITAP continued to support the international anti-human trafficking effort through program activities in eight countries<sup>22</sup> on three continents. In addition to law enforcement capacity-building efforts specifically aimed at human trafficking, ICITAP conducts programs that promote human rights and human dignity, rule of law, anticorruption, and police-community cooperation. These conditions have been identified by G/TIP as vital for an effective anti-trafficking effort. ICITAP's programs are primarily funded by and conducted in partnership with DOS.

ICITAP uses the following strategies to build overseas law enforcement capacity to combat TIP:

- Increasing awareness and understanding in host-country law enforcement institutions of the devastating impact to victims and threats to health and security posed by TIP;

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<sup>22</sup> ICITAP had active TIP programs in seven countries during FY 10, but the program in Indonesia features a bilateral element that also reaches Malaysian participants.

- Helping foreign governments create new law enforcement tools to combat TIP through legislative reform — whenever possible this is done in concert with ICITAP’s sister agency, OPDAT;
- Building sustainable institutional capacity to fight TIP through the development of host-country policies, procedures, and training resources and capabilities;
- Building tactical and investigative capacity, including the creation of specialized investigative units;
- Building technical capacity, including case management, border security, other systems for data collection, data sharing, and data analysis;
- Improving coordination of police and prosecutors on TIP cases;
- Incorporating TIP — one of the revenue sources of organized crime groups — as a component in assistance programs focused on combating transnational organized crime;
- Facilitating cross-border, law enforcement cooperation among countries in the region that are part of the same human trafficking network;
- Facilitating partnerships between police and other stakeholders, including victims’ advocacy groups, labor and social protection organizations, and the community; and
- Ensuring coordination with international organizations and other donors.

In FY 2010, ICITAP conducted the following specific law enforcement development activities to support the global effort to end human trafficking:

*Europe/Eurasia*

Albania. ICITAP’s technical assistance on TIP focused on monitoring basic procedures, registration, and sensitive handling of returning Albanian and third-country nationals through the Albanian National Referral Mechanism (NRM) Monitoring Group and the Office of the National Coordinator for Anti-Trafficking. ICITAP worked to ensure the NRM maintains these basic procedures through the implementation of Albania’s *National Strategy and Action Plan on the Fight against Human Trafficking (2008-2010)*. In addition, through ICITAP’s Integrated Border Management component and the Total Information Management System, the Albanian government increased its capacity to track illegal trafficking and smuggling of humans and apprehend perpetrators of TIP and human smuggling. Through a train-the-trainer platform, ICITAP prepared Albanian State Police to conduct in-house, on-site training for Border and Migration Police personnel on victim identification, handling, and interviewing, thereby ensuring the police have the appropriate skills to serve as first-line responders in TIP cases. ICITAP also conducted no-notice site visits to border crossing points to assess application of newly acquired skills.

Kosovo. In FY 2010, ICITAP’s full-time TIP advisor assisted the U.S. Embassy with reestablishing the TIP Speaker Program; provided advice and expertise to the government of Kosovo Inter-Ministerial TIP Working Group; coordinated the anti-TIP International Call for Cooperation to improve coordination in the implementation of TIP projects provided by international partners; assisted the International Organization for Migration and USAID Shelter Grant Approval Panel with evaluating and selecting shelters that will receive grants to assist, protect, rehabilitate, and reintegrate the victims of trafficking and domestic violence; advised the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the implementation of Anti-TIP Activities outlined in the 2008-

2011 Kosovo National Anti-TIP Action Plan; assisted the government of Kosovo on TIP awareness activities; provided training on TIP and Narcotics to the Kosovo Police; and assisted the Ministry of Justice and OPDAT with setting up the National Crime Victim's Rights Week. ICITAP also assisted with the development of the Kosovo Action Guide, a guide drafted annually by G/TIP and the U.S. Embassy in Kosovo to convey recommendations on TIP protection, prosecution, and prevention, and contributed to DOS's TIP Report.

ICITAP's TIP development activities in Kosovo have shown results. A July 2010 Kosovo Police report shows an increase in the number of successful trafficking-in-persons operations conducted from January to June 2010, compared to the same time period in 2009. As a result of these operations, 30 trafficking suspects were arrested, 19 victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation were identified, and 413 premises were searched, of which 71 were closed for conducting illegal activities. ICITAP and OPDAT have continued to work to increase the capacity and capability of various TIP-related elements in the government of Kosovo by providing training and technical assistance in investigative techniques, report writing, and trafficking victim identification. Further, ICITAP and OPDAT conducted a joint training on courtroom testimony in human trafficking cases; the training aimed to improve cooperation and coordination between the law enforcement and judiciary branches.

### *Asia*

Indonesia. ICITAP provided extensive TIP training through the Maritime Security Development and the Trafficking in Persons programs, graduating 360 course participants from ICITAP training programs. Training was especially targeted to investigators who deal with TIP cases and covered topics that included indicators for identifying trafficking victims; understanding the difference between smuggling and trafficking; victim interviewing techniques; document fraud; and basic criminal investigation procedures. All training covered the legal provisions of the 2007 Indonesian anti-trafficking legislation. Curricula developed by the ICITAP team were provided to the Indonesian Police training facilities so that future training sessions can be conducted internally.

Malaysia. This program also worked with Malaysian police investigators under a G/TIP-funded bilateral program. Because Malaysia is a destination country for persons trafficked from Indonesia, the basic premise was to develop avenues by which evidence could be funneled when dealing with the organized crime groups responsible for trafficking victims.

Kyrgyzstan. ICITAP provided mentorship to the Internal Security Service (ISS) on TIP-victim identification and curbing the improper treatment of TIP victims by Kyrgyz police. TIP victims, who are often trafficked into prostitution and other illegal activities, have frequently been treated as criminals rather than as victims by Kyrgyz police officers. The ISS is charged with investigating police corruption, abuse of authority, and illegal activity. One of ISS's responsibilities is to investigate human rights abuses and the mistreatment of citizens, including victims of TIP.

Philippines. ICITAP presented a comprehensive TIP course together with host country instructors in eight different cities throughout the country. One of the iterations was presented in collaboration with New Zealand police instructors. The course provided participants with a

common understanding of the meaning of TIP, defined the three phases in the trafficking process (recruitment, transportation, and exploitation), identified vulnerabilities in trafficking networks, provided an overview of methods used to secure evidence, outlined differences between tactical and strategic intelligence, presented interviewing techniques for dealing with victims, and identified strategies to increase victim cooperation. ICITAP graduated 253 participants through this training effort.

### *Africa*

Gabon. To assist the government of Gabon in combating its serious human trafficking problem, G/TIP partnered with ICITAP to provide training, technical assistance, and material support to help form an anti-trafficking unit within the Gabonese National Gendarmerie and to reinforce the anti-trafficking capacity of the Gabonese National Police. Support for the specialized unit within the Gendarmerie was specifically requested by the president, minister of Foreign Affairs, and the minister of Defense in a series of bilateral TIP discussions with the U.S. Ambassador to Gabon. ICITAP conducted a four-month program of technical assistance and curriculum development, including a series of one-day “First Responder” seminars primarily for patrol officers, two-day courses for investigators, and overview sessions for senior police managers, parliamentarians, heads of NGOs, and other high-level officials.

South Africa. ICITAP’s senior law enforcement advisor (SLEA) worked with the ICE attaché to present TIP training to the newly formed South African multi-agency human trafficking task team. The ICE attaché provided specialized info on trafficking and investigative techniques; the SLEA provided training on small unit management, integrity assurance, and case management. ICITAP graduated 41 participants through this effort. Further, the SLEA developed a pamphlet providing an overview of the current South African legal statutes related to human trafficking and organized crime, and a comprehensive Human Trafficking Training Manual for the National Prosecuting Authority.

## 2. Department of Homeland Security

### i. ICE Attaché International Partnerships and Training

In FY 2010, ICE OIA headquarters conducted 11 outreach events to discuss the issues of forced child labor, child sex tourism, and human trafficking. The outreach events reached over 500 foreign government, law enforcement, NGO, and IO representatives in locations that included Armenia, Austria, Costa Rica, Hong Kong, Jordan, Laos, Macao, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, and Suriname. In addition, ICE Attaché offices conducted 249 TIP outreach presentations to foreign law enforcement and NGO counterparts. Through these presentations, the Attaché offices reached 343 law enforcement groups and 162 NGO groups, with a total cumulative attendance of 9,124.

The ICE Training Academy, International Task Force Agent Training (ITAT) Program provides a two-hour block of training on human trafficking. This training block is provided to vetted foreign law enforcement officers working in conjunction with the ICE attaché offices throughout Central and South America. There are approximately four ITAT classes per year, and approximately 48 attendees receive this training per year. Each trainee is provided

information on the definition of human trafficking, the elements that constitute a victim of trafficking, and common methods of operation by human trafficking organizations.

#### ii. International Forced Labor Interagency Working Group Task Force

ICE continues to lead the IFLIWG in Washington, D.C. Initiated by ICE in 2008, this working group consists of the various USG stakeholders involved in international forced labor issues, including ICE, CBP, G/TIP, DOS's Office of International Labor Affairs, DOL's Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. The goal of the working group is to promote greater interagency cooperation and consultation in this subject area. During the quarterly IFLIWG meetings, participants discuss their international activities to combat forced labor.

#### iii. Task Force on the Prohibition of Importation of Forced or Prison Labor from the People's Republic of China

ICE also chairs the Task Force on the Prohibition of Importation of Products of Forced or Prison Labor from the People's Republic of China (PRC). The Task Force was established by Congress to promote maximum effectiveness in the enforcement of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1307) with respect to products from the PRC. Each year, the Task Force is required to submit an Annual Report on the Prohibition of Importation of Products of Forced or Prison Labor from the PRC to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The chairmanship of the Task Force was delegated to ICE by DHS in 2008, entrusting ICE with the responsibility of holding regular meetings of the Task Force, as mandated in Sections 501-503 of Public Law 106-286, the authorization of Permanent Normal Trade Relations with the PRC (22 U.S.C. § 6961-6963), as well as preparing annual reports to Congress on the efforts of the Task Force to enforce Section 307 of the Tariff Act. In FY 2010, ICE officially submitted a report to Congress summarizing the activities of the Task Force spanning information from the beginning of FY 2006 (when the last report was submitted) to the conclusion of FY 2008. ICE also prepared the FY 2009 Annual Report, which discusses the scope of the problem, outlines efforts to enforce the ban of goods made with prison labor in the PRC, identifies outstanding allegations of imports of banned goods into the U.S., and provides information regarding ICE cases investigated or closed during the reporting period.

On May 13, 2010, ICE participated in a DOS-hosted Human Rights Dialogue with the PRC. During the dialogue, ICE reiterated its commitment to work with the Chinese Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to eliminate the agency's backlog of 12 outstanding prison labor cases and expressed a desire to reinstate regular meetings between the ICE Attaché Beijing office and its MOJ counterparts to prevent future case backlogs and ensure continued cooperation in future investigations.

#### iv. International Law Enforcement Academies

One of ICE's most important international training activities is its participation in the International Law Enforcement Academies in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, and San Salvador. ICE developed the human trafficking modules that are part of the permanent curricula at those academies. Human trafficking modules included: (1) investigative methodologies in human trafficking cases; (2) human trafficking indicators; (3) global networks; (4) victim interviews; (5)

victim services; (6) task force methodology; and (7) trafficking in women and children. During FY 2010, ICE trained 486 law enforcement personnel from 50 countries. In 2010, IOM delivered one human trafficking course at ILEA Gaborone and two courses at ILEA San Salvador. During the delivery of all three programs FLETC had the management responsibility for both ILEA Gaborone and ILEA San Salvador.

#### v. International Visitors Program

CBP's IVP coordinates visits to all CBP sites as requested through DOS, USCG, DOD, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and other USG agencies, as well as through various Embassies and foreign governments. These visits focus on how CBP enforces all aspects of its mission including, but not limited to, anti-human trafficking, training of CBP personnel, and establishing and maintaining inter-agency cooperation and coordination. During FY 2010, the IVP coordinated 581 visits and vetted 3117 visitors.

ICE routinely supports trainings coordinated by ICE OIA through the IVP as well as training for attaché offices overseas. Both trainings typically include representatives from NGOs as well as foreign law enforcement agencies seeking to enhance their response to human trafficking. The goal is to show the importance of integrating victim assistance into each investigation, and trainings are co-facilitated with a special agent from the HSTU and, when appropriate, a representative from ICE's VAP. Presentations focus on the creation of a victim-centered investigation through inclusion of victim assistance considerations in planning of enforcement operations; victim-sensitive interview techniques, including the appropriate use of interpreters; safety issues; immigration relief; and resources for meeting the diverse needs of both sex and labor trafficking victims. During FY 2010, ICE OIA provided briefings to 526 foreign government officials and NGO representatives from 48 countries.

USCIS provides trainings through the IVP as well as training requested by Embassies and foreign governments. These trainings demonstrate the importance of providing immigration relief as one part of the victim-centered response to combating human trafficking as well as the role that U.S. law enforcement play in this process.

#### vi. CBP International Partnerships and Training

CBP OIA provided training to foreign counterpart law enforcement officers, including customs and border guards/frontier police, both in the U.S. and internationally, where foreign participants were trained in their home environments. Mid- and upper-level managers with border security responsibilities also participated in the trainings, which provided the skills and knowledge necessary to carry out effective detection and interdiction of human trafficking. Instructors also conducted practical exercises to reinforce classroom training.

### 3. Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center

To facilitate cross-border cooperation to combat human trafficking, the HSTC participates in international outreach programs with multinational organizations and representatives of foreign law enforcement and intelligence communities. In FY 2010, over 400 foreign law enforcement officials were trained to combat human trafficking. As a result of its collaboration with EUROPOL, the HSTC is the only U.S. body that has been granted associate

member status, which allows access to restricted analysis work files concerning human smuggling and trafficking events.

During FY 2010, the HSTC participated in and gave presentations at a number of international law enforcement trafficking workshops, and frequently met with foreign officials visiting the U.S. as part of the International Visitors Program.

#### 4. Department of Health and Human Services

HHS hosted 21 international delegations in FY 2010. Law enforcement officers; public prosecutors; nongovernmental leaders; representatives from health, welfare, social service, foreign affairs, human rights, and other government ministries; immigration officers; attorneys; judges; media correspondents, members of parliament, and other anti-trafficking leaders from around the globe received briefings from HHS's ATIP division staff on HHS's efforts to combat human trafficking and assist victims in the U.S. Officials represented agencies and organizations in 61 countries: Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, People's Republic of China, Peru, Poland, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. In addition, the Director of ORR met with the Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, and OSCE.

DOS, HHS, DHS, DOJ, and DOL formed a partnership with civil society to produce a "Know Your Rights" pamphlet distributed by consulates worldwide informing visa applicants of their employment rights once in the U.S. and how to obtain help if needed. In FY 2010, callers on 624 calls to NHTRC were identified as having learned of the NHTRC hotline number through this pamphlet. Of those calls, 8.5 percent involved reports of potential trafficking, crisis situations, or service referrals requests. The DOS pamphlet yielded the third highest volume of calls after "Internet-Web Search" and "Prior Knowledge."

#### 5. Department of State

##### i. International Visitor Leadership Program

In 2010, G/TIP made presentations to more than 260 foreign professionals from 90 countries who participated in the DOS's International Visitor Leadership Program. These briefings provide insight on what the USG is doing to combat trafficking in the U.S. and around the world. The participants included, *inter alia*, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, researchers, journalists, activists, aviation security officials, politicians and NGO representatives.

##### ii. Bureau of Diplomatic Security

In FY 2010, DOS's DS began a targeted training program to increase the awareness of its agents to trafficking issues as they involved Bureau investigations. DS is expanding the training

curriculum for its agents being assigned to overseas posts to raise their awareness of trafficking investigations and identify signs of trafficking as they appear at the consular interview.

DS's CFI also hosted meetings during FY 2010 with NGOs and victim advocates to solicit input and identify issues that have arisen in past DS investigations, and to raise awareness within civil society of CFI capabilities. CFI also hosted an interagency meeting to foster better coordination between the USG law enforcement entities that routinely conduct trafficking investigations. CFI collaborated with these communities to identify training opportunities that stress trafficking victim awareness for all DS field entities. As a result of these efforts, DS will provide blocks of Basic Agent and Regional Security Officer training on trafficking investigations.

### C. Other Outreach and Public Awareness Efforts

#### 1. Department of Education

In FY 2010, the Department of Education (DOE) worked to provide school districts with expanded services to address child trafficking. DOE consolidated and augmented the office's existing work around child safety to build a more comprehensive program to educate school districts about trafficking and commercially sexually exploited children. This strategy included:

- A fact sheet that describes how human trafficking affects our schools, what to look for, and how to report incidents of human trafficking, available at <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs/factsheet.html>;
- A web page to provide districts with up-to-date information and consolidated resources relevant to child trafficking, available at [http://rems.ed.gov/index.php?page=resources\\_Additional&section=111](http://rems.ed.gov/index.php?page=resources_Additional&section=111);
- Planning for a webinar series created in collaboration with grantees already working on issues of child trafficking;
- Conference sessions similar to the presentations on trafficking given at the 2009 OSDFS National Conference (available at <http://osdfs2009.dgimeetings.com/Presentations/115.%20Morning%20Plenary%20I.%20Luis%20CdeBaca.pdf>);
- Work with DOE's National Center for Educational Statistics to ascertain ways in which to collect data on trafficking, including adding questions regarding trafficking to existing surveys; and
- Discussion about training programs on human trafficking available to grantees, derived from existing curricula, such as the Grossmont Union High School District's 90-minute training to teach school staff about identifying commercially sexually exploited children and intervening in such cases.

In FY 2010, DOE, recognizing that the problem of trafficking is not limited to K-12 schools, increased its focus on addressing trafficking as it relates to higher education.

#### 2. Department of Justice

In FY 2010, CEOS participated in outreach opportunities that promote knowledge and awareness of the section's mission, and enhance efforts to eradicate sexual exploitation crimes against children in the U.S. and abroad. In March 2010, CEOS participated in meetings with Ashton Kutcher and Demi Moore of the DNA Foundation, along with representatives from the technology industry, to discuss ways the private sector can help to prevent the sexual exploitation of children.

CEOS maintains a working relationship with and provides guidance on child sexual exploitation issues to members of Congress. In February 2010, CEOS participated in staff briefing meetings for the Bipartisan Congressional Human Trafficking Caucus to discuss challenges to successful investigation and prosecution of such cases. CEOS also briefed Senate staffers in anticipation of the Senate Hearing on the Prostitution of Children on February 24, 2010.

### 3. Department of Health and Human Services

#### a. Campaign to Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking

The *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* public awareness campaign entered its seventh year in FY 2010 through the continuing efforts of Rescue and Restore coalitions consisting of volunteer and dedicated social service providers, local government officials, health care professionals, leaders of faith-based and ethnic organizations, and law enforcement personnel. The coalitions' goal is to increase the number of trafficking victims who are identified, assisted in leaving the circumstances of their servitude, and connected to qualified service agencies and to the HHS certification process so that they can receive the benefits and services for which they may be eligible. Along with identifying and assisting victims, coalition members use the Rescue and Restore campaign messages to educate the general public about human trafficking.

HHS distributed approximately 720,733 pieces of original, branded *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* public awareness campaign materials publicizing the NHTRC, a 40 percent increase over FY 2009. These materials included posters, brochures, fact sheets, and cards with tips on identifying victims in eight languages: English, Spanish, Chinese, Indonesian, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, and Russian. The materials can be viewed and ordered at no cost on the HHS web site, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking>, which is incorporated into all campaign materials. In FY 2010, the web site logged 203,826 unique visitors, an increase of nearly 29 percent over FY 2009, with nearly 348,000 visits logged.

#### b. Rescue and Restore Regional Program

Building capacity to identify and serve victims at the regional level is the heart of the Rescue and Restore campaign. In FY 2010, HHS's Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program continued to promote greater local responsibility for anti-trafficking efforts. The Rescue and Restore Regional Program employed an intermediary model to conduct public awareness, outreach, and identification activities for victims of human trafficking. The 18 Rescue and Restore Regional Program grants reinforced and were

strengthened by other ATIP program activities, including the per capita services contract, the national public awareness campaign, NHTRC, and voluntary Rescue and Restore coalitions.

These regional grants are intended to create anti-trafficking networks and bring more advocates and service providers into the Rescue and Restore anti-trafficking movement. To this end, HHS requires Rescue and Restore Regional Program grantees to sub-award at least 60 percent of grant funds to existing programs of direct outreach and services to populations among which victims of human trafficking could be found in order to support and expand these programs' capacity to identify, serve, and seek certification for trafficking victims in their communities.

Rescue and Restore Regional grantees work with victims of any nationality, so the numbers of suspected and confirmed victims they assist include U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. In FY 2010, Rescue and Restore Regional grantees made initial contact with nearly 697 victims or suspected victims, including 398 foreign nationals and 260 U.S. citizens. Of the 398 foreign citizens, 71 were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations and 21 received certification. Additionally, 49 foreign victims with whom Rescue and Restore Regional grantees interacted received certification during FY 2010.

Examples of the work of HHS's Rescue and Restore Regional Program grantees include the following:

- In April 2010, the International Rescue Committee anti-trafficking program in Seattle, Washington, the Washington Anti-Trafficking Response Network (WARN), significantly strengthened anti-trafficking efforts across Washington State by holding a two-day Human Trafficking Symposium on coalition building. Over 45 key stakeholders attended representing local law enforcement and social service agencies from throughout Central Washington, ICE officers from Central and Eastern Washington, the USAO for the Eastern District of Washington, and others likely to come into contact with vulnerable populations. In June 2010, WARN and partners from DHS, the USAO for the Western District of Washington, and Seattle Police Department conducted a two-day training for over 80 CBP officers and Border Patrol agents at the Canadian border focusing on basic human trafficking information, case examples, identification methods, interviewing tips, and cultural and language competency.
- In Wisconsin, Practical Strategies, Inc. (PSI) introduced an innovative new program titled the "Wisconsin Counties Partnership Program" to reach all 72 counties of the State. Outreach materials were sent to every county level social service department, and then followed up with phone calls and emails to enlist the aid of these agencies in setting up seven regional presentations. Each of the seven presentations was well attended by a variety of professionals from throughout the State, and significantly increased coalition membership in what is now the Wisconsin Rescue & Restore Coalition.

- Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (SETA)'s Rescue and Restore Regional Program conducted a range of joint outreach activities with the Consul General of Mexico. SETA introduced consulate staff to the FBI and held a joint presentation with local ICE and FBI agents to inform them of the partnership. SETA participated in the consulate's Labor Rights Week in August 2010, provided outreach to the public and Mexican citizens seeking consulate services, held an event with the consulate at a church serving the Latino community, and conducted an interview on a Spanish-language radio station. SETA also worked with the Consulate on human trafficking cases involving Mexican citizens. Finally, through the Mexican Consulate, SETA developed partnerships with agencies with access to work places and communities where trafficking may occur, including the California Agricultural Relations Board. SETA and the consulate have begun development of a committee of such partners to create outreach strategies which will increase the identification of trafficking victims.
- Colorado Legal Services and the Colorado Collaborative held a well-attended two-day "Health and Human Trafficking Train-the-Trainer Institute" that targeted healthcare providers from around the State. The Institute provided a comprehensive overview of human trafficking and hosted specialized sessions geared toward health care providers. The Institute was designed to assist health care providers from around Colorado with identification and service provision of potential and identified trafficking victims. The Institute concluded with an interactive, half-day train-the-trainer session to prepare participants for training their colleagues at their respective organizations.
- The New England Coalition Against Trafficking, led by Justice Resource Institute in Brookline, Massachusetts, distributed more than 1,000 Law Enforcement Pocket Cards to law enforcement officers in New Hampshire at a day-long training on human trafficking. The cards included red flag indicators of human trafficking and a listing of local social services providers that are able to aid trafficking victims. The training was held shortly after the passage of New Hampshire's law against human trafficking and led to an increase in law enforcement's awareness and ability to identify human trafficking victims. Ten days after the training was held, a police officer contacted NECAT partners listed on the Pocket Cards for assistance with identifying a potential victim of human trafficking.
- In late 2009, the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST) in Los Angeles, California, began providing training to all new and veteran CHP officers on how to identify trafficking victims and refer tips and potential cases to the Los Angeles Metro Task Force on Human Trafficking (LA Metro Task Force). By August 2010, CAST became an established presenter at every CHP Southern Division Officer Accountability and Review (SOAR) training, which occurs about twice a year. As a result of these trainings, several CHP officers have reported possible cases of human trafficking to the LA Metro Task Force Hotline.
- In April 2010, CAST provided several trainings in Los Angeles County to investigators that work for two California agencies mandated to enforce state tax laws,

the California State Board of Equalization (BOE) and the California Employment Development Department (EDD). Investigators that work for both of these agencies frequently monitor retail establishments, restaurants, and factories to ensure that they are abiding by state sales, liquor and payroll tax laws. With their ability to make unannounced visits to establishments, they were identified as key agencies that needed training, given their potential to identify human trafficking and abuse. The trainings were videotaped and edited so that they can be routinely shown during investigator trainings across the State. As a result of this training, investigators have provided several tips to the LA Metro Task Force regarding potential trafficking in LA's garment district.

- In January 2010, the Basic Law Enforcement Training (BLET) Curriculum Revision Committee approved a proposal by Legal Aid of North Carolina (LANC) and two other coalition members to include anti-human trafficking training in its curriculum. BLET is a 220-hour required course for all persons in training to become a law enforcement agent in North Carolina. The North Carolina Academic Code (a legislative action) was then changed to reflect the addition of a mandatory two-hour human trafficking training to the BLET State curriculum beginning in July 2011. As a result, all new law enforcement officers across the State will receive training on human trafficking.
- Church United for Community Development (CUCD) in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and its sub-awardees have conducted anti-human trafficking outreach to strip clubs and truck stops and to people receiving free medical, dental and veterinary care services in its mobile clinics. CUCD created the Trafficking HOPE (Helping Oppressed People Everywhere) public awareness campaign, which includes a website (<http://TraffickingHOPE.org>), billboard campaign, radio PSA, two magazine ads, a brochure, and materials for street outreach. The website has information about human trafficking, coalition meetings, and trainings.
- The Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission in California sponsored the first anti-human trafficking conference in the Central Valley of California. The one-day conference attracted a diverse audience of over 70 people including law enforcement agents, attorneys, social workers, victim advocates, and therapists. The theme of the conference was "Slavery Shall Not Exist," alluding to the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The conference included presentations on building an anti-trafficking coalition and child sex trafficking. Every local media outlet covered the event, including ABC, NBC, CBS, FOX, and Univision. These media outlets have a combined viewership of 350,000 households.

**Rescue and Restore Regional Program Awardees**  
Houston Rescue and Restore, Houston, TX  
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Louisville, KY  
Colorado Legal Services, Denver, CO

Covenant House of Pennsylvania, PA<sup>23</sup>  
Legal Aid of North Carolina, Raleigh, NC  
Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services, FL and AL  
Illinois Department of Human Services, IL  
Practical Strategies, Milwaukee, WI  
International Rescue Committee, Seattle, WA  
Free For Life Ministries, Franklin, TN  
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, CA  
Justice Resource Institute, Boston, MA  
Contra Costa County, CA  
Church United for Community Development, Baton Rouge, LA  
Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO  
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, Los Angeles, CA  
Civil Society, St. Paul, MN  
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission, CA

#### 4. Department of Homeland Security

##### a. DHS Non-Governmental Outreach

The DHS Office of the Secretary launched the Blue Campaign to combat human trafficking. Among other things, the Blue Campaign facilitated coordination with external stakeholders — to include interagency, non-governmental, private sector, and international partners — by consolidating resources, harmonizing messaging, and instituting biannual stakeholder engagement meetings. The first meeting took place in July 2010 with more than 100 participants from government, victim-services, and private sector organizations. The Blue Campaign also established a dedicated mailbox — [BlueCampaign@dhs.gov](mailto:BlueCampaign@dhs.gov) — for stakeholders to submit suggestions, questions, or concerns and to order Blue Campaign materials.

ICE's 26 SAC offices conduct outreach to non-governmental stakeholders through meetings, human trafficking task forces, and other forums. ICE field offices partner with ICE HSTU and VAP to enhance outreach efforts and to collaborate with NGOs through additional outreach activities, including presentations to corporate associations, academic groups, and local agencies. ICE outreach addresses multi-jurisdictional issues, victim assistance, collaborative activities, and problems of distinguishing between trafficking and migrant smuggling. In FY 2010, ICE participated in and provided training at domestic conferences and seminars that included large numbers of NGO attendees. ICE domestic field offices conducted local outreach efforts to over 13,400 NGO representatives from over 863 organizations. Internationally, in FY 2010, ICE's 69 Attaché offices located in 47 countries reached 5,860 NGO representatives from over 160 organizations through meetings, trainings, and additional services.

On June 3, 2010, ICE OIA hosted a meeting of the ICE OIA NGO Liaison Working Group. The goal of the working group is to further encourage communication and interaction

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<sup>23</sup> Toward the end of FY 2009, Catholic Social Services Archdiocese of Philadelphia requested to end its grant. Covenant House of Pennsylvania was awarded a replacement grant to complete the activities under the Rescue and Restore Regional program.

between ICE and the NGO community. The working group recognizes that NGOs are invaluable partners in the effort to combat human trafficking and forced labor and serve as an instrumental asset in helping to identify potential cases and victims. Representatives from over a dozen NGOs, CBP, and the ICE Office of Domestic Operations participated in the meeting. During the meeting, the USG representatives, IOs, and NGO partners shared information regarding their activities to combat forced labor and trafficking in persons. The working group meets approximately every six months.

USCIS holds national quarterly stakeholder meetings to solicit feedback, answer questions, and hear the concerns of immigration service providers, including NGOs and immigration attorneys. These meetings allow USCIS to stay connected to those who come into contact with and provide services to victims of trafficking and violence, which enhances USCIS's ability to perform effective outreach and stay current on the issues affecting victims and service providers. The information shared during these engagements informs USCIS's activities and future initiatives.

USCIS created an email box for law enforcement, service providers, NGOs, and the general public to request training on T and U visas. USCIS also established an email account specifically for law enforcement to contact USCIS with questions, concerns and to provide information regarding the U and T nonimmigrant status certification process.

Recognizing that police officers, doctors, and nurses may be the first to come into contact with trafficking victims, USCIS published a pamphlet in February 2010 for state and local law enforcement and health care providers describing what trafficking is and what help and immigration relief is available.

#### b. DHS International Outreach

Through ICE OIA and other component international affairs offices, as well as through the DHS Office of Policy, DHS conducts extensive outreach to international and foreign government partners, resulting in international conferences, multi-lateral workshops, joint training, and other collaborative initiatives. In FY 2010, the Office of Policy expanded outreach to foreign government partners through collaboration with foreign embassy staff located in the U.S. As a result of such outreach, for example, DHS participated in an interagency workshop on human trafficking at the Ecuadorian Embassy. Staff from Ecuadorian consulates from across the U.S. attended the workshop, at which DHS, DOS, and HHS shared best practices and provided information on federal initiatives to combat human trafficking, including victim services and resources.

#### c. DHS Public Awareness Campaigns

In February 2010, CBP launched the public awareness campaign "No Te Engañes" (Don't Be Fooled) in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico. The awareness campaign, which includes television, radio, and print media, informs potential migrants of the dangers of human trafficking and how to avoid becoming a victim. Market research conducted both before and after the campaign indicated that the campaign significantly raised public awareness about human trafficking and the U.S.'s role in combating it. Post-campaign research showed that "No Te Engañes" had the highest level of recognition — 35% — of any other human trafficking

campaign in the area. Research also indicated that awareness of the risks of victimization increased by more than 10% after the campaign, and recognition of the U.S.'s anti-human trafficking role increased by 21%.

CBP produced informational "tear cards," "shoe cards," and posters intended for at-risk populations and concerned citizens. These materials connect potential victims to crisis support and sustained social services. CBP officers and agents distribute the "tear cards" to select individuals at ports of entry and Border Patrol stations. Tear cards are available in English, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, French, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, and Indonesian. Posters containing information about human trafficking are also displayed at ports of entry and Border Patrol stations. CBP distributed discreet "shoe cards" containing the 24-hour hotline to the NHTRC via victim service providers and faith-based organizations. The shoe card can be broken into pieces along perforated lines so that a victim can carry the NHTRC telephone number discreetly on an unmarked card. Shoe cards are available in English, Spanish and Korean.

ICE HSI planned and coordinated the continuation of the "Hidden in Plain Sight" (HIPS) media and public outreach campaign, which was initially launched on October 19, 2009. The campaign focused on human trafficking in the U.S. The objectives of the campaign are threefold:

- Raise general awareness of the tragedy of human trafficking;
- Highlight ICE's role in combating the problem; and
- Offer the public an opportunity to be part of the solution by reporting suspected trafficking to law enforcement.

The HIPS campaign was conducted via printed media advertisements in foreign language and ethnic newspapers in 24 SAC office cities. The advertisement appeared in Spanish, Korean, Chinese, and Thai language newspapers as well as several English language papers whose target audiences are the Filipino and Asian-Pacific Islander communities. These languages were chosen because the primary countries of origin for U.S. certified victims are Mexico, Guatemala, Philippines, Thailand, Korea, and China. The human trafficking advertisement was placed in 50 different newspapers with a combined circulation of 1.97 million per issue. It ran once a week for four weeks in the daily and weekly papers and once in the monthly papers. The campaign encourages viewers to report human trafficking via the ICE tip line at 1-866-DHS-2-ICE.

In February 2010, USCIS published the pamphlet "Immigration Options for Victims of Crimes" for state and local law enforcement and health care providers, recognizing that police officers, doctors and nurses may often be the first to come into contact with trafficking victims. USCIS distributed the new pamphlet and the "Immigration Remedies for Trafficking Victims" pamphlet at outreach events and also placed them on the USCIS public website as well as the DHS Blue Campaign website. These pamphlets describe immigration relief available to trafficking victims, including the T and U visas, and have been translated into Spanish, Chinese, and Russian.

## 5. Department of State

### a. G/TIP

The *2010 Trafficking in Persons Report* (TIP Report) resulted in more than 1.9 billion media impressions during FY 2010. Media coverage on the TIP Report launch alone was extensive, from all the major domestic newspapers to hundreds of national and international news outlets across the globe, generating approximately 800 articles reported by 550 media outlets in more than 80 countries. More than 1,000 articles reported by more than 700 media outlets were generated by press coverage of all G/TIP activities, including the TIP Report.

In FY 2010, Ambassador-at-Large Luis CdeBaca maintained a rigorous and wide-ranging public speaking schedule, thereby broadening awareness of the human trafficking issue both domestically and internationally. In addition to interviews for domestic and international media outlets, Ambassador CdeBaca participated in several high-profile events, including testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee for a hearing on trafficking in persons and giving several keynote addresses at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, the annual meeting of the National District Attorney's Association, the Free the Slaves Freedom Awards.

G/TIP organized and conducted speeches and briefings during FY 2010 at more than 100 events for NGOs, foreign officials, journalists, students, and the general public, reaching thousands of individuals in the U.S. and around the world, including post-TIP Report briefings for NGOs and foreign diplomats, a conference on the application process for grant funding, and a workshop on Experience Conducting Evaluation Assessments of Anti-Trafficking Programs for government agencies and NGOs.

G/TIP distributed a variety of public awareness materials throughout the year, including the annual TIP Report and various fact sheets on topics such as "The '3P' Paradigm: Prevention, Protection, and Prosecution," involuntary domestic servitude, and "smart" raids conducted by law enforcement. The Office also increased its efforts to reach new audiences through social media, such as DipNote, the official DOS blog, Facebook, and Twitter.

#### b. Office of Global Women's Issues

Established by and reporting directly to the Secretary of State, the Office of Global Women's Issues (S/GWI), led by Ambassador-at-Large Melanne Verveer, works for the political, economic, and social empowerment of women. Integral to this work is a focus on responding to and preventing violence against women. Such work includes the broad empowerment of women and girls and contributes to focused efforts to prevent human trafficking. Below are some highlights of S/GWI's trafficking-specific work in 2010:

- Honored a woman from Cyprus and a woman from Syria with the 2010 International Women of Courage Award for their anti-trafficking and human rights work;
- Provided small grants to grassroots NGOs around the world working to respond to or prevent gender-based violence, including human trafficking;
- Met with NGOs and International Visitor Leadership Program participants who work on issues of human trafficking;

- Raised trafficking related issues at bilateral and multilateral meetings;
- Worked with G/TIP and the Government of the Ukraine on the issue of human trafficking, culminating with the signing of a Cooperation Plan in 2011; and
- Incorporated trafficking issues in Congressional testimonies and reports on violence against women, including Ambassador Verveer’s testimony on the International Violence Against Women Act in February 2010.

#### c. The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) highlights the issue of trafficking in persons in its annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, available at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/index.htm>, and continues to raise awareness on human rights issues, such as trafficking in persons, in its trainings for DOS officials, and in bilateral meetings and multilateral fora with foreign governments, the private sector, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

#### D. Department of State Outreach to Foreign Governments

G/TIP coordinates U.S. diplomatic engagement on human trafficking and efforts to promote internal USG policy coherence and coordination on the issue. It has responsibility for bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, targeted foreign assistance, public outreach, and specific projects on trafficking in persons. G/TIP also serves as a resource to the entire DOS on matters related to trafficking in persons, assisting U.S. missions, diplomats, and personnel in augmenting worldwide efforts to combat human trafficking. Through G/TIP, DOS represents the U.S. in the global fight to address human trafficking, engaging with foreign governments, international organizations, and civil society to develop and implement effective strategies for confronting modern slavery.

G/TIP issued the tenth annual TIP Report in June 2010. The TIP Report is the USG’s principal diplomatic tool used to engage foreign governments on trafficking in persons. It is the world’s most comprehensive compendium of governmental anti-human trafficking efforts and reflects the USG’s global leadership on this key human rights and law enforcement issue. Through the TIP Report, DOS lists countries on three tiers based on their governments’ efforts to comply with “minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking” established by the TVPA, and amended through subsequent reauthorizations. The 2010 TIP Report analyzed the efforts of 177 countries and territories and included the first-ever U.S. ranking and narrative on U.S. efforts to combat human trafficking — reflecting the contributions of government agencies, public input, and independent research by DOS. The Report provided analysis of the appreciable progress the international community has made in the 10 years since the enactment of the TVPA and adoption of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and sought to increase conceptual understanding of the issue. At the same time, the Report underscored the sustained lack of progress around the world in adequately prosecuting and punishing trafficking offenders, especially those responsible for forced labor, as well as the rising trend of feminized migration which often results in women

becoming victims of both forced labor and sexual assault. The 2010 Report also included, pursuant to the Child Soldiers Prevention Act, the first annual list of countries whose governments recruit or use child soldiers, or support armed groups that do.

According to the 2010 TIP Report, accessible at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip>, 33 countries adopted new legislation or amended existing legislation to combat trafficking in persons during the reporting period of March 2009 to March 2010. Many countries made other strides in the fight against human trafficking as well. Successes include:

- The Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, Lesotho, and Syria adopted comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation. The Government of Greece passed significant legislation on victim protection, ensuring more robust protection of victims' rights, protection from deportation, and legal aid.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ireland, and Taiwan were upgraded to Tier 1 from Tier 2 after meeting the TVPA minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons.
- After being ranked Tier 3 in the 2009 TIP Report, the Governments of Chad, Fiji, Malaysia, Niger, Swaziland, and Syria showed significant efforts to address their respective human trafficking problems and adopted legislation, among other actions, resulting in being moved up to Tier 2 Watch List.
- A number of countries, such as Fiji, Nicaragua, Croatia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Latvia, and Slovenia, adopted national anti-trafficking action plans, and Finland's independent National Rapporteur published its first annual report.
- Kosovo established innovative victim-assistance programs, including tax incentives to businesses employing trafficking victims, and a multi-faceted awareness-raising campaign, including televised public debates on trafficking trends and challenges, SMS messages sent to more than one million mobile subscribers, television and radio broadcasts, a national billboard campaign, artistic shows in schools, and leaflets and posters distributed at border points.

G/TIP staff engaged in extensive outreach to foreign counterparts in FY 2010. In preparation for the 2011 TIP Report, led by Ambassador-at-Large Luis CdeBaca, G/TIP's Reports and Political Affairs (RPA) team traveled to 96 countries to engage with foreign government officials and international organization and NGO representatives. The Ambassador also engaged multilateral organizations in discussions in Brussels, The Hague, Vienna, and Geneva. Additionally, G/TIP staff met regularly with foreign diplomatic missions in Washington to advance USG anti-trafficking objectives and gain additional data on trafficking trends and anti-trafficking developments around the world. G/TIP hosted six international anti-trafficking heroes in Washington, D.C., as well as the Prime Minister of Cameroon, two Members of the Namibian Parliament, and government officials and civil society leaders from numerous other countries.

Promoting the long-term goal of integrating the USG's anti-trafficking policy throughout DOS, the RPA section frequently provided training on TIP issues to USG employees. During FY 2010, RPA staff presented 18 briefings on human trafficking at the Foreign Service Institute to American diplomats and locally engaged staff, and briefed a large number of outgoing U.S. embassy officials, including ambassadors, Deputy Chiefs of Mission, and political officers, on the situation of trafficking in persons in their respective host countries, where the host government could improve its efforts to combat TIP, and the vital role of the embassy in encouraging progress. RPA staff also met with a variety of locally engaged staff while they were in Washington, D.C., for training. In addition, G/TIP organized two regional seminars for State Department reporting officers posted overseas, one in Bangkok in December 2009 (for the East Asia and Pacific and South and Central Asia regions), and one in Cairo in January 2010 (for the Middle East and East Africa). These regional seminars provided reporting officers and locally engaged staff working on TIP issues at U.S. diplomatic missions across the regions with a comprehensive understanding of the scope of human trafficking in those regions. In addition to presenters from G/TIP, these seminars brought together federal and regional partners, multilateral representatives, and members of civil society to address practical ways to increase the effectiveness of mission engagement with host governments. The seminar in Bangkok addressed an audience of 50 reporting officers and locally engaged staff, while 32 officers and staff from 22 posts attended the Cairo seminar.

RPA staff also provided direct training to foreign governments. For example, RPA staff provided a two-hour training session via video conference to Rwandan government and NGO officials on the nature of human trafficking, the differences between child labor and child labor trafficking, and their roles and responsibilities in combating trafficking. In addition, a member of RPA conducted a two-day anti-trafficking training workshop in Addis Ababa for 50 consular officials from Ethiopia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as a smaller number of colleagues from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. This training workshop focused on increasing the ability of officials posted to Ethiopia's Middle Eastern embassies and consulates to recognize cases of human trafficking and provide appropriate assistance. In November 2010, G/TIP sponsored an anti-trafficking training on running a trafficking hotline for more than 30 Latvian government officials and NGOs.

#### E. Department of State Multilateral Affairs

During FY 2010, DOS promoted U.S. interests in preventing and combating human trafficking in a variety of multilateral forums, such as the UN, the International Labour Organization, the OSCE, and the Organization of American States (OAS). The Administration's anti-trafficking priorities in these forums were to advance global efforts to fully implement the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol), supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and to combat all forms of human trafficking, both internal and cross-border.

- G/TIP engaged in an interagency effort led by DOS's Legal Adviser's Office to prepare the USG's 2nd Periodic Report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child on implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography. The report was

submitted to the UN Committee on January 22, 2010, and is available on DOS's website at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/hr/treaties>.

- The OAS adopted its regional workplan to combat TIP in May 2010. During negotiations on this document, G/TIP, with input from other USG agencies, worked closely with the U.S. Mission to the OAS to emphasize the primacy of the Palermo Protocol, promote a victim-centered approach and expand anti-demand efforts for all forms of trafficking in persons regardless of trans-nationality.
- In June 2010, the International Labour Conference voted in support of developing a Convention on domestic workers and discussed the provisions to be included therein. G/TIP was a member of the U.S. delegation, led by DOL. The U.S. delegation worked to ensure the inclusion of effective provisions to combat domestic servitude and protect victims in the draft document.
- In May 2010, G/TIP represented the USG at a two-day UN seminar titled *A Human Rights Approach to Combating Human Trafficking: Challenges and Opportunities* and highlighted examples of the USG's best practices and challenges in providing care and protection to victims of trafficking.
- The 10th Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons conference took place in Vienna in June 2010, and focused on the theme of domestic servitude. Participants in the Alliance include all OSCE-participating states, regional, international, and intergovernmental, as well as NGOs. The G/TIP Ambassador led the U.S. delegation and shared with the participants the particular challenges the U.S. faces and the good practices developed in the area of victim identification, protection, prosecution and prevention.
- In July 2010, OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (SR), Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, traveled to Washington, D.C., to participate in a hearing of the Helsinki Commission on the 10th anniversary of the TIP Report. Ms. Giammarinaro testified on the value of the TIP Report as a source of information and a tool for the OSCE-participating states.
- The UN General Assembly adopted its Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (GPOA) (A/RES/64/293) on July 30, 2010. G/TIP had the substantive lead in advancing the USG's objectives during preliminary discussions on the scope of the proposed GPOA as well as during the actual negotiations. G/TIP, with inter-agency input, collaborated extensively with the U.S. mission to the UN during the negotiations.

## **IX. Actions to Enforce 22 U.S.C. § 7104(g)**

To comply with the statutory requirements under 22 U.S.C. § 7104(g), federal agencies adhere to the following regulations and policies:

### **A. Department of State**

DOS conforms to Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) § 52.222-50 (48 CFR § 22.17), which provides policy for implementing 22 U.S.C. § 7104(g). Pursuant to the FAR, DOS has a zero tolerance policy regarding trafficking in persons and requires that government contracts prohibit contractors, contractor employees, subcontractors, and subcontractor employees from engaging in severe forms of trafficking, procuring commercial sex acts, and using forced labor in the performance of the contract. Contractors and subcontractors are required to notify employees of the prohibited activities described and to impose suitable remedies, including termination, on contractors that fail to comply with the requirements. Accordingly, DOS requires that all solicitations, grants, and contracts include the “Combating Trafficking in Persons” clause at FAR § 52.222-50, emphasizing the USG zero tolerance policy and providing the requirements for the contractor.

DOS’s Office of the Procurement Executive (OPE) revised the COR course to include a detailed discussion on COR responsibilities for managing the TIP requirements. This guidance was also added to the COR Handbook in the Foreign Affairs Handbook (FAH). The guidance includes informing CORs of the importance of verifying the inclusion of the clause, discussing the requirements at pre-proposal and post award conferences, asking contractors to show the COR copies of contractor briefing materials, discussing with contractor employees whether wages or passports are being withheld, and requesting a housing plan when contractor provided housing is anticipated.

OPE staff review procurement files at posts during Staff Assistance Visits to verify that the clause is included. OPE participated with G/TIP and DHS in developing and piloting training for acquisition professionals across the federal government.

## B. U.S. Agency for International Development

USAID conforms to 48 CFR § 22.17, which provides policy for implementing 22 USC § 7104(g). Pursuant to the FAR, USAID adopts a zero tolerance policy regarding trafficking in persons and requires that government contracts prohibit contractors, contractor employees, subcontractors, and subcontractor employees from engaging in severe forms of trafficking, procuring commercial sex acts, and using forced labor in the performance of the contract; and it further requires contractors and subcontractors to notify employees of the prohibited activities described and to impose suitable remedies, including termination, on contractors that fail to comply with the requirements. Accordingly, USAID requires that all solicitations, grants, and contracts include the “Combating Trafficking in Persons” clause at FAR § 52.222-50, emphasizing the USG zero tolerance policy and providing the requirements for the contractor. In accordance with FAR § 22.1705(b), the basic clause with its Alternate is used when “the contract will be performed outside the U.S.” and the “contracting officer has been notified of specific U.S. directives or notices regarding combating trafficking in persons (such as general orders or military listings of off-limits local establishments) that apply to contractor employees at the contract place of performance.”

In addition, USAID has adopted the following internal policies: (1) Acquisition & Assistance Policy Directive (AAPD) 11-01 (March 14, 2011) requiring all Agreement Officers to include a clause prohibiting grantees and sub-grantees from engaging in trafficking, procuring

commercial sex, or using forced labor; AAPD 07-03 (May 11, 2007) prohibiting the use of funds on organizations promoting, supporting, or advocating prostitution; and (2) AAPD 05-04 (June 9, 2005) prohibiting the use of funds to promote or advocate the legalization or practice of prostitution or sex trafficking in assistance agreements and contracts that include HIV/AIDS funds. Moreover, on January 31, 2011 USAID adopted a Counter Trafficking Code of Conduct in which the Agency pledges to “Prohibit USAID contractors, subcontractors, grantees and subgrantees during the period of performance of their contracts or awards from engaging in trafficking in persons, procuring commercial sex acts, or using forced labor.” The Code also requires USAID employees to “report suspected cases of USAID employee misconduct as well as waste, fraud, and abuse in USAID programs as related to human trafficking.”

## **X. Intra- and Interagency Coordination**

Federal agencies were involved in numerous intra- and interagency activities during FY 2010. Activities included the following:

### *President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons*

The President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (PITF) is a coordinating task force made up of cabinet-level officers chaired by the Secretary of State. The TVPA directed the PITF to carry out activities that include coordinating the implementation of the TVPA; measuring and evaluating the progress of the U.S. and other countries in combating TIP; expanding interagency procedures to collect and organize data on trafficking; engaging in efforts to facilitate cooperation among countries to combat TIP; and engaging in consultation and advocacy with governmental and nongovernmental organizations to advance the TVPA. The PITF met on February 1, 2011. This year’s meeting highlighted the need for a government-wide evaluation and development of a strategy for victim services in the U.S. Participants included the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the AG, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the FBI, the USAID Administrator, the Chair of the EEOC, and representatives from the White House National Security Council, the Department of Education, and the Office of Management and Budget, many of whom highlighted new initiatives.

### *Senior Policy Operating Group*

The Senior Policy Operating Group (SPOG) consists of senior officials designated as representatives by the PITF members and coordinates activities of federal departments and agencies regarding policies, including grants and grant policies, involving trafficking in persons and the implementation of the TVPA. The SPOG is chaired by the Director of the State Department’s Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking Persons of the Department of State.

In FY 2010, the SPOG met in December 2009, March 2010, June 2010, and September 2010. The SPOG expanded to include three new agencies: the Department of Agriculture, the EEOC, and the Department of the Interior.

The SPOG's three standing committees include Research & Data, Grantmaking, and Public Affairs. In FY 2010, the SPOG also formed an ad hoc working group, led by the ODNI, to create a process for collection and dissemination of actionable intelligence. DHS and the EEOC co-chaired a temporary working group on implementation of the Federal Acquisition Regulation to combat modern slavery and its contributing factors like the demand for commercial sex. The working group is developing a core training for the federal acquisition workforce to be adopted by all agencies and deployed at the Federal Acquisition Institute.

The SPOG discussed implementation of the TVPRA 2008 throughout FY 2010, identifying areas of coordination and providing updates on individual agency progress. SPOG representatives regularly reported on accomplishments and initiatives, including conferences, trainings, research and reports, grants and programs, statistics, information campaigns, and the work of other trafficking-related interagency working groups.

The SPOG also surveyed all member agencies for trainings currently conducted and shared training resources with the interagency, thereby increasing efficiency and collaboration. SPOG member agencies shared information on technology solutions to trafficking issues and are joining with private sector partners to engage and create unique initiatives. Additionally, the relevant SPOG member agencies continued the practice of circulating anti-trafficking grant solicitations and commenting on proposed grant and technical assistance awards as well as contracts, ensuring that government funding and strategy is coordinated and non-duplicative

#### *Federal Agency Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children*

CEOS and OJJDP participated in quarterly meetings of the Federal Agency Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children.

#### *Federal Enforcement Working Group*

DHS's ICE, DOL, and DOJ participated as members of the FEWG, which developed a new initiative to create the Anti-Trafficking Coordination Teams.

#### *National Strategy Working Group for the Prevention of Child Exploitation*

CEOS and DOJ's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention served as co-chairs of the National Strategy Working Group for the Prevention of Child Exploitation, Subcommittee on Research Grant Planning. The Working Group met to develop, formulate, and assess the congressionally mandated National Strategy to Combat Child Exploitation. In FY 2010, the National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction was released. The National Strategy seeks to eliminate all forms of sexual exploitation of children, including the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

#### *U.S.-Mexico Human Trafficking Bilateral Enforcement Initiative*

During FY 2010, CRT and DHS worked with their Mexican law enforcement counterparts to advance the U.S.-Mexico Human Trafficking Bilateral Enforcement Initiative. The agencies worked to develop high-impact bilateral investigations and prosecutions to

dismantle international human trafficking networks, resulting in landmark indictments charging members of sex trafficking networks under both U.S. and Mexican law.

### *Blue Campaign*

During FY 2010, the DHS Office of the Secretary launched a cross-component initiative, the Blue Campaign, to enhance coordination of DHS activities to combat human trafficking. Under the leadership of the Secretary's Senior Counselor, the Blue Campaign regularly collaborates with interagency partners to promote new anti-human trafficking initiatives and to coordinate existing activities.

### *Innocence Lost Working Group*

During FY 2010, several federal agencies participated on the Innocence Lost Working Group, which brings together numerous government and non-governmental agencies that dedicate resources to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the U.S. The Working Group is comprised of DOJ, including CEOS and the FBI; DOS; HHS; DHS's ICE; the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; Polaris Project; the American Prosecutors Research Institute; Salvation Army; and Catholic Charities. The group met quarterly to share information, development strategies, and coordinate efforts.

### *Federal Inter-Departmental Task Force on Civil Rights*

The Federal Inter-Departmental Task Force on Civil Rights (IDT) is a coalition of federal agencies with intertwining missions, meeting bi-monthly to coordinate, rather than duplicate, outreach efforts. Members of the IDT are the EEOC, U.S. Department of Transportation, DOL, U.S. Department of Agriculture, HHS, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, DOE, U.S. Center for Medicaid, U.S. Federal Highway Administration, DOJ's Community Relations Service, and the FBI.

## **XI. Conclusion**

*The Attorney General's Annual Report* does not purport to describe the entirety of the United States's ongoing, comprehensive anti-human trafficking campaign nor can it tell the stories of each individual behind the statistics, including the stories of those who have been freed from trafficking's pernicious web. However, the *Annual Report* does provide a valuable snapshot of federal efforts during a single fiscal year to (1) protect human trafficking victims by providing benefits and services; (2) investigate and prosecute human trafficking crimes; and (3) prevent further trafficking-related crimes. In particular, this year's report documents the progress of the U.S. during FY 2010 in achieving objectives that included, *inter alia*, increasing efficacy and coordination of task forces and offices dealing with all aspects of human trafficking; intensifying the role of DOL and the EEOC within anti-trafficking task forces to address the full continuum of exploitation; requiring evaluation of anti-trafficking programs to determine effectiveness and impact and disseminating this information to promote evidence-based practices and promising strategies; enhancing collaboration between government agencies and nongovernmental and private sector partners; and creating culturally and linguistically

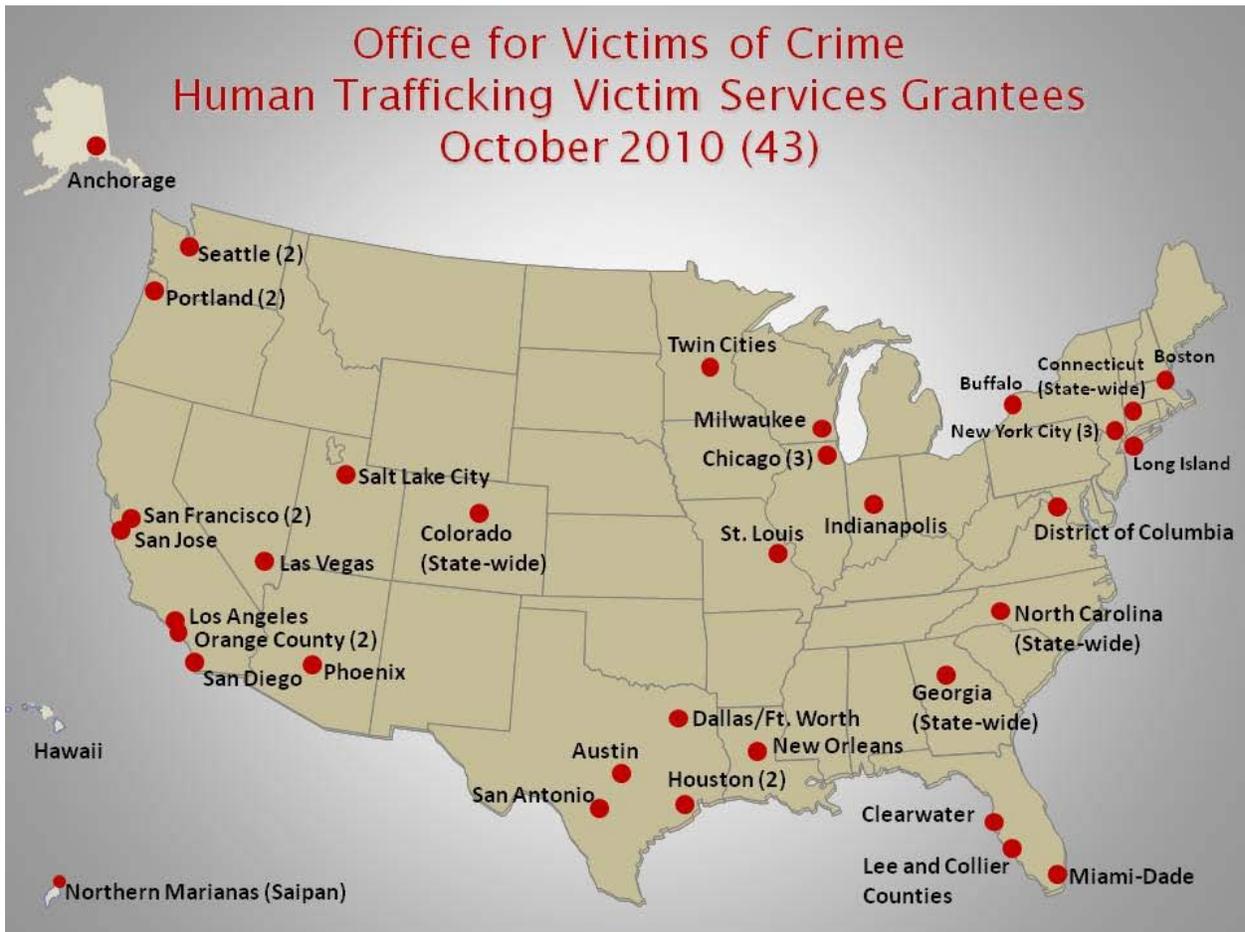
appropriate public awareness campaigns at a grassroots level with particular focus on at-risk populations.

FY 2010 saw the prosecution of more human trafficking cases than ever before. FY 2010 also saw the development and launch of several significant and novel anti-human trafficking initiatives, including DHS's Blue Campaign, the FEWG's Anti-Trafficking Coordination Team initiative, and BJA/OVC's Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Strategy and Operations e-Guide. These initiatives hold great promise for strengthening the U.S.'s capacity to combat trafficking in FY 2011 and beyond.

For FY 2011, US agencies recommended a new set of objectives, some left unfinished in previous years and some that are newly articulated. These objectives included increasing the engagement of federal departments, agencies, and offices that work with vulnerable populations directly or through contractors or grantees to train those persons interacting with these populations to recognize indicators of human trafficking and respond appropriately; increasing awareness among federal, state, and local officials of their obligation to notify HHS upon discovery that a foreign national who is under 18 years of age may be a TIP victim; training the federal acquisitions workforce to recognize the indicators of human trafficking and on the Federal Acquisition Regulation to combat human trafficking; creating online human trafficking training courses for government personnel; enhancing support for victim family reunification efforts; and examining the impact of trafficking on American Indian and Alaska Native communities and developing strategies for ensuring coordination with tribal justice systems and providing services to victims as appropriate

The eradication of human trafficking is one of the United State's highest priorities. The U.S. is committed to sustaining the significant progress it has achieved toward that end during the past decade and taking several steps forward in the coming years.

**Appendix A: BJA/OVC Human Trafficking Task Forces**



## Appendix B: NIJ's Research Portfolio

NIJ's human trafficking research is intended to provide information, data, analysis, and recommendations that are useful to policymakers and practitioners in the field. The portfolio focuses on human trafficking as it operates in the U.S., but some projects focus on trafficking in other parts of the globe to provide a comparative perspective. The goals of this portfolio are to: (1) detail the methods and operation of trafficking; (2) profile the perpetrators and victims of trafficking; (3) measure the incidence of trafficking; and (4) identify best practices for fighting trafficking. Based on previous research, identified needs in the knowledge base, and NIJ development activities, NIJ's research focuses on six aspects of the human trafficking issue: (1) the nature and extent of trafficking; (2) detecting and investigating traffickers; (3) prosecuting traffickers; (4) services for trafficking victims; (5) reduction in demand for trafficking; and (6) labor trafficking. The following section summarizes research conducted in the first five of these areas.

### 1. Nature and Extent of Trafficking

This research area deals with developing methodologies to obtain reliable estimates of trafficking in the U.S., and understanding criminal networks and operations of traffickers. It includes the development of baseline information to inform the debate on the extent of human trafficking, and for assessing law enforcement investigation, arrest, prosecution, and prevention efforts.

Recent and ongoing research in this area includes the following:

*Researching and Rethinking Sex Trafficking: The Movement of Chinese Women to Asia and the U.S. for Commercial Sex.* (Rutgers University: 2010). This project sought to identify the underlying reasons, method, characteristics, and groups involved in the illicit movement of women from China to elsewhere in Asia and the U.S. Interviews revealed that a variety of women from diverse backgrounds in fact go overseas to engage in prostitution, there is more diversity among the parties involved in prostitution than is commonly supposed, and portraying them all in the same way as victims is an oversimplification. The interviews revealed that economic factors were the driving force behind whatever choices the women made. Many had already been the victims of circumstances. One way to view the process through which these women moved is in terms of what some criminologists call "bounded rationality." The women's

decision making was bounded — constrained or restricted — by their social, physical and situational contexts, and their perceptions of those contexts. The individual assessments of the costs, risks, and benefits involved are subjective, which is why different women in the same circumstances would make different choices; and why the same women may make different choices at different times.

Final Report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/233583.pdf>

*A Review of Spanish Language Literature from Latin America on Sex Trafficking* (San Diego State University Research Foundation: 2011). This project fills an identified gap in the research on human trafficking. The report notes that while a high number of sex trafficking activities in North America originate from Latin America, little is known about the work of researchers from Latin America who focus on trafficking. This gap persists even though researchers in Latin America (particularly in Mexico) have been writing about TIP for some time. This project reviewed 72 Spanish-language reports from Latin America and summarized them for easy access by the English-speaking research and practice communities. Four main discernible patterns emerged based on this literature review: (1) there was a sharp decline in the production of trafficking-related literature after 2007; (2) the vast majority of the publications were authored by individuals affiliated with NGOs, advocacy groups, and government agencies; (3) few of the publications located in the study employed parametric procedures (so that we still do not know much about the extent and scope of sex trafficking in Latin America); and (4) the located literature was primarily focused on the sexual exploitation of children.

Final Report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/233582.pdf>

*Trafficking of Migrant Laborers in San Diego County: Looking for a Hidden Population* (San Diego State University). The goals of this study are to (1) assess the prevalence and nature of labor trafficking among undocumented migrant populations in San Diego County; (2) determine the demographic and social characteristics of the hidden population; (3) determine how key elements of deception, fraud, force, or coercion are identified in trafficking cases; (4) examine how undocumented migrants perceive and respond to trafficking activities; and (5) outline the policy implications for law enforcement and social service agencies to improve their efforts to combat trafficking activities and protect victims. There are eight objectives: (1) provide statistically sound estimates of the prevalence of trafficking victimization among undocumented migrant laborers in the targeted area; (2) investigate the types of victimization; (3) learn about the circumstances of their migration; (4) explore the recruitment and transportation process in which undocumented migrants are brought to the area; (5) explore the migration patterns of migrant laborers; (6) explore the social service and public health needs among this population; (7) explore the extent to which traffickers are connected to other forms of organized crime; and (8) assess the challenges of combating labor trafficking and explore possible strategies to address it. Approximately 600 migrant laborers in San Diego County will participate in the interviews. Because the targeted population is hidden, following interviews with a small number of migrant laborers, the investigators will use a respondent-driven sampling approach to generate additional respondents until the requisite number of participants has been achieved.

Expected completion date: 2013

*Estimating the Unlawful Commercial Sex Economy (USCE) in the U.S.* (Urban Institute). This study focuses on the unlawful commercial sex economy (UCSE) and is aimed at measuring the size of the UCSE in the U.S. and exploring the extent to which the UCSE and other commercial sex activities are related. Relying on a multi-method approach using both qualitative and quantitative analyses, the project team will collect data to estimate the size of the unlawful sex economy in the U.S and assess the ties across different types of activities in the UCSE. The study will answer the following questions: How does the UCSE operate? How does the size of the UCSE compare to the unlawful drug and weapons economies? How have these economies changed over time? How does the demand for paying for sex impact the demand for sex trafficking? To what extent are the unlawful commercial sex, drug and weapons economies inter-connected? What is the role of social networks in the USCE? How do the ties between traffickers within the UCSE impact the transportation of sex trafficking victims? What are the network characteristics of the traffickers that operate within the UCSE? The Urban Institute will present the project's findings in two reports: a technical report, suitable for publication in peer-reviewed journals with answers to the research questions guiding this study, and a policymaker-focused report providing descriptive information about the UCSE.

Expected completion date: 2013

## 2. Detecting and Investigating Traffickers

In this area, NIJ seeks to survey professionals in identified source, transit, and destination locations to examine current approaches in developing reliable information for trafficking cases. The research includes assessments of efforts to solve the problems of border control and jurisdictional issues that often complicate trafficking investigations.

Recent and ongoing research in this area includes:

*Identifying Challenges to Improve the Investigation and Prosecution of State and Local Human Trafficking Cases* (Northeastern University). This project utilizes a multi-method approach to understand the challenges that local, county, and state officials face investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases. The investigators expect that the findings will help identify and overcome barriers to local prosecution of human trafficking and promote local practices that facilitate successful investigation and prosecution. The investigators will conduct a series of case reviews and in-depth qualitative interviews of the experiences of police, prosecutors, judges, other court officials, and victim service providers in investigating and prosecuting cases of human trafficking in a targeted sample of twelve counties across the U.S. The counties selected will include those with and without state-level human trafficking legislation as well as those with and without federal or state human trafficking task forces. Using county, state, and federal prosecution records and local police investigative files in each county, the investigators will identify all cases of human trafficking investigated by local law enforcement agencies between 2000 and 2008 according to five types of cases: (1) investigated and prosecuted locally as human trafficking; (2) investigated as human trafficking but prosecuted locally as a different crime; (3) investigated locally as trafficking but prosecuted federally; (4)

investigated locally as trafficking but never prosecuted; and (5) investigated initially as a different crime but eventually prosecuted locally as trafficking. The cases will be coded for key factors related to identification, classification, investigation, arrests, charging decisions, victim participation, and case outcomes. In addition to examining human trafficking cases, the investigators will review a sample of case records for other types of crimes that might include indicators of human trafficking but were not investigated or charged as such.

Expected completion date: 2012

*Identifying Community Indicators of Human Trafficking* (Research Triangle Institute). The purpose of this research is to investigate correlates of labor trafficking in an effort to identify indicators of labor trafficking that could be used by state and local law enforcement as signals that labor trafficking is taking place in their communities. The first goal is to document the characteristics and indicators of labor trafficking, including component crimes, collateral crimes, and other community impacts. The second goal is to provide state and local law enforcement with actionable knowledge to help identify labor trafficking through improving their decision-making and their response to potential labor trafficking in human beings. The objective of this goal is to produce a list of potential indicators of labor trafficking by triangulating findings from the proposed multiple data collection efforts. The project will fill in the knowledge gaps about labor trafficking that may contribute to a paradigm shift in identifying victims and providing services instead of criminalizing victims' activities. The investigators plan to survey migrant workers, and conduct both focus groups and in-depth interviews with members of community agencies. They will use agency personnel to administer the surveys and to gain the trust of the migrant workers to complete the surveys. The methods will be used to generate a preliminary list of potential community indicators of labor trafficking for each community and integrate the site trafficking indicators into a final list of indicators that will provide state and local law enforcement with knowledge about labor trafficking that will enhance their abilities to investigate trafficking situations and collateral crimes.

Expected completion date: 2013

### 3. Prosecuting Traffickers

The goal of this research area is to improve understanding of the prosecution challenges in trafficking cases. This includes interviews with prosecutors and examination of cases in the U.S. and abroad to assess problems and promising approaches in evidentiary issues and in available legal tools and procedures.

Recent and ongoing research in this area includes:

*An Analysis of Federal Human Trafficking Cases, Including the Effect of Prostitution Arrests on Trafficking Charges Filed* (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: Ongoing). This study will use publicly-available data, including National Archive of Criminal Justice Data on federal criminal cases in which the lead charge involves trafficking or a related crime and on prostitution arrests reported to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The study will combine these data with other publicly available data measuring factors related to demand for

trafficking. The study will also use linking files from the Federal Justice Statistics Program that permit defendants and cases to be tracked from arrest to final disposition across multiple datasets. This study will examine how demand for trafficking relates to the incidence of trafficking-related crime, examine the effect of the TVPA on federal trafficking-related cases, summarize the characteristics of defendants charged under trafficking-related statutes, and estimate the incidence of prostitution arrests nationwide.

Expected Completion Date: 2012

#### 4. Services for Trafficking Victims

This research attempts to (1) examine how trafficking victims have had their personal and criminal situations resolved; (2) identify effective ways to secure victim/witness cooperation, and (3) evaluate their medical and legal needs.

Recent and ongoing research in this area includes:

*Evaluation of OVC FY 09 Services to Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking* (Research Triangle Institute: 2009 Award). This project will address the knowledge gap concerning the characteristics and unique needs of domestic minor victims of trafficking and the strategies for delivery and coordination of services to these youth. The investigators plan to employ a participatory process evaluation in collaboration with three programs funded under a separate solicitation by the Office of Victims of Crime (OVC). The investigators expect that the findings will ascertain promising practices to help victim service agencies and law enforcement make informed decisions for victim services and create a knowledge base for future programs. The first goal of the project is to document components of program implementation in two programs currently providing services to this population. The objectives of this goal are to provide a description of who receives services and how participants use the services, describe key partnerships and their activities, and document any unintended activities. The second goal is to identify promising practices for service delivery programs for this population. The objectives of this goal are to identify critical elements of the service delivery programs, assess the extent to which the program was implemented as planned, and assess participant and stakeholder experiences and satisfaction with the programs. The third goal of the project is to inform delivery of current and future efforts by youth-serving agencies, law enforcement, and others serving this population. The objectives of this goal are to provide feedback to OVC-funded grantees serving this population, and to produce grantee-specific summary reports, a final report to NIJ, and disseminate valid policy-relevant results. A three-phase process will be employed in partnership with three OVC-funded grantees and their partner agencies. First, the investigators will use applied ethnographic techniques to familiarize themselves with the grantees, their partner agencies, and communities. They will then engage in a structured evaluation with each of the two OVC grantees to articulate program elements. Second, the investigators will work with the grantees on evaluation implementation, including qualitative and quantitative data describing client characteristics, service delivery, partnership structure, and functioning. The analysis will serve as the basis for program refinements. The last phase will involve dissemination during which the investigators will generate products designed for each of four targeted audiences: practitioners, policymakers, researchers, and the general public.

Expected completion date: 2013

#### 5. Reduction in Demand for Trafficking

The goal of this emerging area of research is to examine ways to reduce the demand for all forms of trafficking, and evaluate existing mechanisms for effectiveness and transferability.

*A National Assessment of Sex Trafficking Demand Reduction Efforts* (Abt Associates: In Progress). This research study seeks to assess criminal justice strategies and collaborative programs that have emerged over the past 20 years that focus on reducing the demand for commercial sex. The Principal Investigator found that communities mounting demand reduction efforts have done so with little guidance from the collective experience of others who have. As a result, many programs have struggled or failed when faced with problems that had been solved elsewhere. To inform those operating or planning for sex trafficking demand reduction initiatives, the grantee will conduct a systematic description and process/formative evaluation of programs and strategies employed throughout the country. The grantee will use a sampling frame of over 435 sites that are known to have engaged in some form of sex-trafficking demand reduction. Of these they will survey a sample of 150 sites, create a typology, and conduct intensive case studies of a purposive sample of 20 of these sites.

Expected completion date: January 2012.

## Appendix C: Examples of Criminal Cases

Examples of cases investigated or prosecuted by DOJ in FY 2010 include the following:

1. Criminal Section, CRT, in conjunction with the USAOs:

### Forced Labor

*U.S. v. Askarkhodjaev, et al.* (Missouri). In October 2010, Abrorkhodja Askarkhodjaev pleaded guilty to charges for his role as the leader of a multi-defendant organized criminal enterprise that engaged in numerous criminal activities including forced labor, fraud in foreign labor contracting, visa fraud, mail fraud, identity theft, tax evasion and money laundering. As leader of the Giant Labor Solutions criminal enterprise, Askarkhodjaev arranged for the recruitment and exploitation of approximately 75 foreign national workers. Many of these workers were recruited with false promises related to the terms, conditions, and nature of their employment. Once the enterprise obtained the workers' presence in the U.S., it maintained their labor through threats of deportation and other adverse immigration consequences. Co-defendant Kristin Dougherty was convicted by a jury of racketeering, racketeering conspiracy, and other offenses. Multiple co-defendants had also previously pleaded guilty in connection with the case. Askarkhodjaev was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and ordered to pay over \$1,000,000 in restitution. Askarkhodjaev will be deported from the U.S. following his term of imprisonment.

*U.S. v. Orian, et al.* (Hawaii). In September 2010, a federal grand jury charged six defendants with holding approximately 400 Thai national agricultural guest workers in forced labor, conspiring to do so, and engaging in document servitude. According to the indictment, which is only an allegation, the defendants devised a scheme to obtain the labor of Thai nationals by targeting impoverished Thai nationals and enticing them to come to the U.S. with false promises of lucrative jobs, and then maintaining their labor at farms in Hawaii and throughout the U.S. through threats of serious economic harm. The defendants arranged for the Thai workers to pay high recruitment fees, which were financed by debts secured with the workers' family property and homes. Significant portions of these fees went to the defendants themselves. After arrival in the U.S., the defendants confiscated the victims' passports and failed to honor the employment contracts. The defendants maintained the victims' labor by threatening to send the victims back to Thailand if they did not work for the defendants, knowing that the victims would face serious economic harms created by the debts. In January 2011, a grand jury brought additional charges against the six defendants and two additional defendants, and increased the

victim class to 600. So far in 2011, three of the eight defendants have pleaded guilty to the forced labor conspiracy.

*U.S. v. Ceneus, et al.* (Florida). In September 2010, a federal grand jury charged three defendants with conspiring to hold approximately 34 Haitian national agricultural guest workers in forced labor, actually engaging in forced labor, and engaging in document servitude and visa fraud. The indictment alleges that the defendants engaged in a scheme to target poor uneducated and unemployed Haitian nationals with false promises of plentiful work in the U.S. that would last for three years and culminate in lawful U.S. residency. The defendants allegedly required the victims to pay recruitment fees, knowing that the victims would incur debts from loan sharks to pay them. When the victims arrived in the U.S., the defendants confiscated their passports, failed to honor the employment promises, and threatened to deport the victims if they did not work for them, knowing that the victims would suffer serious financial and physical harm if they returned to Haiti. Trial is set for 2012.

*U.S. v. Manuel, et al.* (Florida). A husband and wife pleaded guilty to the forced labor conspiracy and the wife-defendant also pled guilty to a second felony. A federal court sentenced the wife defendant to 78 months and the husband defendant to 51 months and ordered the defendants to pay \$743,381 in restitution. The defendants held over 30 Filipino national guest workers in forced labor and related offenses. The defendants engaged in a scheme to obtain cheap and compliant labor by enticing the victims to incur debts in the Philippines to pay fees for their recruitment and then exploited those debts in the U.S. by threatening to have the workers arrested and deported if they did not work for the defendants. The defendants knew that the workers faced serious economic harm and possible incarceration in the Philippines if they failed to pay the debts they incurred to pay the recruitment fees.

*U.S. v. Botsvynyuk et al.* (Pennsylvania). In February 2010, a federal grand jury indicted five defendants, all brothers from Ukraine, on charges of conspiring to engage in a pattern of racketeering activity and extortion related to their human trafficking ring, which smuggled young Ukrainian immigrants into the U.S. and forced them to work on cleaning crews in retail stores, private homes, and office buildings through physical force, threats of force, sexual assault, and debt bondage. The defendants obtained workers in Ukraine for the nighttime cleaning crews by enticing poor, out-of-work individuals, mostly men who had completed military service, with false promises of well-paying jobs and homes in the U.S. In October 2011, a federal jury convicted Stepan Botsvynyuk and Omelyan Botsvynyuk of conspiracy to violate the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) in connection with a human trafficking scheme. Omelyan was also convicted of one count of extortion. Sentencing for both men is currently set for January 2012. Of the other three brothers, two are awaiting extradition and one is a fugitive.

*U.S. v. Nnaji* (Texas). A federal jury convicted husband and wife defendants in February 2010 on charges of conspiracy, forced labor, document servitude, harboring for financial gain, and lying to an FBI agent. The defendants lured the victim, an impoverished, widowed Nigerian national, on false promises to provide for her six children, including a seriously ill child, and lucrative pay, and then compelled the victim to work for them for eight years during which she worked at least six days a week for sixteen hours a day. In total, the defendants paid the victim only \$300. Defendants employed a scheme of confiscating and withholding the victim's documents, restricting her freedom of movement, isolating and controlling her communications,

and verbally abusing her. The husband defendant began sexually abusing the victim a few weeks after she arrived. The court sentenced the husband defendant to twenty years in prison and the wife defendant to nine years in prison, to be followed by her deportation back to Nigeria. The court ordered the defendants to pay the victim \$303,000 in restitution.

### Sex Trafficking

*U.S. v. Zitlalpopoca-Hernandez* (California). In January 2010, a federal jury convicted Adrian Zitlalpopoca-Hernandez of sex trafficking by force, fraud or coercion; engaging in persuasion or coercion to travel to engage in prostitution; harboring aliens for purposes of prostitution; bringing undocumented aliens into the U.S. for financial gain; and harboring undocumented aliens. Zitlalpopoca brought two victims into the U.S., where he held them in residences and forced them to engage in commercial sex acts. Zitlalpopoca was sentenced to over 24 years' imprisonment and ordered to pay \$1,438,000 in restitution.

*U.S. v. Royal* (Maryland). In July 2010, Lloyd Mack Royal, III, otherwise known as "Blyss," "B," and "Furious," was sentenced to 37 years in prison for conspiracy to commit sex trafficking; sex trafficking of a minor; sex trafficking by force, fraud and coercion; and committing other crimes related to a scheme to prostitute three minor females. He had been convicted at trial in March 2010. From April to May 2007, Royal and his coconspirators coerced three minor girls to engage in commercial sex, one of whom he held at gun point. Royal controlled his victims by threatening to harm them and their families, striking them, and forcing them to kiss his pinky ring.

*U.S. v. Cortes-Meza, et al.* (Georgia). In November 2010, a federal jury convicted the leader of a multi-defendant sex trafficking ring, Amador Cortes-Meza, on all 19 counts of federal sex trafficking, immigration, and prostitution offenses for forcing multiple Mexican national women and girls to engage in commercial sex acts. Cortes-Meza was sentenced to 40 years' imprisonment and ordered to pay \$292,000 in restitution. In April 2010, five co-defendants were sentenced for participating in the sex trafficking scheme. Francisco Cortes-Meza was sentenced to 20 years in prison and ordered to pay restitution to the victims in the amount of \$21,000. Juan Cortes-Meza was sentenced to 16 years, eight months in prison and ordered to pay \$57,600 in restitution. Raul Cortes-Meza was sentenced to 10 years in prison and ordered to pay \$7,000 in restitution. Edison Wagner Rosa Tort was sentenced to five years in prison and ordered to pay \$57,000 in restitution. Otto Jaime Larios Perez was sentenced to two years, six months in prison and ordered to pay \$3,600 in restitution.

*U.S. v. Townsend* (Florida). In April 2010, Tyrone Townsend was charged with sex trafficking by force, threats of force and fraud; transporting women across state lines for prostitution; enticing, inducing and coercing a woman to travel across state lines for prostitution; and conspiracy to transport a woman across state lines for prostitution. Townsend was found guilty by a federal jury on February 16, 2011, and sentenced to 26 years' imprisonment. Townsend beat and intimidated his two young, female victims, to force them to engage in commercial sex acts. Townsend also forcibly confiscated one international victim's personal property, including her passport, cell phone, and laptop computer, as a means of preventing her from leaving.

*U.S. v. Zelaya-Rodriguez* (Alabama). In September 2010, a federal jury convicted Manuel Enrique Zelaya-Rodriguez, 31, for the sex trafficking of a 15-year-old victim. The jury also convicted him of coercing a minor to engage in prostitution, harboring an undocumented alien, and failing to file a report with ICE about an undocumented alien in his employment. Zelaya-Rodriguez, also known as Mekanico, harbored the underage victim and caused her to engage in commercial sex acts between August 2009 and September 2009. He faces a maximum sentence of up to life in prison.

## 2. Cases from CEOS and USAOs:

### Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

*U.S. v. Pavulak* (Delaware). In September 2010, Paul Edward Pavulak, 66, of New Castle, Delaware, was convicted by a federal jury on one count of attempted production of child pornography, one count of attempted enticement and coercion of a minor to engage in sexual activity, one count of possession of child pornography, one count of failure to register and update a registration as a sex offender, and one count of committing a felony offense involving a minor while being required to register as a sex offender. Evidence from the 6-day trial showed that from September 2008 to January 2009, Pavulak developed an online relationship with a young woman in the Philippines who had a two-year-old daughter. In December 2008, Pavulak traveled to the Philippines and met the woman and her daughter. Using his digital camera, Pavulak produced a sexually explicit movie of himself and the woman, and described the movie as the two-year-old girl's "training video." Following his return to the U.S. in January 2009, Pavulak attempted to produce child pornography of the two-year-old girl via a web camera during an on-line instant chat message exchange with the woman. Thousands of images depicting the sexual abuse of minors were found on Pavulak's computers. The investigators also found sexually explicit communications between Pavulak and the woman regarding her daughter, in which they discussed having the woman prepare the child to engage in sexual activity with Pavulak when he returned to the Philippines. Evidence at trial established that Pavulak was convicted in 1998 and 2005 of second degree unlawful sexual contact with minors. Due to his prior convictions, Pavulak faces a mandatory minimum sentence of 45 years in prison and a fine up to \$250,000. In October 2011, Pavulak was sentenced to life in prison plus 10 years.

*U.S. v. Sullivan* (California). In December 2010, Edward Lee Sullivan, 38, from California, was charged with prostituting a fourteen-year-old girl and producing a videotape of himself engaging in sexual intercourse with the child in California. Sullivan was found guilty after a bench trial in February 2011. Evidence presented at trial showed that during a two-week period in March 2008, Sullivan trained the fourteen-year-old victim to engage in prostitution for his financial benefit. During the course of two weeks, Sullivan produced numerous photographs and videos of the minor, which documented the steps Sullivan took to prepare her to work as a prostitute. Sullivan filmed at least one pornographic video of the minor, which depicted Sullivan instructing the minor as she performed oral sex on him. Evidence at trial also established that Sullivan uploaded at least one photograph to the Internet as part of a sexually explicit posting on an adult dating website. He faces a maximum sentence of up to life in prison and a fine of \$250,000.

### Extraterritorial Sexual Exploitation of Children

Attorneys with CEOs are currently involved in over 40 investigations of the extraterritorial sexual exploitation of children.

*U.S. v. Benavides:* Isidro Hinojosa Benavides, 77, was indicted in 2005 for traveling to Chile and engaging in sexual conduct with a twelve-year-old girl. Benavides, a U.S. citizen, had applied for Chilean permanent resident status as a “child psychologist.” He was extradited from Argentina to the U.S. in 2009. In February 2010, Benavides pleaded guilty to engaging in illicit sexual conduct in foreign places. He admitted that he met the twelve-year-old victim in 2002 when he was 70 years old. He invited her on numerous occasions to his various residences in Chile, and supplied her and other young girls with food, drinks, and glue to inhale. Benavides admitted to fondling the 12-year-old victim, showing her pornographic images and movies, and having her engage in sexual activity with him. Benavides also admitted that he gave the victim between \$5 and \$10 after sexual activity occurred between them. Benavides abused the victim until she was 13 years old. In June 2010, Benavides was sentenced to 88 months imprisonment with credit from previous time served in 2005, and 120 months of supervised release.

*U.S. v. Pendleton:* Following a three-day trial in 2009, Thomas Pendleton was convicted of traveling to Germany to engage in sexual conduct with a child. Pendleton was convicted in a separate trial for failure to register as a sex offender. Pendleton had three prior convictions for sexually abusing children between the ages of 9 and 13 in Michigan, New Jersey, and Latvia. Evidence introduced at trial established that Pendleton traveled from Philadelphia to Germany in November 2005, where he met his victim, a 14-year-old boy, who at the time was living in an orphanage. During the next several months, Pendleton cultivated a friendship with the victim and made arrangements to go biking with him in May 2006, just after the victim turned 15. Testimony at trial established that, while on the bike trip, the victim woke up to find Pendleton fondling him. The victim and a witness from the camp site where the crime occurred traveled to the U.S. to testify at the trial. In February 2010, Pendleton was sentenced to 30 years’ imprisonment, the statutory maximum for traveling in foreign commerce to engage in sexual conduct with a minor. Pendleton was also sentenced to 10 years’ imprisonment for failure to register as a sex offender to run concurrent with his 30-year sentence. His imprisonment is to be followed by a lifetime term of supervised release.

*U.S. v. Mathias:* The investigation revealed that from 2005 to 2008, Mathias exchanged hundreds of e-mails with a woman in the Philippines in which they had explicit conversations about Mathias’ interest in engaging in sexual activity with the woman’s minor daughters. Mathias traveled to the Philippines in April 2007 and December 2007, where he engaged in illicit sexual conduct with the minors. Mathias paid the mother for access to the victims, and recorded his sexual activity with them. While there in December 2007, Mathias made the minors sign a contract requiring them to be his sex slaves. When Mathias again traveled to the Philippines in December 2008 to engage in sexual conduct with the minors, he was detained by Filipino law enforcement before he had a chance to meet with the victims. On October 14, 2009, the defendant was arrested by U.S. law enforcement in Miami. On December 22, 2010, Mathias pleaded guilty to 4 counts of traveling in foreign commerce and engaging in illicit sexual conduct with minors in violation of 18 USC 2423(c). On March 3, 2010, the defendant was sentenced to 20 years in prison and a lifetime period of supervised release. The defendant was

also ordered to pay \$200,000 in restitution to the victims of his crimes located in the Philippines, and agreed to transfer his real property to the U.S. in order to satisfy the restitution.

*U.S. v. Wrenshall:* On May 5, 2010, John Wrenshall, a Canadian national, pled guilty to charges stemming from his crimes committed as a sex tour operator in Thailand. The charges included one count of conspiracy to travel in foreign commerce with the intent to engage in illicit sexual conduct with a minor, one count of conspiracy to produce images of child pornography, and one count of conspiracy to distribute child pornography. Wrenshall was a former English as a Second Language (ESL) teacher who had lived in Thailand for the past ten years. Wrenshall admitted during his plea that during the 2000-2002 timeframe, he arranged for three Americans, Wayne Corliss, Burgess Lee Burgess, and Mitchell Jackson, to travel to his home in Thailand where he provided several prepubescent Thai boys with whom the men engaged in sexual acts. The three Americans conspirators pled guilty and were sentenced in previous proceedings. Wrenshall was arrested in December 2008 during a personal trip to England and subsequently extradited to the U.S. In January 2011, Wrenshall was sentenced to 180 months imprisonment, and three years of supervised release.

*U.S. v. Rudd:* William Newton Rudd, 67, of Fullerton, California, pleaded guilty in October 2009 to one count of engaging in illicit sexual conduct in foreign place. While working in Bangladesh for a USAID-funded development program, Rudd engaged in sexual contact with a boy under the age of sixteen. Investigation of Rudd revealed additional reports of Rudd having sexual abused other children. After a search warrant was executed at Rudd's Bangladesh hotel room in 2004, Rudd fled to the country of Togo, where he was arrested and was returned to the U.S. On May 24, 2010, Rudd was sentenced to 78 months of imprisonment to be followed by 10 years supervised release. Rudd was also ordered Rudd to pay \$15,000 in restitution to the victims.

*U.S. v. Dodd:* Michael James Dodd, 61, pleaded guilty to traveling in foreign commerce and engaging in illicit sexual conduct with a minor in Cambodia. According to court documents and proceedings, on or about January 3, 2008, Dodd, a citizen of the U.S. and a previously convicted sex offender, knowingly traveled from the U.S. to Phnom Penh, Cambodia. After his arrival in Cambodia, beginning in June 2008 and continuing until October 2008, Dodd engaged in illicit sexual conduct with a girl, N.C., who was under 16 years of age. Dodd gave money, food and a cell phone to N.C. and provided money and food to N.C.'s family, in part for sexual access to N.C. On or about February 22, 2010, Dodd was expelled from Cambodia and brought to the U.S. In September 2010, Dodd was sentenced to 104 months of incarceration followed by 10 years of supervised release. He will also be required to pay \$9500 in restitution to the victim.



**Appendix D: U.S. Government Funds Obligated in FY 2010 for TIP Projects**

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DHS/FLETC	USA	USA	Novonics			x			Develop and deliver a web-based computer course to train state and local law enforcement about human trafficking. This course defines human trafficking and assists law enforcement with explaining human trafficking indicators. Also, the course provides guidance to state and local law enforcement on how to begin an investigation of human trafficking.	\$57,943	8	FLETC	2009
DHS/FLETC	USA	USA	Novonics	x		x			Create a web-based, online human trafficking training course that will be available for all DHS personnel. This project will provide information that defines human trafficking, the indicators of human trafficking, how DHS employees might encounter victims of human trafficking, and the DHS-appropriate response to human trafficking.	\$59,560	8	CRCL	2010
DHS/CBP	WHA	U.S., Mexico, El Salvador and Guatemala	Elevation	x					International public awareness campaigns to promote border security and increase awareness of human trafficking.	\$410,978	Ongoing	BSI	2010
DHS/ICE/HSI	USA	USA	Image Media Services	x					DHS Blue Campaign – to alert the public of TIP and prompt a call to action when the public sees suspicious activity.	\$78,087	1.5	USG Appropriation	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	YMCA of Greater Houston Area, Inc.	x	x			x	In coordination with a law enforcement partner funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), provide comprehensive services to victims of all forms of human trafficking to include services for foreign national and U.S. citizen /lawful permanent resident victims. Enhance community capacity to identify and report human trafficking and support the needs of victims by conducting training, public awareness, and outreach activities. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$500,000	24	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Safe Horizon Inc	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Catholic Charities Portland	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	The Utah Health and Human Rights Project	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Mosaic Family Services, Inc.	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Justice Resource Institute	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	International Rescue Committee, Inc. (Phoenix)	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Catholic Charities Diocese of Venice, Inc.	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	YMCA of Greater Houston	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Metropolitan Center for Women and Children	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Karidat Social Services	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Refugee Services of Texas	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$200,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	International Institute of CT, Inc.	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	The Salvation Army	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Catholic Charities, Archdiocese of San Antonio, Inc.	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of St. Paul Minneapolis	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	International Rescue Committee, Inc. (Seattle)	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	International Rescue Committee, Inc. (Miami)	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Rockville Centre	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	The Salvation Army	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	City of Indianapolis	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	International Institute of Buffalo	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Tapestri, Inc.	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Santa Clara University	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Coalition To Abolish Slavery And Trafficking	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/OJP/ OVC	USA	USA	Ayuda	x	x			x	To provide comprehensive services to pre-certified foreign national victims of human trafficking as well as case management support and legal assistance to certified victims. Continue to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims until the end of the current grant period. Grantee may use up to 5% of the total grant award to support "prevention" in the area of awareness-raising and 5% of the total grant award to conduct a program evaluation.	\$60,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/NIJ	USA	USA	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill		x		x		The study will: (1) estimate fixed effects models to analyze the effect of factors relating to demand for trafficking on the incidence of trafficking-related crime; (2) use the fixed effects approach to examine the effect of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 on federal trafficking-related cases; (3) produce a summary of the characteristics of defendants charged under trafficking-related statutes and the outcome of their cases; (4) estimate multinomial logit models to predict the effect of the choice of trafficking-related statute for charging defendants on the likelihood of different outcomes in trafficking cases; and( 5) estimate the incidence of prostitution arrests nationwide.	\$39,087	18	NIJ Grant Base Funds	2010

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DOJ/NIJ	USA	USA	Urban Institute John Jay College	x	x		x		Research is needed to study the size and scope of the unlawful commercial sex economy (UCSE) in the U.S. and explore the extent to which the UCSE and other commercial sex activities are related. This study relies on a multi-method approach using both qualitative and quantitative methods to collect data and estimate the size of the unlawful sex economy in the U.S and assess the ties across different types of activities in the UCSE.	\$499,036	24	NIJ Grant Base Funds	2010
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	City of Indianapolis						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$100,000	12	TVPA	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	City of Fort Worth						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$169,992		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Municipality of Anchorage						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$75,000	12	DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Collier County						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000.00		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	City of Chicago						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$100,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Nassau County						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Phoenix Police Department						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$50,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Lee County Sheriff's Office						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Colorado Department of Public Safety						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	City of San Jose						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	New York City Police Department						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$100,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	City of Milwaukee						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Hawaii Department of the Attorney General						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$101,820		DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	City of Los Angeles						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Erie County Sheriff's Office						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$125,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Seattle Police Department						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Suffolk County						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$100,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	City of St Paul						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	City of Austin						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country	RECIPIENT	Prevention	Protection	Prosecution	Research & Data	Evaluation	BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Bureau AMOUNT	MONTHS (expected duration)	FUNDING SOURCE	FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Multnomah County						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$99,941		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	City of Clearwater						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$146,150		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	D.C. Metropolitan Police Department						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	City of Boston						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$75,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	San Diego County						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$99,997		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	City of Oakland						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$75,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Bexar County						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Harris County						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Miami-Dade County						Continued enhancement and operation of a multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional victim-centered task force with the primary goal being the identification and rescue of foreign victims of trafficking in persons through pro-active investigation; and the secondary goal being the successful prosecution of traffickers. Continued coordination with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)-funded victim services provider and the local Office of the U. S. Attorney to identify and rescue victims of all forms of human trafficking and to work with the OVC-funded victim service provider to assist the provider in securing requests for continued presence or T visas for foreign victims. In coordination with victim service providers and task force partners, train law enforcement line officers and persons likely to come into contact with victims of trafficking to be able to recognize the signs of trafficking and its victims.	\$170,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Anaheim Police Department						Enhanced Collaborative Task Force Model: This program seeks to overcome the challenges of prior restrictions limiting task force activities according to victim population by funding up to three Enhanced Collaborative Model Task Force sites that will take a comprehensive approach to combating all forms of trafficking — sex trafficking and labor trafficking of foreign nationals and U.S. citizens (male and female, adults and minors). The task force will be responsible for working collaboratively among themselves and other key stakeholders/partners to identify, investigate, prosecute, and provide services for victims of all types of human trafficking within the U.S. — sex and labor trafficking, foreign national and domestic, male and female, adults and minors.	\$332,330		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Harris County						Enhanced Collaborative Task Force Model: This program seeks to overcome the challenges of prior restrictions limiting task force activities according to victim population by funding up to three Enhanced Collaborative Model Task Force sites that will take a comprehensive approach to combating all forms of trafficking — sex trafficking and labor trafficking of foreign nationals and U.S. citizens (male and female, adults and minors). The task force will be responsible for working collaboratively among themselves and other key stakeholders/partners to identify, investigate, prosecute, and provide services for victims of all types of human trafficking within the U.S. — sex and labor trafficking, foreign national and domestic, male and female, adults and minors.	\$500,000		DOJ/OVC	2010

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DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Cook County IL State Attorney Office						Enhanced Collaborative Task Force Model: This program seeks to overcome the challenges of prior restrictions limiting task force activities according to victim population by funding up to three Enhanced Collaborative Model Task Force sites that will take a comprehensive approach to combating all forms of trafficking — sex trafficking and labor trafficking of foreign nationals and U.S. citizens (male and female, adults and minors). The task force will be responsible for working collaboratively among themselves and other key stakeholders/partners to identify, investigate, prosecute, and provide services for victims of all types of human trafficking within the U.S. — sex and labor trafficking, foreign national and domestic, male and female, adults and minors.	\$500,000		DOJ/OVC	2010
DOJ/BJA	USA	USA	Upper Midwest Community Policing Institute - MN						To increase the knowledge of state judges and prosecutors in understanding the crime of human trafficking, the unique needs of human trafficking victims, and the need for victim-centered prosecution while building the capacity to prosecute the crime of human trafficking under state laws.	\$4,000,000		DOJ/OVC	2010
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Polaris Project	x	x				National Human Trafficking Resource Center Cooperative Agreement.	\$799,333	36	HHS Appropriations	2010

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HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	United States Conference of Catholic Bishops		x				Comprehensive case management services.	\$3,954,922	60	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Houston Rescue and Restore Coalition: YMCA International Services, Chinese Community Center, Children-At-Risk, Houston Interfaith Workers Justice, Concerned Women for America	x	x				Promotes public awareness of human trafficking in the greater Houston metro area, collects trafficking data in Houston area, provides Houston anti-trafficking coalition management, and conducts training program for service providers.	\$282,000	36	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Colorado Legal Services: Rocky Mountain Immigrant Advocacy Network, Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking, Prax(us)	x	x				Creates in-depth community trainings, conducts direct street outreach, and provides anti-trafficking coalition leadership.	\$275,000	36	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Practical Strategies, Inc.: UMOs, International Institute of Wisconsin, BASICS, Franciscan Peacemakers	x	x				Promotes public awareness activities to increase knowledge about human trafficking in Wisconsin and works to directly identify victims of trafficking. Provides anti-trafficking coalition management, education, and training for law enforcement and service providers.	\$100,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010

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HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Illinois Department of Human Services: International Organization for Adolescents, La Voz, DuPage Federation	x	x				Utilizes public awareness materials and in-depth trainings to educate the community about human trafficking and identify potential victims of trafficking, collects human trafficking data, and provides training and collaboration with law enforcement and service providers.	\$200,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Civil Society: YouthLink, Somali Education and Social Advocacy Center, La Conexión, SEWA-AIFW	x	x				Hosts workshops to teach the public about human trafficking, conducts targeted outreach to vulnerable populations, interviews and identifies potential victims of trafficking, provides screening and emergency immigration legal services, conducts public awareness campaign, and provides coalition leadership.	\$100,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	IRC – Seattle: Central Washington Comprehensive Mental Health, Lutheran Community Services Northwest, Asian & Pacific Islander Women & Family Safety Center, Refugee Women's Alliance, YouthCare/Orion Center	x	x				Expands the regional anti-TIP networks for awareness and services via intensive coalition building and outreach expansion throughout Washington state. Provides anti-trafficking training for service providers and law enforcement, conducts street youth outreach, coordinates presentations and outreach events to community and school groups, and conducts anti-trafficking media campaign.	\$250,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010

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HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Contra Costa County: Community Violence Solutions, MISSEY, Richmond Police Department, Asian Community Mental Health	x	x				Coordination of information on human trafficking victims and cross-border trafficking in the Bay Area through public awareness and provision of training and technical assistance to social service providers and law enforcement entities.	\$226,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Sacramento Employment and Training Agency: WEAVE, Inc., My Sister's House, Opening Doors, Inc.	x	x				Conducts targeted outreach and public awareness campaign within the Sacramento metropolitan area. Implements an emergency first responder service delivery system to rescue victims and connect them to services, provides anti-trafficking coalition management, and leads training for service providers and other professionals.	\$238,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission: Marjorie Mason Center, Westside Family Preservation Services Network, Five Creative Group	x	x				Leads the Central Valley Freedom Coalition; provides training and technical assistance to social service providers, law enforcement agencies, and community groups, and conducts public awareness activities on human trafficking.	\$180,001	24	HHS Appropriations	2010

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HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Covenant House of Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Regional Community Policing Institute, Project to End Human Trafficking, York County YWCA (Victim Assistance Center), Berks Women in Crisis (Reading County), Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape (Harrisburg, PA)	x	x				Works on building capacity, strengthening coalitions, and expanding the network of organizations able to assist trafficking survivors in Pennsylvania.	\$220,001	36	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Legal Aid of North Carolina: Legal Services of Southern Piedmont, World Relief of North Carolina, Association of Mexicans in North Carolina, North Carolina Farmworkers' Project, Vecinos, Inc., North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault, North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Western North Carolina Workers' Center, United Family Services	x	x				Serves as the focal point for the statewide anti-trafficking coalition and five local coalitions to conduct trainings and public awareness activities throughout the state of North Carolina.	\$1	36	HHS Appropriations	2010

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HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Free For Life International: Legal Aid Society of Middle Tennessee, Interdenominational Ministers Fellowship, Building Families and Communities, Missions, Inc.	x	x				Provides trainings and conducts outreach to churches, communities, and service providers throughout 24 counties around Nashville, TN, educating them and creating public service announcements about human trafficking.	\$100,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Church United for Community Development: Cyrus International, Inc., Healing Place Serve, Inc., Covenant House, Church of the King	x	x				Works in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, LA, building local coalitions, training health care providers and social service organizations, and conducting direct outreach to potential trafficking victims.	\$150,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Curators of University of Missouri: City of Columbia Police Department, Centro Latino de Salud, Educación y Cultura, Comprehensive Services, Inc.	x	x				Participates in the anti-trafficking coalition in central Missouri; provides training for law enforcement officers, service providers, and healthcare providers; conducts outreach to truck stops, Latino community, and the general public.	\$100,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010

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HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Justice Resource Institute: International Institute of CT, Paul and Lisa Program, Inc., Mano en Mano, NH Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Catholic Charities of Maine, Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Day One, International Institute of Boston, Latin American Health Institute, My Life My Choice, Catholic Social Services, Fall River, MA, Rhode Island Coalition Against Trafficking, Lutheran Community Services of New Hampshire, Lutheran Social Services of New England, Lowell Community Health Center, SEEN Coalition/Children's Advocacy Center	x	x				Oversees the Northeast Coalition Against Human Trafficking, comprised of smaller coalitions (in Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire) to promote public awareness in the northeast region and to directly identify victims of human trafficking. Provides training for security officers, social service providers, legal professionals, youth, and community members.	\$202,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010

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HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST): Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance, Coalition of Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles, Catholic Charities of San Bernardino and Riverside counties, Para Los Niños, Oasis USA, Thai Community Development Center, Pilipino Workers Center, East West Players, Líderes Campesinas, California Rural Legal Assistance, Jewish Labor Committee, City of West Hollywood Russian Community Outreach	x	x				Expands and strengthens the Southern California coalition to increase human trafficking awareness and identification of victims in both the metropolitan Los Angeles area and rural agricultural areas of Southern California. Provides trainings for service providers, government agencies, and the community, and conducts public awareness activities.	\$250,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010

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HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services: Covenant House, Family Connection, Lutheran Services of Florida, Family Resources, Crosswinds Youth Services, Anchorage Children's Home, Florida Keys Children's Shelter, Alabama Network	x	x				Provides training and technical assistance to its sub-grantees in Florida and greater Birmingham, AL; participates in anti-trafficking coalitions and conducts outreach and public awareness activities; trains and develops partnerships with law enforcement, legal aid, and social service agencies.	\$185,000	24	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF/ ORR	USA	USA	Catholic Charities of Louisville: Bluegrass Rape Crisis Center, Women's Crisis Center, Western Kentucky Refugee Mutual Assistance Association, Adanta, Sexual Assault Resource Center	x	x				Builds capacity throughout the state of Kentucky by serving as a focal point and providing technical assistance to start local coalitions, conduct trainings, and provide services to trafficking victims throughout Kentucky.	\$264,000	36	HHS Appropriations	2010
HHS/ACF	USA	USA	Polaris Project	x	x				The New Jersey Trafficking Intervention Program provides comprehensive services to victims of human trafficking; collaborates with law enforcement in anti-trafficking work; conducts outreach to media to cover stories on human trafficking; and provides trainings on human trafficking for law enforcement, social service providers, and community members in New Jersey.	\$250,000	17	HHS Appropriations	2010

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DOS/GTIP	AF	Burkina Faso	IOM	x	x				IOM will build the capacity of government and non-government actors on the issue of victim identification and protection and will formalize a referral system.	\$95,000	12	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	AF	Cameroon	Vital Voices	x	x	x			Vital Voices and partner AEquitas will provide training and technical assistance to the Government of Cameroon to draft comprehensive TIP legislation and strengthen measures for the investigation and prosecution of trafficking crimes.	\$500,000	24	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	AF	Chad	CRS	x	x				CRS will strengthen community prevention mechanisms to reduce trafficking through the creation of community vigilance committees; provide shelter and psychosocial support to rescued children; and lobby key government officials for the adoption and enactment of the pending draft law prohibiting child trafficking.	\$500,000	36	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	AF	Chad	IOM	x	x	x			IOM will support the Government of Chad in the creation of a legislative basis to successfully investigate and prosecute trafficking crimes; train judicial and law enforcement officials; establish a collaborative network of judicial/law enforcement officials and service providers to facilitate protection of victims and prosecution of traffickers, and raise awareness on trafficking in persons among vulnerable groups.	\$400,000	24	INCLE	2009

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DOS/GTIP	AF	Congo, Dem Rep of	Carter Center	x	x	x			The Carter Center will conduct training for front line officers and magistrates on child protection, human rights investigation, and professional ethics using adapted, field-tested Carter Center manuals. It will also work with NGOs to provide alternative income-generating opportunities for vulnerable populations, establish legal aid clinics and assistance funds for TIP victims.	\$500,000	24	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	AF	Congo, Rep of	IBCR	x	x	x			IBCR will enhance the capacity of law enforcement officials to respond to child trafficking, and social workers to provide effective protective services and support to victims.	\$300,000	24	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	AF	Côte d'Ivoire	Prospérité	x	x				CIP is working to establish a reception and transit center for young girls who are victims of trafficking. The shelter's residents are learning an income-generating activity to assist with their socioeconomic reintegration.	\$500,000	24	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	AF	Djibouti	IOM						IOM will increase the Government of Djibouti's and civil society's understanding of human trafficking through capacity-building workshops. It will also establish a Counter Trafficking Working Group and develop standard operating procedures for victim identification and referral, and will increase the quality and availability of victim assistance services.	\$285,000		INCLE	2009

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DOS/GTIP	AF	Ethiopia	ILO	x	x				ILO will support the Government of Ethiopia to combat cross-border trafficking, particularly that of female workers trafficked to Middle Eastern countries for domestic servitude. It will sensitize key stakeholders such as private employment agencies on the promotion of ethical recruitment practices and work to raise public awareness in communities sending workers overseas about forced labor. It will also establish a hotline desk within the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) to direct victims of forced labor to service providers.	\$500,000	24	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	AF	Ghana	Virginia St Univ	x	x				Virginia State University (VSU) is conducting action-oriented research on child domestic servitude in Ghana, including gathering information on the nature of recruitment and extent of trafficking involved. VSU will also focus on rescuing victims of domestic servitude, rehabilitating them and successfully reintegrating them through vocational training and formal schooling. Vulnerable families of returned victims will be given microcredit financing and training to prevent future trafficking. VSU will also conduct public awareness campaigns about the rights of children.	\$450,000	36	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	AF	Guinea Bissau	IPHD	x	x				Develop a public awareness and action program to prevent international as well as domestic child trafficking; develop a national information registry and advocacy center within AMIC; and strengthen and expand AMIC's program to reinsert children returned from other countries or from situations of domestic trafficking.	\$400,000	36	ESF	2010

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DOS/GTIP	AF	Mali	IOM		x	x			IOM seeks to address human trafficking in Northern Mali through direct assistance to victims; capacity-building and advocacy training for judicial authorities, law enforcement officials and decision makers to support the adoption of national legislation to combat trafficking; and awareness-raising activities.	\$300,000	24	INCLE & ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	AF	Niger	IOM			x			To solidify the legislative base to prosecute and punish trafficking crimes and offenders in Niger; and build the capacity of government, judicial/law enforcement officials, and other key stakeholders to investigate, prosecute, and convict traffickers.	\$350,000	24	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	AF	Senegal	IOM		x	x			Improve prosecution through strengthening the capacity of key law enforcement and judicial actors on trafficking concepts, victim identification, and investigation techniques. Strengthen the capacities of existing governmental and non-governmental shelters and other service providers in protecting child victims of trafficking.	\$150,000	12	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	AF	Senegal	Tostan	x	x				Tostan will create Commissions for Child Protection within already established Community Management Committees in 64 villages to provide protection for their children and prevent numerous violations of children's rights, including trafficking. A community space (designated home) will be established and will act as a place of refuge for children in the community. Additionally a Community Protection Fund will be established within each community.	\$250,000	12	ESF	2010

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DOS/GTIP	AF	Sierra Leone	World Hope Int	x	x	x			Create and enhance networking between community anti-trafficking groups, local law enforcement, and victim service providers; improve legal response to TIP in Sierra Leone, develop and improve comprehensive services for victims of TIP.	\$294,535	12	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	AF	South Africa	IOM	x	x				IOM sought to prevent an increase in trafficking in persons by providing funds and technical assistance to local NGOs to conduct counter-trafficking prevention and protection activities in S. Africa during and shortly after the FIFA World Cup	\$340,000	6	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	AF	South Africa	DHS/ICE		x	x			In their 3 month TDY, DHS/ICE Special Agents assisted the SA government in its efforts to combat human trafficking, to include the development of human trafficking task teams in Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, Cape Town and Bloemfontein.	\$64,890		INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	AF	Swaziland	World Vision	x	x				Conduct action research in trafficking of persons to support advocacy and programs. Raise awareness and promote preventive methods to reduce incidents of trafficking. Promote the integration of services for victims through the creation and implementation of a referral mechanism.	\$500,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	EAP	Cambodia	UNIAP	x	x	x			The United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) is partnering with local NGOs to provide psychosocial support and other services to address trauma and other mental health needs of victims of sex and labor trafficking. The project is also providing economic support through training and job placement for victims as well as training for staff.	\$500,000	36	ESF	2009

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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Indonesia	DOJ/OPDAT			x			The Department of Justice (DOJ)/Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT) is conducting activities designed to implement the new anti-trafficking in persons (TIP) laws and to strengthen targeted law enforcement responses to TIP cases, with a particular focus on forced labor.	\$190,000	12	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	EAP	Indonesia	IOM	x	x	x			IOM Indonesia is strengthening the country's capacity to enhance protection of labor migrants through the following objectives: (1) Strengthened knowledge of front line officers on trafficking and safe migration; (2) Improved coordination between agencies in Jakarta, Surabaya, and Medan for prevention and protection of labor migrants; (3) Enhanced knowledge and responsibilities of senior government representatives under the Anti- Trafficking Law and migrant protection; (4) Direct assistance provided for victims; and (5) increased awareness of potential trafficking victimization for labor migrants.	\$300,000	12	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	EAP	Indonesia	IOM	x	x	x			This project is enhancing victim protection; improving prevention of trafficking and re-trafficking through improved reintegration assistance and increased awareness-raising; and reinforcing law enforcement response or order to increase prosecutions. Targeting eight source areas of human trafficking, IOM is facilitating the Government of Indonesia's efforts to establish a comprehensive return, recovery and reintegration program.	\$600,000	24	ESF	2010

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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Laos	UNODC	x	x	x			UNODC is strengthening the country's capacity to implement laws to effectively prevent, investigate and prosecute human trafficking, and protect and empower victims of trafficking. The implementation is through key interventions in (1) legal reform; (2) capacity-building and cooperation; and (3) victim empowerment and rights awareness.	\$500,000	24	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	EAP	Papua New Guinea	IOM	x	x	x			This project is strengthening the capacity of the PNG government to prosecute traffickers and protect victims of trafficking (VoTs). The project is comprised of four components: (1) Legislation and Policy; (2) Prevention; (3) Criminalization and Prosecution; and (4) Protection.	\$400,000	24	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	EAP	Philippines	IJM	x	x	x			This project is: (1) increasing the capacity of police officers to rescue victims of sex trafficking and arrest suspected perpetrators; (2) increasing the capacity of courts to process and adjudicate trafficking cases in compliance with the law; and (3) increasing the capacity of the Philippines Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) to provide care in accordance with IJM's Minimum Standards of Care for Victims of Human Trafficking to ensure they are in safe living accommodations and are not re-trafficked.	\$500,000	24	INCLE	2010

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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Philippines	UNICEF	x	x	x			UNICEF project objectives include: (1) improve the people's capacity to detect and report trafficking in persons cases; and (2) improve duty-bearer's capacity to respond to the suspected or reported cases of trafficking in persons.	\$480,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	EAP	Philippines	Visayan Forum	x	x	x			This project specifically aims to: (1) Generate common understanding and practical policy reforms to increase effectiveness of government, civil society and private sectors in addressing forced labor cases of trafficking; (2) influence private sector initiatives to harmonize their own ethical guidelines to decrease trafficking in their demand and supply chain; and (3) catalyze the process of scaling up of innovative anti-trafficking practices by civil society organizations, faith-based groups and student organizations.	\$600,000	36	ESF	2010

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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Sol Isl	ABA		x	x			(1) Comprehensive and objective analysis of the effectiveness of Solomon Islands' existing and draft laws on trafficking in relation to international standards and best practices, and a review of anti-trafficking efforts regarding prevention, prosecution, and victim protection and assistance; (2) development of local legal experts to promote policy reform and effective legal implementation, building a foundation from which to advance victim protections and create public awareness; and (3) pertinent officials, civil society, and other key stakeholders understand and work together to eliminate gaps in the legal framework to address TIP effectively;	\$150,000	12	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	EAP	Thailand	ACILS	x	x	x			(1) Improving the understanding of national and local government officials responsible for implementation, investigation, and prosecution of cases under the Anti-Trafficking Act; (2) closely monitoring and providing detailed reports of significant trafficking cases, thereby increasing the likelihood of effective prosecution; (3) providing expert legal representation to victims in significant labor trafficking cases; and (4) building understanding and awareness of the Anti-Trafficking Act among high-risk migrant worker populations.	\$400,000	24	ESF	2010

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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Thailand	Child Protection & Development Cntr	x	x	x			The Child Protection and Development Center project is establishing a Child Protection Outreach program; creating a Drop-in Center for street children and children at risk of sexual abuse; and implementing a Rehabilitation and Development program. The outreach team is conducting workshops with the police, judiciary, and health professionals for improved victim protection.	\$290,000	36	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	EAP	Thailand	New Life Cntr	x	x				Prevent TIP by providing education and training and protection services to tribal persons most vulnerable throughout Thailand; Provide vocational training scholarships and assist with job placement for 24 young women who are at risk of TIP and labor exploitation.	\$100,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	EAP	Vietnam	AFESIP	x	x	x			To provide minors and women victims of trafficking and sexual abuse with access to rehabilitation and reintegration services; distribute information and support to communities identified to be at-risk; strengthen repatriation processes and services for rescued victims; standardize and strengthen the process of returns to home communities with provincial Vietnamese authorities.	\$500,000	36	ESF	2010

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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Vietnam	IOM	x	x	x			Project objectives include: (1) enhance policy and legislation to prevent internal and labor trafficking, provide appropriate protection, and promote safe migration; and (2) demonstrate effective practices and policy to build capacity for program implementation.	\$320,000	24	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	EAP	Regional	ICMC	x	x				Project objectives: (1) significantly impact trafficking in Indonesian women to Sabah through coordinated recovery of survivors and exemplary punishment of traffickers; (2) provide enabling services and protection to rescued survivors of trafficking and debt bondage and those at risk; and (3) instill clarity about distinction between trafficking and irregular migration among a wider cross-section of officials and law enforcers; and (4) bring to focus migrant labor recruitment and placement policies and practices in the two countries contributing to debt bondage and forced labor.	\$485,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	EAP	Regional	UNIAP	x	x	x			Objectives: (1) improve investigative standards in human trafficking cases for more effective criminal justice responses, informed by government and non-government organization coordination; and (2) determine the real needs of victims and support partners to provide for these services where clear gaps exist.	\$750,000	36	ESF	2010

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DOS/GTIP	EUR	Albania	World Vision		x				The project seeks to improve Albania's ability to protect child victims of trafficking by strengthening the National Referral Mechanism's (NRM) identification and referral procedures and inter-agency coordination, increasing capacity of local, regional and national actors contributing to NRM and establishing Community Vigilance Groups.	\$450,000	36	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	EUR	Azerbaijan	ABA	x	x	x			The ABA is working to educate the most vulnerable members of the public about human trafficking, to provide access to justice through direct legal representation to trafficking victims, and to educate Azeri judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys likely to serve as victim advocates to better handle trafficking cases.	\$600,000	24	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	EUR	Moldova	IOM	x		x			IOM is conducting an analysis of TIP cases with the goal of making recommendations for increasing convictions and improving protection of victims, as well as working to train the media on how to investigate and report on TIP.	\$500,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	EUR	Montenegro	FAIR Fund	x	x	x			FAIR Fund aims to build the capacity of governmental social service agencies and law enforcement to combat the labor and sex trafficking of Roma children, through the development and implementation of a training series in five key cities in Montenegro that would foster better identification, provision of aftercare services, and prosecution of traffickers	\$150,000	24	ESF	2010

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DOS/GTIP	EUR	Russia	Winrock	x	x	x			Winrock is working to establish fully functional and sustainable referral systems in the Russian Far East; train relevant actors and future professionals in victim-sensitive approaches to combating trafficking; and raise public awareness of the issue of trafficking.	\$150,000	12	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	NEA	Egypt	Protection Project	x	x	x			The Protection Project (TPP)/Johns Hopkins University is working to strengthen local leadership and build the technical capacity of key elements of civil society (especially human rights NGOs and academic institutions) to provide comprehensive services to victims of labor trafficking and exploitation in Egypt. The TPP is also incorporating TIP into the University of Alexandria's law school curriculum; supporting the establishment and operation of a shelter for victims of labor trafficking; and working to enhance access to justice for trafficking victims through the establishment of a legal aid clinic specializing in the provision of legal assistance to TIP victims.	\$400,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	NEA	Israel	Hotline for Migrant Workers		x				Conduct in-depth interviews with survivors of sex and labor TIP residing in shelters to enhance post-rescue aftercare.	\$30,000	15	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	NEA	Jordan	ABA	x	x	x			Partner with the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labor and others to enhance Jordan's capacity to identify and prosecute TIP cases; provide services to TIP victims; and increase public awareness.	\$475,000	18	INCLE	2009

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DOS/GTIP	NEA	Jordan	IOM	x	x				Support the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Labor's strengthen mechanisms to identify and report TIP cases, as well as design and deliver a comprehensive campaign to raise awareness on trafficking amongst the Jordanian public and migrant workers – advertising the Ministries' hotlines and other avenues for assistance. Continue to provide technical support to the National Committee on Human Trafficking to test and consolidate the country's identification and referral system, and directly assist VoTs by establishing and administering a Victim Assistance Fund.	\$500,000	24	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	NEA	Lebanon	ICMPD	x	x	x			Assist the National Steering Committee (NSC) develop and implement a comprehensive anti-TIP response that promotes cooperation and effective responses among criminal justice, labor, immigration, and social service agencies and assist victims.	\$350,000	12	INCLE	2010

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DOS/GTIP	NEA	Yemen	IOM	x	x	x			Strengthen capacity to counter internal and cross-border TIP by strengthening the identification and referral mechanism; supporting the provision of direct assistance for returned TIP victims; and training LE, prosecutors and judges to investigate and prosecute TIP.	\$300,000	24	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	NEA	Regional	Protection Project	x	x				Prevent TIP in Jordan and Lebanon and improve victim protection by engaging leaders, civil society and the media and educating the general public about trafficking.	\$400,000	24	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	SCA	Afghanistan	HAGAR	x	x				Elevate the care and case management of TIP victims through capacity building of selected local NGOs and central and provincial governments.	\$350,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	SCA	Afghanistan	Women for Afghan Women	x	x	x			Expand Kabul Family Guidance Center services by providing trafficked women and girls shelter care, counseling, education and literacy, medical care, legal representation, and vocational training.	\$350,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	SCA	Bangladesh	Relief International	x	x				Enhance the capacity of the local community in the Jamalpur District of Bangladesh to protect its most vulnerable members by creating community anti-TIP committees, training of the media, providing direct assistance to victims.	\$400,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	SCA	India	Apne Aap	x	x				Strengthen the capacity of community-based centers that support anti-TIP self-help women/girl groups in red light districts and highly impoverished/vulnerable areas within designated states in India.	\$150,000	12	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	SCA	India	Contact Base	x					Address root causes of child labor at the village level through education and capacity building throughout targeted districts in the sources areas of West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand.	\$275,000	18	ESF	2009

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DOS/GTIP	SCA	India	Shakti Vahini	x	x	x			Address labor trafficking in the National Capital Region of India through the rescue and rehabilitation of TIP victims, training of government officials, and the development of investigation and intervention centers at targeted railway stations and bus stands.	\$300,000	36	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	SCA	Nepal	Friends of Maiti Nepal	x	x				Provide enhanced and comprehensive services at the Safe Migration Center located at the Nepali-Indian border. Improve anti-trafficking monitoring and evaluation capacities and promote action-oriented research.	\$500,000	36	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	SCA	Pakistan	ILO	x	x	x			Strengthen government and civil society capacity to prevent and rescue bonded laborers and to address theirs and their families' needs in Pakistan.	\$750,000	36	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	SCA	Sri Lanka	IOM		x	x			Improve the capacity of LE and NGOs to identify victims of trafficking, improve the capacity of the government to prosecute TIP cases, develop a national strategy to combat TIP, and strengthen government shelters to better assist victims	\$300,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	SCA	Sri Lanka	IOM		x	x			Support national structures to develop a national anti-TIP strategy, improve capacity in identification and prosecution of human trafficking cases, and enhance the collection of data on TIP	\$200,000	24	ESF	2010

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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Argentina	IAWJ (Argentine Association of Women Judges)		x	x			The International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ) will strengthen the capacity of the Argentine Judiciary to combat trafficking in persons (TIP) by conducting trainings for judges and magistrates on TIP, particularly the new TIP law and its implementation. The IAWJ will address jurisdiction concerns that have arisen over the new TIP law by drawing on existing court experiences to deepen understanding of TIP and building the capacity of its local partner, the Association of Women Judges of Argentina (AMJA), to provide judicial leadership on trafficking in persons cases.	\$500,000	24	INCLE	2009/2010
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Argentina	IOM		x	x			IOM is strengthening the capacity of Argentinean law enforcement officials to investigate, prosecute and sanction trafficking cases through increasing the knowledge and skills of officers from the security forces, judiciary and labor sectors. Training courses are addressed to prosecutors from the Attorney General's Office and the Federal Council of Criminal Policy, members of the specialized TIP units of the Security Forces, and inspectors from the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security of the Nation. IOM is also fostering interagency coordination on investigations and prosecutions.	\$71,300	12	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Argentina	María de los Angeles Foundation		x				The María de los Angeles Foundation seeks to improve victim protections in the provinces of Córdoba and Misiones by raising awareness of TIP among provincial authorities responsible for public services and creating a network for TIP victim protection.	\$11,200	12	INCLE	2009

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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Belize	IOM	x	x	x			IOM will conduct an assessment of the TIP issues in Belize and the roles and capacities of various entities to effectively address it. Following this assessment, IOM will work in partnership with the GoB to provide targeted technical assistance to key stakeholders, with a particular emphasis on building capacity to conduct effective TIP-focused investigations.	\$250,000	24	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Bolivia	Bolivian National Police		x	x			This funding will enable the Bolivian police to expand their efforts to monitor TIP on the borders and coordinate immediate assistance to victims of trafficking. Funds will also be spent on assistance to four shelters for TIP victims, a special victims unit in Santa Cruz, and TIP training for the Bolivian National Police and the Public Ministry. This support will be coordinated by the Narcotics Affairs Section (NAS) in Embassy La Paz working with the Bolivian TIP offices in the major cities of La Paz, Santa Cruz, El Alto and Cochabamba, as well as TIP border offices in Desaguadero, Yacuiba and Puerto Suarez, Cobija, Villazon and Tarija.	\$150,000	36	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Brazil	ECPAT (World Childhood Foundation)	x	x	x			ECPAT-USA is partnering with a local NGO to seek to reduce the number of children being trafficked for sexual exploitation for the purposes of sexual tourism through a variety of training and awareness-raising activities with the travel industry, law enforcement agents and other local authorities and civil society actors.	\$500,000	36	ESF	2009

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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Brazil	ILO	x	x	x			ILO is working to enhance the national response to domestic and international trafficking by supporting the GOB's implementation of the National Plan against Trafficking in Persons. Specific attention is being given to developing preventative methodologies, enhancing knowledge of relevant authorities, raising social awareness regarding TIP, and promoting increased conformity of Brazilian legislation to international standards for combating TIP.	\$450,000	18	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	WHA	Urban Institute	x	x	x			The Urban Institute will evaluate an anti-trafficking prevention program in the Western Hemisphere that focuses on raising public awareness of TIP and developing public-private partnerships. The purpose of the study is to (1) provide technical assistance in order to improve data collection protocols and procedures; and (2) monitor program implementation to ensure that evidence-based data can be used to assess impact and guide possible replication in other countries.	\$200,000	24	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Costa Rica	Fundación Rahab	x	x				Fundación Rahab is providing protection and social services to adult and teen victims of TIP, conducting awareness-raising among vulnerable populations and training public and private officials about human trafficking.	\$100,000	12	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Dom. Rep.	ACILS	x	x				The American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS) is engaging the Dominican labor movement to prevent labor trafficking of Haitian migrant workers and Dominican nationals within and outside of the Dominican Republic through worker education and training on identification of TIP victims, as well as increasing local advocacy to promote effective responses to TIP for labor exploitation.	\$400,000	24	ESF	2009

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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Guatemala	La Asociación Nuestros Ahijados	x	x				ANA rescues child TIP victims and provides them with rehabilitation and reintegration services.	\$240,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Haiti	Heartland Alliance	x	x				This was a short-term emergency project awarded by G/TIP in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake. Heartland Alliance worked with appropriate Haitian child protection institutions, including immigration enforcement officials, the Haitian Social Welfare Institute (IBERS), UNICEF, and partner NGOs, to enhance the capacity of the Haitian Child Protection Brigades to identify children who are trafficked or at risk of being trafficked at Haiti's borders and the Port-au-Prince airport.	\$81,295	1	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Haiti	Heartland Alliance	x	x				Building on a previous grant, Heartland Alliance will continue to work with appropriate Haitian child protection institutions, including immigration enforcement officials, the Haitian Social Welfare Institute (IBERS), UNICEF, and partner NGOs, to enhance the capacity of the Haitian Child Protection Brigades to identify children who are trafficked or at risk of being trafficked.	\$168,705	12	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Haiti	Jurimedia	x	x				Jurimedia is contributing to improving the national response to child trafficking in Haiti by raising awareness on child domestic labor and child rights to protection, advocating for a national time-bound strategy to end the worst forms of child labor, supporting key governmental agencies to improve their child protection services, and empowering domestic servants or at-risk children so that they can avoid or escape from exploitation.	\$490,000	24	ESF	2009

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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Haiti	Restavek Freedom Foundation	x	x				RFF is responding to the heightened vulnerabilities of child domestic servants, known as restaveks, following the January 2010 earthquake. RFF is using child advocates to identify and provide services to restavek children in ten communities in Port-au-Prince and other communities; providing outreach to parents and community leaders in these communities about the importance of children's rights, access to education, and avoiding sending their children to be restaveks; and will engage with the relevant ministries of the Government of Haiti and the international community to address concerns specific to restavek children in the rebuilding of child protection institutions and policies following the earthquake.	\$300,000	24	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	Alternativas Pacificas	x	x				ALPAZ is working to raise awareness of TIP, improve victim services, and encourage passage of TIP legislation in the State of Nuevo León.	\$200,000	36	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	Casa Alianza	x	x	x			Casa Alianza is carrying out a residential program for child TIP victims and an outreach/prevention program that provides continued service to children living on the streets, as well as operating a national crisis hotline. .	\$750,000	36	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	Casa del Migrante Scalabrini, A.C.,	x	x	x			Casa del Migrante provides a safe place for migrant workers and assistance to trafficking victims on the Mexico/Guatemala border. Through this project, Casa del Migrante has continued to expand its existing services for migrants passing through Tapachula, Chiapas on the Mexico/Guatemala border to serve trafficking victims. Casa del Migrante has designated a separate area in its existing shelter for trafficking victims and created a hotline for victims, while providing safe lodging, medical and psychological assistance, repatriation/reunification services, and assistance to regularize victims' status in Mexico.	\$100,000	36	INCLE	2009

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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	CEIDAS	x		x			CEIDAS is promoting the creation of public policies and the improvement of legal frameworks to prevent and sanction human trafficking and protect its victims as well as raising public awareness.	\$160,000	15	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT						Fund Resident Legal Advisor to provide training and technical assistance on investigation and prosecution of TIP cases.	\$40,000	2	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	PADF	x					PADF seeks to increase local NGO capacity and multi-sector engagement to support GOM's efforts against trafficking in persons in Mexico and increase public awareness and civil society engagement to combat trafficking in persons in Mexico	\$300,000	24	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid	x	x				Increase awareness and assistance to TIP victims in Northern Mexico	\$480,000	24	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	Univ of Michigan Law School			x			Establish a model legal clinic to provide legal assistance to TIP victims	\$300,000	24	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Nicaragua	Save the Children Federation	x	x	x			Save the Children is working to reduce trafficking through awareness-raising, increase prosecutions of perpetrators and improve protection of victims in the municipality of Estuli.	\$400,000	24	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Peru	Capital y Humano	x		x			Capital Humano y Social Alternativo (CHS) is strengthening the operative capacity of the Peruvian National Police (PNP) to increase the number of trafficking prosecutions through expansion of the PNP System of Registry and Statistics for Human Trafficking and Related Crimes (RETA) to the four regions of the country lacking the system. CHS is responsible for monitoring and reinforcing the development of the RETA system in all regions. At the end of the project period, RETA system will be operational in all 25 regions of Peru.	\$190,000	18	ESF	2009

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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Peru	CRS	x	x	x			Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is strengthening social protection networks for the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation by mobilizing public opinion in the community and among public sector authorities, supporting judicial institutions responsible for protecting victims and punishing perpetrations, providing comprehensive services to victims, and promoting opportunities for vocational training and income-generating activities to encourage sustainable reintegration of victims in their communities.	\$500,000	36	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	GLB	Nepal, Sri Lanka, Qatar, Philippines	ACILS	x	x	x			The short-term goal of this project is to inform the four governments' approaches of addressing TIP efforts in a way that directly responds to the needs and priorities of migrant communities. To accomplish this goal, the following objectives will be achieved: (1) build the capacity of Nepalese, Filipino and Sri Lankan migrant worker advocates and their Qatari allies to provide protection and services to victims of involuntary servitude, TIP and forced labor in Qatar; and (2) support partners' efforts to create recommendations for the governments of Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka to improve anti-TIP legislation, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of existing laws, and government preventative and prosecutorial responses to TIP for labor exploitation and forced labor.	\$750,000	24	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	GLB	Various	Fair Trade Fund	x					To create an online and mobile application entitled SLAVERY FOOTPRINT, which calculates how a user's consumer choices impact the issue of forced labor.	\$200,000	24	INCLE	2010

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DOS/GTIP	GLB	Brazil, Mexico, Vietnam	IBLF		x				The goal of the <i>Youth Career Initiative: Pilot Program</i> is to transform the lives of VoTs and those at risk of exploitation and ensure that they have the necessary skills and confidence they need to enter the formal job market.	\$200,000	24	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	GLB	Various	ILRF	x	x				The goal of this project is to contribute to the elimination of modern-day slavery in corporate supply chains by (1) empowering consumers with information about the products they buy; and (2) encouraging businesses to strengthen their practices and policies in this area. Free2Work provides a very simple tool to evaluate what companies are doing to end these abuses, and to communicate this information in an accessible way to consumers.	\$300,000	12	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	GLB	Various	IOM	x	x	x			This project aims to continue to address the current lack of accurate and comparable data on TIP at the national and international level through action-oriented research and data collection. This involves continuing to collect single case data about victims assisted by IOM, and by conducting targeted research on key issues of concern identified by G/TIP and its partners. The project will also take an evaluatory perspective, mobilizing findings of its evaluation of research methods and ethics undertaken under a current G/TIP grant and conducting an evaluation of the IOM dataset in terms of what indicators are (and are not) helpful in evaluating assistance programs.	\$500,000	24	ESF	2010

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DOS/GTIP	GLB	Various	IOM			x			The overall goal of this project is to contribute to improved quality of health care for trafficked persons globally. In order to build the capacity of health providers to manage the consequences of trafficked persons, the new global handbook Caring for Trafficked Persons: Guidance for Health Providers will be translated, validated, and produced into Spanish and Arabic. Regional trainings will be held with health providers which aim to increase their knowledge and skills in caring for VoTs and related populations.	\$330,000	12	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	GLB	Various	IOM		x				To provide TA and/or support for emergency direct assistance for VoTs, to local beneficiaries and stakeholders in order to fortify national counter-trafficking strategies and responses, thereby contributing to the reduction of TIP worldwide. The overarching goal of this program is to quickly and effectively assist foreign governments to improve their anti-TIP and victim assistance efforts, and potentially improve their tier ranking.	\$100,000		ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	GLB	Various	IOM		x				To provide TA and/or support for emergency direct assistance for VoTs.	\$100,000	12	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	GLB	Various	UNODC	x	x	x			To increase the number of investigations and prosecutions of traffickers, by providing in-depth specialized training for criminal justice practitioners, especially law enforcement officers, and victim support professionals in good practice responses to TIP in at least 4 selected Member States.	\$400,000	24	INCLE	2010

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DOS/GTIP	GLB	Italy, Colombia, Taiwan	Urban Institute	x	x	x			The Urban Institute's Justice Policy Center aims to conduct a research study to assess approaches to the investigation and prosecution of TIP cases and the protection of victims in three separate jurisdictions in Colombia, Italy, and Taiwan. The research design will include a series of in-depth, semi-structured interviews with local and national law enforcement, prosecutors, judges and court officials, victim service providers and other public sector stakeholders, including NGOs.	\$150,000	15	INCLE	2010
DOS/GTIP	GLB	Various	Urban Institute	x	x	x			Working in close partnership with G/TIP, the Urban Institute is conducting a three-year participatory process and impact evaluation of a G/TIP-funded victim service provision program.	\$250,000	36	ESF	2010
DOS/GTIP	GLB	Various	Warnath Group	x	x	x			This initiative will establish targeted T&TA as well as identification and evaluation of promising practices to combat TIP. T&TA will be offered that may be targeted to address a range of areas of needs, including anti-TIP legislation, national plans of action and other governmental mechanisms, criminal justice (CJ) responses, prevention, victim services, data collection about TIP; and government-NGO cooperation. Program objectives include: (1) implementing a multi-layered and multi-sectoral model that utilizes in-the-field and remote (webinars) T&TA modules; (2) conducting analyses that will advance the identification, understanding, adaption, and application of promising/best practices; and (3) applying strategies that strengthen and reinforce the long-term impacts of the T&TA.	\$700,000	24	INCLE	2010

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DOS/GTIP	GLB	Various	Westat; Georgetown University	x	x	x			The primary objective of the project is to enhance the capacity of G/TIP anti-TIP projects to collect and use performance measurement data to improve quality and measure impact. A second objective is to provide TA to projects in developing mechanisms for collecting, analyzing, interpreting, and using performance measures. The third objective is to conduct research on best practices and prepare publications and guidelines, including a compendium for developing and collecting performance measures.	\$500,000	36	ESF	2010
DOS/PRM	GLB	U.S.	IOM		x				Family reunification for victims of trafficking, through bringing family members to the U.S. or through return and reintegration assistance.	\$292,833	12	MRA	2010
DOS/PRM	GLB	Global	IOM		x				This project provides a global referral, return, and reintegration mechanism for victims of trafficking that are stranded in areas without existing return and reintegration programs.	\$149,696	12	MRA	2010
DOS/PRM	WHA	Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica	IOM		x				This project builds the capacity of host governments and civil society partners to identify, protect, and assist victims of trafficking in Mexico and Central America. Also provides direct assistance, including return and reintegration, to trafficking victims. Counter-trafficking activities are part of a larger regional project that builds capacity to protect and assist vulnerable migrants, of which trafficking victims are one subset.	*	12	MRA	2010

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DOS/PRM	WHA	Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, and Trinidad and Tobago	IOM	x	x				This project builds the capacity of host governments and civil society partners to identify, protect, and assist victims of trafficking in the Caribbean. Also provides direct assistance, including return and reintegration, to trafficking victims. Counter-trafficking activities are part of a larger regional project that builds capacity to protect and assist vulnerable migrants, of which trafficking victims are one subset.	*	12	MRA	2010
DOS/PRM	EAP	People's Republic of China, Republic of South Korea	IOM	x	x				This project builds the capacity of host governments and civil society to identify, protect and assist trafficking victims in the PRC and South Korea. Counter-trafficking activities are part of a larger regional project that builds capacity to protect and assist vulnerable migrants, of which trafficking victims are one subset.	*	12	MRA	2010
DOS/PRM	EAP	Thailand, Malaysia, Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao Democratic People's Republic	IOM	x	x				Project builds the capacity of host governments and civil society to identify, protect and assist trafficking victims in Southeast Asia. Counter-trafficking activities are part of a larger regional project that builds capacity to protect and assist vulnerable migrants, of which trafficking victims are one subset.	*	12	MRA	2010
DOS/PRM	AF	Zimbabwe, Republic of South Africa	IOM	x	x				Project builds the capacity of host governments and civil society to identify, protect and assist trafficking victims in South Africa and Zimbabwe. Counter-trafficking activities are part of a larger regional project that builds capacity to protect and assist vulnerable migrants, of which trafficking victims are one subset.	*	12	MRA	2010

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DOS/PRM	AF	Libya	IOM	x	x				Project builds the capacity of host government and civil society to identify, protect and assist trafficking victims in Libya. Counter-trafficking activities are part of a larger regional project that builds capacity to protect and assist vulnerable migrants, of which trafficking victims are one subset.	*	12	MRA	2010
DOS/PRM	AF/NEA	Somalia, Yemen	IOM	x	x				Project builds the capacity of host government and civil society to identify, protect and assist trafficking victims in Somalia and Yemen. Counter-trafficking activities are part of a larger regional project that builds capacity to protect and assist vulnerable migrants, of which trafficking victims are one subset.	*	12	MRA	2010
DOL/ILAB	AF	Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire	ILO-IPEC	x	x			x	This project will support national efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the cocoa producing areas of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, including providing services to children at-risk of being trafficked. The project will support activities that increase access to education and increases community capacity to safeguard children from the worst forms of child labor, including children at-risk of being trafficked. In its awareness-raising activities, the project also plans to integrate material about national trafficking laws.	\$10,000,000	44	DOL FY10 appropriation	2010

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DOL/ILAB	AF	Nigeria, Benin	ILO-IPEC	x	x			x	Activities include working with partners in Benin and Nigeria to enhance and implement national policies, plans and bi-lateral agreements to combat the worst forms of child labor focusing on the mining sector with particular attention to cases that are a consequence of internal and cross border trafficking. This project will also support capacity building and the development of intervention models to improve education and vocational training, child protection services, health and other social services, livelihood enhancement and poverty reduction schemes and participative local development in the communities where trafficking is endemic.	\$5,000,000	36	DOL FY10 appropriation	2010