



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

Fiscal Year 2011

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I. Introduction

By coordinating our response across Federal agencies, we are working to protect victims of human trafficking with effective services and support, prosecute traffickers through consistent enforcement, and prevent human rights abuses by furthering public awareness and addressing the root causes of modern slavery. The steadfast defense of human rights is an essential part of our national identity, and as long as individuals suffer the violence of slavery and human trafficking, we must continue the fight.

~ President Barack Obama¹

For the Department of Justice, our commitment to preventing human trafficking, bringing traffickers to justice, and assisting victims has never been stronger—and our approach has never been more effective. Our work has sent a clear and critical message: that, in this country—and under this Administration—human trafficking crimes will not be tolerated. . . . This work has saved lives, ensured freedom, and restored dignity to women, men, and children in virtually every corner of the country. . . . And while we can all be encouraged by our many recent achievements—in the fight against human trafficking, we have more to do. And far too many people remain in desperate need of our help. That’s why our joint efforts—and our outstanding progress—must continue.

~ Attorney General Eric Holder²

Trafficking in persons (TIP), or human trafficking, is a widespread form of modern-day slavery. Traffickers target all vulnerable populations, around the world and right next door: women and men, adults and children, citizens and non-citizens, English speakers and non-English speakers, and people from all socioeconomic groups. 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 hidden nature of the crime—trafficking victims may work in the open, but the coercion that ensnares them may be more subtle—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.

Last year represented the beginning of the second decade in the history of the U.S. government’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 this campaign. 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”).

¹ Presidential Proclamation, National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, 2012, December 30, 2011.

² Remarks at the Meeting of the President’s Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, March 15, 2012.

First, the TVPA expanded the U.S. government's 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 U.S. government 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 U.S. government'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 U.S. government'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 U.S. government exchange and international visitor programs focused on TIP; and mandated the Trafficking in Persons Report, which is the U.S. government's principal diplomatic tool to engage foreign governments on human trafficking and a comprehensive assessment of governmental anti-trafficking efforts reflecting the U.S. government'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 U.S. government'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 (TIP Office) of the Department of State (DOS). In addition, the TVPRA 2003 required an annual report from the Attorney General to Congress regarding the following U.S. government 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 nonimmigrant 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 SPOG 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. It provided 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 U.S. government 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 Attorney General'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 ninth submitted to Congress since 2004, describes the U.S. government's comprehensive campaign to combat TIP during Fiscal Year (FY) 2011, 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.³ The report features an assessment of U.S. government activities based on improvements since the last annual report and recommendations made by agencies for further improvement during FY 2012.

II. Assessment of U.S. Government Activities in FY 2011

In the FY 2010 report, the U.S. government made 23 recommendations for improving its efforts to combat TIP in FY 2011. Below is a listing of each recommendation followed by a summary of government measures and activities in FY 2011 to implement the same recommendation:

Recommendation #1: 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 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

³ This report reflects information from various components of the Department of Justice, as well as information reported to the Department by other U.S. governmental agencies and departments involved in anti-trafficking efforts.

- The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) in partnership with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), within the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Justice Programs (OJP), administered the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Grant Program to enhance the efforts of law enforcement agencies and victim service organizations in implementing anti-trafficking task forces across the U.S. These Enhanced Collaborative Model Task Forces work to combat all forms of human trafficking, including sex trafficking and labor trafficking of foreign nationals and U.S. citizens (males and females, adults and minors).
- OVC expanded its Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program to include opportunities for organizations to apply for funding to serve U.S. citizen and Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) victims of human trafficking. In FY 2011, six organizations received funding under the “Comprehensive Services for All Victims of Human Trafficking” program area.
- OVC continued to implement a demonstration project involving three sites funded under the Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program. During FY 2011, the three sites continued to provide comprehensive services in New York City, Chicago, and San Francisco, for U.S. citizens and LPRs, under the age of 18, who were identified as sex or labor trafficking victims.
- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) offered a free, interactive computer-based training program for federal, state, and local law enforcement officers. The specialized Law Enforcement Sensitive training educates law enforcement officers on the ways they might encounter human trafficking in the line of duty, how to support and protect victims, and available resources to assist them. The training is certified by Peace Officers Standards and Training in select states.
- As part of the DHS U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Victim Assistance Program, two full-time Forensic Interview Specialists were available to conduct developmentally-appropriate, legally-defensible, victim- and culturally-sensitive forensic interviews for all HSI investigations, domestically and internationally. Interviews can be conducted in English and Spanish, or in any language through an interpreter. The Victim Assistance Program also has 18 full-time Victim Specialists and over 200 collateral duty Victim Assistance Coordinators located in offices across the U.S. who conduct needs assessments and coordinate victim assistance referrals to service providers for all human trafficking victims in an HSI investigation.
- ICE HSI has designated 39 specially trained human trafficking subject matter experts—at least one in every ICE HSI Special Agent in Charge office—who are trained to handle human trafficking leads, address urgent victim needs, and serve as designated points of contact for local officers and leads.
- Highly trained specialists took reports from both the public and law enforcement agencies on possible violations of laws enforced by ICE, including human trafficking laws, via the HSI Tip Line. The expanded TIP Line includes an online submission form (available at

<http://www.ice.gov>), enabling anyone to report suspicious criminal activity, including human trafficking, through a phone line or online form 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

- For the second year in a row, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) reached the annual statutory cap (10,000) for U visas, which provide an immigration benefit for victims who cooperate in the investigation or prosecution of certain crimes, including human trafficking and domestic violence. USCIS also saw an increase in T visa applications, which is an immigration benefit specifically for TIP victims.
- ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) began developing an automated Risk Classification Assessment tool, which, *inter alia*, prompts ERO Officers to ask detainees for information that might indicate they are a TIP victim. The assessment will assist officers by automatically reviewing indicators of vulnerability by flagging potential trafficking victims for further investigation and action appropriate to their individual case. The system is on-track for nationwide implementation during summer 2012.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Office for Victim Assistance's four full-time Child/Adolescent Forensic Interviewers—who specialize in conducting a protocol-based, legally defensible forensic interview—trained agents, task force officers (TFOs), and other law enforcement officers involved in FBI cases. Training provided by the interviewers was tailored for agents/TFOs working cases involving child sexual exploitation, Indian Country crime, and child pornography.
- The Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) provided \$3.8 million in grants to conduct public awareness related to trafficking in persons, assist in the identification of victims of trafficking, and provide referrals for victims to law enforcement and appropriate service providers.
- HHS's ORR provided approximately \$4.5 million in funding to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to provide comprehensive case management services and referrals for victims of trafficking, potential victims, and certain family members. The awardees work with local organizations to increase their capacity to identify and meet the needs of victim clients.

Recommendation #2: Address barriers that lead to confusion regarding victim identification in investigative processes.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- In July 2011, Attorney General Holder, Department of Labor (DOL) Secretary Solis, and DHS Secretary Napolitano announced the final selection of Anti-trafficking Coordination Teams (ACTeams) in six districts around the country, following a competitive, nationwide interagency selection process. These specialized teams of representatives from DHS, DOJ, and DOL receive support from technical experts on TIP investigations,

prosecutions, and victim assistance. ACTeams bring together federal agents and investigators from the FBI, ICE HSI, DOL's Wage and Hour Division (WHD), and DOL's Office of the Inspector General together with federal prosecutors from United States Attorneys' Offices (USAOs) to implement a coordinated plan to develop significant federal human trafficking investigations and prosecutions. Six districts were selected to participate in Phase I of the Pilot ACTeams: Northern District of Georgia/HSI Atlanta, Central District of California/HSI Los Angeles, Southern District of Florida/HSI Miami, Western District of Missouri/HSI Kansas City, Western District of Tennessee/HSI Memphis, and Western District of Texas/HSI El Paso.

- DHS components participated in numerous national conferences to raise awareness of human trafficking and to publicize resources available for victims, law enforcement, and service providers.
- DHS offered a computer-based training program on human trafficking for law enforcement officers (described in more detail under Recommendation #1).
- DHS ICE HSI continued to conduct outreach and training on TIP and related crimes, both domestically and internationally, through (1) the ICE Trafficking in Persons Strategy, which focuses on international, federal, state, and local groups; (2) the nationwide launch of a human trafficking public awareness campaign; and (3) new human trafficking outreach materials. During FY 2011, HSI provided human trafficking training and outreach to nearly 48,000 individuals, including representatives of NGOs, foreign and domestic law enforcement agencies, and the private sector.
- The ICE ERO Automated Risk Classification Assessment tool directs ERO Officers to refer those identified as potential TIP victims to DHS ICE HIS (described in more detail under Recommendation #1).
- DHS provided materials to raise law enforcement and public awareness of human trafficking and to explain the types of services and resources that are available to TIP victims. These materials were disseminated across the U.S. and were available for order.
- In bilateral meetings with foreign officials, DOS distributed materials to raise law enforcement and public awareness of human trafficking.
- The Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC)—an interagency body featuring representatives from the law enforcement, diplomatic, and intelligence communities—conducted training for U.S. law enforcement officials, consular officials, prosecutors, and social service providers. The HSTC also participated in domestic human trafficking conferences and workshops. To facilitate cross-border cooperation to combat human trafficking, the HSTC participated in international outreach and training programs with multinational organizations and representatives of foreign law enforcement and intelligence communities.

- In May 2011, the HSTC participated in a training and law enforcement operation in Ghana coordinated by INTERPOL. Approximately 80 Ghanaian law enforcement officers participated in the operation, which targeted select fishing communities using illegal child labor. Training workshops conducted prior to the operation ensured that officers were trained in a range of skills, including interview techniques specific to human trafficking investigations. The operation resulted in the rescue of 116 child victims of forced labor and 28 arrests and convictions.
- DOS and DOJ signed a one-year Interagency Agreement creating an Advanced Human Trafficking Investigator course at the FBI Training Academy at Quantico for Central American law enforcement officers.
- DOS, DOJ, and DHS signed a one-year Interagency Agreement for INTERPOL Washington to replicate a successful capacity-building program previously implemented in Africa to enhance the capacity of customs officials, immigration officials, border security officers, police officers, and prosecutors in countries with shared borders to provide a regional response to human trafficking.
- DOJ continued its outreach and partnerships with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, other governmental agencies, and NGOs to strengthen victim identification capacity nationwide and to advance capacity to identify sexually exploited minors as TIP victims.
- DOJ and DHS participated in the National Association of Attorneys General Presidential Initiative on Human Trafficking, reaching law enforcement audiences at conferences in Chicago and Seattle. DOJ collaborated with DHS to train federal law enforcement agencies and law enforcement victim-witness coordinators to streamline identification access to Continued Presence.

Recommendation #3: Enhance the parity of services, including intensive case management, provided to U.S. citizen, lawful permanent resident, and foreign national victims of trafficking, particularly children.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- ICE HSI amended and re-issued the Continued Presence Protocol, which provides guidance to law enforcement agencies on Continued Presence, including for TIP victims who have filed a civil action. The Protocol also provides guidance on Significant Public Benefit Parole for family members of human trafficking victims who have received Continued Presence. Significant Public Benefit Parole allows DHS, upon written request by a law enforcement agency official, to permit an alien to temporarily enter or remain in the U.S. in cases where there is significant public benefit, such as to allow informants, witnesses or defendants to assist with an ongoing investigation, prosecution, or other activity necessary for public benefit.

- As part of the ICE HSI Victim Assistance Program, two full-time Forensic Interview Specialists were available to conduct developmentally-appropriate, legally-defensible, victim- and culturally-sensitive forensic interviews for all HSI investigations, domestically and internationally (described in more detail under Recommendation #1). The program also has 18 full-time Victim Assistance Specialists and over 200 collateral duty Victim Assistance Coordinators.
- USCIS reached the annual statutory cap of 10,000 for U visas for the second year in a row and saw an increase in T visa applications (described in more detail under Recommendation #1).
- DHS USCIS developed a concise document for a law enforcement audience on immigration options for certain victims of crime, highlighting the role of law enforcement, explaining the rights of individuals who apply for T or U nonimmigrant status, and describing the eligibility requirements. The document also addresses frequently asked questions in this process. The document was developed in response to requests by NGOs for USCIS to address misconceptions and spread awareness among law enforcement agencies. USCIS also implemented greater confidentiality protections for victims with pending or approved applications for certain forms of immigration relief. The Central Index System, a key database utilized by USCIS, now has a specific code that alerts DHS personnel when an individual is covered by the confidentiality provisions associated with Violence Against Women Act self-petitions or T or U nonimmigrant status petitions.
- DHS established a cross-component working group in July 2011 to address issues related to unaccompanied alien children (UAC), including child trafficking victims encountered by DHS personnel. The working group is examining the processing and short-term custody of UAC, UAC screening, training of DHS personnel interacting with UAC, and external interagency coordination to identify best practices and possible long-term solutions for quick and appropriate placement of UAC.
- DOJ's Civil Rights Division (CRT), Criminal Division, OVC, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the National Coordinator for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction collaborated within DOJ to form partnerships with HHS and Department of Education to identify additional resources available to vulnerable U.S. citizen populations that can be used to assist U.S. citizen TIP victims.

Recommendation #4: Examine the efficacy of federally funded services provided to victims of trafficking who have received certification.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

None identified.

Recommendation #5: 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.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DOJ engaged components that have not traditionally focused on trafficking, but that have the opportunity to interact with vulnerable populations, in order to increase victim identification capacity. These components include the Executive Office of Immigration Review and the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices. DOJ also strengthened relationships with several interagency partners, including the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the National Association of Attorneys General.
- DHS developed a computer-based training for DHS personnel who might encounter human trafficking within their scope of work. The online course trains employees in their anti-trafficking roles and responsibilities and familiarizes them with the roles and responsibilities of their colleagues throughout DHS. DHS also developed computer-based training for all DHS personnel on the statutory confidentiality provisions related to applicants for certain immigration benefits who are victims of trafficking, domestic violence, and other crimes.
- DHS offers a free, interactive computer-based training for federal (as well as state and local) law enforcement (described in more detail under Recommendation #1).
- In FY 2011, DHS and DOS led a SPOG working group that began developing an interactive training for the federal acquisition workforce on combating human trafficking. The 35-minute training module articulates the U.S. Government's zero-tolerance policy regarding trafficking in persons; defines and identifies forms of human trafficking; describes vulnerable populations, indicators, and relevant legislation; and articulates specific remedies for use if contractors engage in human trafficking, including suspension or debarment. The training module is expected to be completed and available to the federal acquisition workforce in FY 2012.
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) adopted an agency-wide Counter-Trafficking Code of Conduct in February 2011. The code holds all employees to the same ethical standard with respect to human trafficking that the agency requires of its contractors and grantees through its application of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and TVPA counter-trafficking clauses. The code prohibits employees from engaging in actions fostering trafficking and requires them to report suspected cases. In the code, USAID pledges to educate personnel and designate Counter-Trafficking Coordinators in Missions.
- In 2011, USAID began training agency personnel about trafficking, with a particular focus on the agency's Counter-Trafficking Code of Conduct. In February 2011, USAID conducted a two-and-a-half day regional Latin America and Caribbean counter-trafficking training in Guatemala attended by participants representing four USAID missions, two U.S. embassies, DHS ICE, implementing partner organizations, and the

Government of Guatemala. USAID incorporated counter-trafficking training into its mandatory ethics training for personnel and started to develop an online counter-trafficking training module for employees that will be launched in 2012.

- DHS ICE ERO began to develop an automated Risk Classification Assessment tool, which directs ERO Officers to refer those identified as potential TIP victims to ICE HSI (described in more detail under Recommendation #1).
- USCIS Asylum Division personnel conducted training in Asylum field offices on identifying TIP victims during affirmative asylum adjudications. All eight asylum offices received this training, in which asylum officers were instructed on differentiating between cases where they suspect the asylum applicant is at immediate risk of being subjected to trafficking, in a situation of ongoing exploitation, or no longer facing an imminent risk of harm but may have been exploited in the past. Depending on the particular case, asylum officers are instructed, when appropriate, to provide trafficking-related informational pamphlets so that the asylum applicant is aware that he or she may apply for trafficking-related immigration benefits. Asylum officers are also trained to refer cases in which they suspect trafficking to DHS ICE HSI for investigation and possible intervention. If asylum officers believe that the asylum applicant is in immediate risk of trafficking or in a situation of ongoing exploitation, such referral is immediate.
- DHS USCIS Asylum Division personnel conducted training in Asylum field offices on the asylum-related provisions of the TVPRA 2008. USCIS Asylum Division and Office of Policy and Strategy personnel also presented a module on TIP issues at the Asylum Officer Basic Training Course, which is taken by all newly hired asylum officers.
- DOL's State Monitor Advocates received training on referring complaints filed by migrant and seasonal farm workers alleging TIP violations.
- DOS's Bureau of Diplomatic Security fully staffed its new Human Trafficking Unit (HTU) in its Criminal Investigations Division. The HTU supports Bureau field offices nationwide and centrally investigates human trafficking crimes worldwide along with its interagency partners. This new initiative increases Bureau participation in task forces, centralizes case referrals, and offers special anti-TIP training to all agents, particularly on conducting investigations and working with survivors.
- The SPOG invited the Department of Transportation (DOT) to participate in the policy group. DOT's participation has helped to expand federal coordination, particularly in increased victim identification and assistance in locating common routes used for trafficking within and into the U.S.
- DOS supported International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) located in Budapest, Hungary; Bangkok, Thailand; Gaborone, Botswana; and San Salvador, El Salvador, that deliver instruction to foreign law enforcement and criminal justice officials to combat international crimes, including TIP. In calendar year 2011, the ILEAs trained over 100 international law enforcement officials on counter-trafficking topics.

- The Consular Training Division at DOS’s Foreign Service Institute (FSI) continued to educate consular officers about the “Know Your Rights” pamphlet, developed in response to the TVPRA 2008. The pamphlet provides information regarding the legal rights of aliens holding employment- or education-based nonimmigrant visas, as well as the responsibilities of their employers, and refers applicants to NGOs that provide services to victims of trafficking and worker exploitation. U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide distribute the pamphlet to foreign nationals applying for these visas; and consular officers are required to ensure that applicants have read and understood the contents of the pamphlet, which is available in Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese, Creole, Portuguese, Russian, Tagalog, and Ukrainian.

Recommendation #6: 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 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS ICE ERO provided annual in-person training to its Field Office Juvenile Coordinators, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Juvenile Coordinators, and HSI victim assistance coordinators regarding provisions of the TVPRA 2008 related to UAC and human trafficking. In September 2011, DHS formed a working group tasked with identifying various opportunities for improving the management of cases involving UAC. A subcommittee to this working group was also formed to expand existing Field Office Juvenile Coordinator training to target a broader range of relevant DHS components. The ERO Field Office Juvenile Coordinators serve as local points of contact for issues relating to UAC.
- DHS CBP updated and released mandatory personnel training on the provisions of the TVPRA 2008 related to UAC and human trafficking. The training provided an overview of human trafficking and standards for the treatment of UAC, as outlined by the *Flores v. Reno* Settlement Agreement, Homeland Security Act of 2002, and the TVPRA 2008. During FY 2011, 2,920 CBP Agriculture Specialists and 23,764 CBP Officers completed the course.

Recommendation #7: 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.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS USCIS developed a document for a law enforcement audience on immigration options for certain victims of crimes (described in more detail under Recommendation #3). USCIS made training of federal, state, and local law enforcement officials a major focus of training efforts in 2011, addressing concerns and issues regarding law enforcement’s role, rights, and responsibilities in the T and U nonimmigrant status programs. The training also highlighted the certification process of the Form I-914

Supplement B (used by law enforcement officers in connection with T nonimmigrant status applications) and Form I-918 Supplement B (used by law enforcement officers in connection with U nonimmigrant status applications). USCIS continued to communicate with individual law enforcement officers and agencies through its dedicated law enforcement email address at the USCIS Vermont Service Center and through USCIS personnel. USCIS also answered law enforcement questions and addressed questions about law enforcement's role in the USCIS immigration benefits process.

- DHS offers a computer-based training program on human trafficking for law enforcement officers (described in more detail under Recommendation #1).
- ICE HSI provided human trafficking training and outreach to individuals that included representatives of foreign and domestic law enforcement agencies (described in more detail under Recommendation #2).
- In April 2011, DOL announced new protocols for the certification of the Form I-918 Supplement B in U nonimmigrant visa applications. The nationwide DOL U visa certification process has been delegated to the WHD's five regional administrators, and WHD has hired permanent U visa coordinators in each region to review and process certifications for U visa applications and make recommendations regarding such certification to the DOL Regional Administrators.
- DOS's Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Victims' Resource Advocacy Program (VRAP) assisted with several trafficking cases throughout the country to find housing for survivors, ensure they receive proper paperwork to remain legally in the country, help them apply for state or federal benefits, link them to attorneys and local community advocates, and assist them in various ways depending on the needs of the individuals. The program has resolved coordination issues with NGOs and with reintegration. In addition to forging community connections, VRAP continues to host internal training on human trafficking issues specific to Diplomatic Security.

Recommendation #8: Train state and local law enforcement to recognize indicators of human trafficking and provide guidance to them on how to begin an investigation.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS components participated in national conferences to raise awareness of human trafficking and to publicize resources available to victims, law enforcement, and service providers (described in more detail under Recommendation #2).
- DHS's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) conducted in-person trainings on TIP indicators, trafficking case studies, and immigration relief for TIP victims as part of its State and Local Law Enforcement Training Symposiums. During FY 2011, FLETC trained over 500 officers who attended these symposiums.

- Through the ICE Trafficking in Persons Strategy, ICE HSI provided human trafficking training and outreach to nearly 48,000 individuals, including state and local law enforcement officials (described in more detail under Recommendation #2). HSI also conducted, participated, and assisted in the planning of TIP training to state and local law enforcement officials and prosecutors at several events across the country. Seminar topics included human trafficking indicators, case initiation and conduct, legal issues, victim issues, and prosecution strategies.
- The ICE Academy, HSI Training Division developed and offered an advanced human smuggling and trafficking class at FLETC. The course, which covers human smuggling and trafficking overviews, victim interviews, victim assistance services, investigative techniques, and case studies, is available to all HSI Special Agents and other federal, state, and local Task Force Officers. This course is offered three times each fiscal year.
- Nearly 25 USAOs hosted training for state and local law enforcement or victim service providers on the topic of human trafficking, including a Civil Rights Symposium in June 2011 featuring Assistant Attorney General Tom Perez as a speaker (District of Kansas); a Human Trafficking Project Seminar in January 2011 (Western District of Missouri); a Human Trafficking Summit in August 2011 (Northern District of Georgia); and the 8th Annual Protect our Children Conference in August 2011 (Northern, Southern, and Central Districts of Illinois; Southern District of Indiana; Southern District of Iowa; District of Kansas; and District of Nebraska).
- The Executive Office for United States Attorneys' (EOUSA) Office of Legal Education hosted several training seminars for Assistant U.S. Attorneys (AUSAs), DOJ attorneys, and local and federal law enforcement that focused or included information on human trafficking. These trainings included the Project Safe Childhood Advanced Online Child Exploitation Seminar, Criminal Civil Rights Seminar, and Investigating and Prosecuting the Prostitution of Children Seminar.
- The FBI conducted more than 250 human trafficking training courses to audiences that included state and local law enforcement agencies.

Recommendation #9: 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).

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- In FY 2011, DHS and DOS led a SPOG working group that began developing a training module for the federal acquisition workforce on combating human trafficking and its contributing factors (described in more detail under Recommendation #5).
- In an effort to address potential vulnerabilities for human trafficking in DOS procurement, DOS released a Procurement Information Bulletin (PIB) applicable to all DOS domestic and overseas contracting activities and Regional Procurement Support

Offices that gives guidance to acquisition personnel on monitoring contracts for counter-trafficking compliance.

- USAID adopted an agency-wide Counter-Trafficking Code of Conduct in February 2011 that holds all employees to the same ethical standard with respect to human trafficking that the agency requires of its contractors and grantees through its application of the FAR and TVPA counter-trafficking clauses (described in more detail under Recommendation #5).
- In 2011, USAID began training agency personnel about trafficking, with a particular focus on the agency's Counter-Trafficking Code of Conduct; conducted a regional Latin America and Caribbean counter-trafficking training in Guatemala; incorporated counter-trafficking training into its mandatory ethics training for personnel; and started to develop an online counter-trafficking training module for employees (described in more detail under Recommendation #5).

Recommendation #10: 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.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS developed a training for DHS personnel who might encounter human trafficking and also developed training for all DHS personnel on the statutory confidentiality provisions related to applicants for certain immigration benefits who are victims of trafficking, domestic violence, and other crimes (described in more detail under Recommendation #5).
- DHS and DOS led a SPOG working group that began developing a training module for the federal acquisition workforce on combating human trafficking and its contributing factors (described in more detail under Recommendation #5).
- DHS ICE ERO began developing an automated Risk Classification Assessment tool, which directs ERO Officers to refer those identified as potential TIP victims to ICE HIS (described in more detail under Recommendation #1). DHS also offered a computer-based human trafficking training for law enforcement officers (described in more detail under Recommendation #1).
- DHS CBP updated and released mandatory personnel training on the provisions of the TVPRA 2008 related to UAC and trafficking (described in more detail under Recommendation #6).
- DHS and DOS, with input from the SPOG, collaborated to develop an interactive online training for the general public. The 15-minute training provides an overview of human trafficking, describes common indicators, and explains how to report tips to law enforcement. The training is available on both DOS's and DHS's Internet sites.

- USAID is developing an online counter-trafficking training module for employees that will be released in 2012 (described in more detail under Recommendation #5).
- Through its grant to Polaris Project to operate the National Human Trafficking Resource Center, HHS makes available numerous online trainings on a variety of topics, including Recognizing and Responding to Human Trafficking in a Health Care Context, Recognizing Human Trafficking Victim Experiences, and Intersections of Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking. These trainings can be viewed at <http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/national-human-trafficking-hotline/access-training/online-training>.

Recommendation #11: 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.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- ORR engaged with State Refugee Coordinators on efforts to increase the capacity of the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program to serve trafficking victims through annual planning discussions, a mid-year assessment of capacity development activities, technical assistance, and monitoring. A main topic was diversifying URM placements, with an emphasis on development of placements in therapeutic foster homes, group homes, and residential treatment centers. Three states were developing or opened group homes for older youth with higher mental or behavioral health needs in FY 2011. Other relevant topics addressed with states included language needs in staffing, placement capacity, and access to mental health services; complex family reunification needs; independent living services and benefits; and access to pro bono immigration representation. ORR Analysts also consulted with State Refugee Coordinators on their efforts to coordinate with law enforcement and service providers for trafficking victims within their states, such as a conference on trafficking in Michigan and URM program participation in coordination efforts in Texas, for example. ORR also provided technical assistance on URM cases, such as coordination with DHS ICE and state and federal partners on URM eligibility of siblings of trafficking victims.
- ORR Analysts and Anti-Trafficking In Persons Division (ATIP) Child Protection Specialists also provided two trainings on the URM program to legal service providers for UAC who are also often involved in finding representation for youth in the URM program. In addition, ORR Analysts trained UAC care providers on best practices in referring youth to the URM program, to support improved initial placements of more informed, receptive youth.
- In August 2011, ORR held a working session for the URM network titled *Embracing Diversity: Meeting the Needs of Every URM Child*, bringing together approximately 130 participants, including State Refugee Coordinators and their staff, URM service providers, and national placement agencies. A session on trafficking issues provided an

opportunity for questions and answers with an ATIP Child Protection Specialist. Another session focused on trauma-informed child welfare, provided examples of evidence-based clinical services with URM youth, and made the case for trauma-informed decision-making at all levels within state and program administrative and service structures.

Recommendation #12: 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.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS's USCIS worked together with DOS's Bureau of Consular Affairs and TIP Office to resolve recurring T and U visa processing issues. They collaborated regularly to expedite time-sensitive cases and to ensure the ability of victims' families to reunite, so that children would have the opportunity to apply for and receive derivative visa benefits before becoming ineligible based on the relevant age requirements of legal immigration status. USCIS and DOS also regularly shared documents so that stranded victims and their immediate families could obtain visas to return to the U.S.
- USCIS developed a Question and Answer document on issues relating to consular processing for overseas derivative T and U nonimmigrant family members to address common issues that arise for family members in the country of origin who want to be reunited with the principal victim in the U.S. This document is expected to be published in early FY 2012.
- DHS ICE HSI worked with DOS PRM in support of cases involving victims who have family members in the country of origin who want to be reunited with the victim in the U.S. or where victims involved in an investigation wish to repatriate to their home country. (Further information about the program is included below.)
- DOS's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) contributed \$1,038,000 to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the Return, Reintegration, and Family Reunification Program for Victims of Trafficking in the United States. This enabled IOM to clear a backlog of cases. Through the program, IOM helps trafficking survivors who have been granted T visa status by providing financial and logistical support to family members who are eligible for T visas so that they can join the survivor in the U.S. For trafficking survivors who wish to return home, the program provides travel assistance, as well as help reintegrating into the home community to reduce the likelihood of re-trafficking. In FY 2011, the program helped family members to join trafficking survivors in the U.S., and made progress on dozens of ongoing cases.
- DOS expanded and enhanced training and policy guidance to increase awareness among consular officers overseas of the special T and U visa categories available to TIP victims and their qualifying family members. In FY 2011, embassies and consulates abroad processed 1,967 T and U visa applications, a 96 percent increase over the previous year. The visas enabled family members of victims living abroad to enter the U.S. and rejoin

the victim. Additionally, the visas allow victims who have departed to reenter the U.S. if they remain in qualifying status.

Recommendation #13: 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.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- Attorney General Holder, DOL Secretary Solis, and DHS Secretary Napolitano announced the initiation of ACTeams in six districts around the country (described in more detail under Recommendation #2). As part of this initiative, DOL’s WHD calculates restitution for victims, provides translation services where necessary, and helps to identify and refer potential cases.
- Overall, DOL’s WHD increased its enforcement activities to protect vulnerable workers in situations of labor exploitation which may not rise to the level of trafficking, but are in industries where trafficking is likely to occur. When violations were found, WHD used all available enforcement tools—including litigation, civil money penalties, liquidated damages, use of the “hot goods” provision, and debarment—to recover back wages for the affected workers and deter future violations from occurring.
- In January 2011, the EEOC held a meeting entitled “Human Trafficking and Forced Labor,” which was designed to educate and inform the public about the problem of labor trafficking and the EEOC’s role in combating the problem. The meeting provided a public forum for participants to discuss the current state of the problem, challenges, opportunities, and recommendations to EEOC Commissioners and staff for how to improve its work in this area. The meeting featured testimony by Ambassador Luis CdeBaca, Director of DOS’s TIP Office, and Hilary Axam of DOJ’s Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, who provided additional testimony concerning the federal government’s role in ending human trafficking. EEOC Regional Attorney Anna Park and Sathaporn Pronsririsak—one of more than 48 workers victimized by modern slavery on whose behalf EEOC sought relief in *EEOC v. Trans Bay Steel*⁴—also testified. Finally, Panida Rzonca, Program Associate from the Thai Community Development Center, testified about her organization’s work on the *Trans Bay Steel* case, and Ana Vallejo, Supervising Attorney from the Florida Immigrant Advocacy Center, testified about human trafficking in the context of the agricultural industry. A transcript of the meeting and the full text of the witnesses’ written testimony may be accessed at <http://eoc.gov/eoc/meetings/1-19-11/index.cfm>.
- The EEOC created an Immigrant Worker Group, now led by General Counsel David Lopez. This group is improving the EEOC’s outreach to immigrant worker groups, coordinating with other agencies on immigrant worker issues such as human trafficking,

⁴ For details of the case, see “EEOC Resolves Slavery and Human Trafficking Suit Against Trans Bay Steel for an Estimated \$1 Million,” Dec. 8, 2006, available at <http://www.eoc.gov/eoc/newsroom/release/12-8-06.cfm>.

developing better staff training on enforcement and litigation of issues affecting immigrant workers, and enhancing internal data collection.

- EEOC field offices have become members of external human trafficking task forces in their respective states. These task forces include government agencies as well as the NGOs that assist in trafficking victims and law enforcement agencies. Examples include:
 - The Anti-Trafficking Taskforce of San Antonio, which includes DOJ, local police departments, local prosecutors, Catholic Charities, and Texas Local Rural Aid;
 - The Hawaii Coalition against Human Trafficking, a combined effort of federal, state, and city officials, as well as community-based organizations;
 - The Southern Nevada Human Trafficking Task Force Training Committee; and
 - The Arkansas Human Trafficking Focus Work Group, organized by Catholic Charities.
- In FY 2011, the EEOC filed three lawsuits that raise human trafficking issues under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (see Appendix E for summaries of the lawsuits).

Recommendation #14: 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.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- For FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program purposes, the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Advisory Policy Board recommended, and the FBI Director approved, the collection of the following offenses in response to section 237 of the TVPRA 2008, which required the FBI to revise the UCR System and the National Incident-Based Reporting System to distinguish between incidents of assisting or promoting prostitution, purchasing prostitution, and prostitution. The following has been implemented and will be collected from law enforcement agency participants as of 2013:
 - In the National Incident-Based Reporting System, the offense of Purchasing Prostitution was added as another offense to the Prostitution category, which consisted of Prostitution and Assisting or Promoting Prostitution. The three offenses are defined as:
 1. Prostitution: to engage in commercial sex acts for anything of value.
 2. Assisting or Promoting Prostitution: to solicit customers or transport persons for prostitution purposes; to own, manage, or operate a dwelling or other establishment for the purpose of providing a place where prostitution is performed; or to otherwise assist or promote prostitution.

3. Purchasing Prostitution: to purchase or trade anything of value for commercial sex acts.

- In the FBI UCR Program's Summary Reporting System, for which arrest statistics are collected, the Prostitution and Commercialized Vice arrest category will provide for reporting separately persons arrested for Prostitution, Assisting or Promoting Prostitution, and Purchasing Prostitution.

Recommendation #15: Each U.S. government 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.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- The HSTC inventoried human trafficking data within DHS, including information on data collection and storage methods, data protection mechanisms and privacy safeguards, and opportunities to share data for the purposes of analysis and investigative support. The HSTC developed an analysis plan and acquired new analytical software to support the analysis, sharing, and protection of select human trafficking data in order to identify human trafficking trends and methodologies.
- During FY 2011, the HSTC also concluded a project with DHS's Systems Engineering and Development Institute (SEDI) to inventory federal human trafficking data sets and to assess the feasibility of creating a human trafficking database, pursuant to Section 108 of the TVPRA 2008.
- DHS USCIS Vermont Service Center developed a database to hold victim-based T and U filings. The database, called "HAVEN," provides enhanced security features for all T- and U-related forms, including Form I-914s, I-918s, I-914As, I-918As, and I-929s. The system has been deployed and is operational. Validation testing has demonstrated that HAVEN is a secure and stable product.
- The DHS ICE HSI Law Enforcement Parole Unit (LEPU) engaged in an information-sharing project with fellow HSI components and the HSTC. Through this project, LEPU provides historical and current data relating to trafficking victims to the other HSI participants.
- DOL, along with the governments of Ireland and the United Kingdom, funded work on an International Labour Organization (ILO) paper titled *Hard to see, harder to count: survey guidelines to estimate forced labour of adults and children* (available online at http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2011/111B09_351_engl.pdf). The guidelines were published in December 2011. This guidance provides (1) a comprehensive approach to operationalizing what constitutes forced labor through a set of forced labor indicators; (2) step-by-step guidance to survey implementation; (3) sampling techniques; (4) core questions that must be asked to discern forced labor; (5) data analysis techniques; and (6) ethical considerations. Although the guidelines are explicitly designed for quantitative

data collection, they are also applicable to qualitative research design and implementation.

- DOS's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor participated in the roundtable launch of the ILO guidelines, funded by DOL, to estimate forced labor of adults and children. The roundtable brought together U.S. government and civil society actors to discuss the guidelines, in particular their usefulness to researchers and policymakers. The survey questions, which aim to identify involuntariness and coercion, can be streamlined into other surveys and tailored on a country-by-country basis to provide a more accurate measure of forced labor.
- In FY 2011, the SPOG Research and Data Committee reviewed the existing U.S. government human trafficking datasets and databases as well as the primary data challenges and areas for further development. The committee co-chairs presented their findings to the SPOG. The committee also collaborated with the HSTC to develop a feasibility study of creating a human trafficking victim database.

Recommendation #16: 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 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS USCIS partnered with HHS to provide WebEx trainings for HHS grantees—including social service providers, staff from domestic violence programs, and other community-based organizations—on immigration relief for vulnerable populations.
- The DHS ICE HSI Victim Assistance Program launched an informal partnership with HHS's Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) to deliver training through a webinar and at a national conference to enhance identification and victim assistance strategies for domestic minor TIP victims among FYSB runaway and homeless youth grantees.
- DHS's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) reviews complaints filed with its office for such things as adherence with the TVPA and treatment of UAC, and works with other DHS components to ensure that voids in policy or procedure are addressed by providing recommendations to the DHS components, including working with them on policy needs.
- DHS and DOS led a SPOG working group that began developing an online, interactive training for the federal acquisition workforce on combating human trafficking (described in more detail under Recommendation #5).
- DOS's PRM contributed \$4.7 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 survivors of trafficking, in six regions around the world: the Caribbean, Mexico and Central America, 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 assistance, 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 Office of 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.

- DOS funded 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 included health and human trafficking trainings in Guyana and Antigua and Barbuda that equipped care providers with the skills and information to detect migrants who were trafficking victims.

Recommendation #17: 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.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- HHS Indian Health Service (IHS) provided two internal presentations on human trafficking among Native populations: the first to the staff of the IHS Office of Clinical Preventive Services, which included clinicians and policy makers in IHS; and the second as part of the IHS Chief Medical Officer's Rounds, with availability to those medical providers within all of IHS that could join the WebEx.
- On May 12, 2011, Suzanne Koeplinger, Executive Director of the Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center, led an HHS WebEx training on assisting American Indian sex trafficking victims, and provided guidance on risk factors for and patterns of entry into sex trafficking among American Indian women and girls.
- In November 2010 and January 2011, EEOC staff participated in the Southwest Regional Tribal Employment Rights Organization (TERO) Quarterly meeting in Winterhaven, California, to discuss emerging issues, including human trafficking. This meeting was attended by TERO representatives from the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, Quechan Indian Tribe, Colorado River Indian Tribes, and Chemehuevi Tribe.

Recommendation #18: Increase the extent to which anti-trafficking messages and trafficking victim protections are incorporated into existing U.S. government programs for transient and vulnerable populations, including runaways, unaccompanied minors, migrant workers, and workers in low-wage industries.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS continued to meet individually with its federal partners, nongovernmental and community organizations, and private sector partners to receive stakeholder feedback on its anti-trafficking programs and to help shape future initiatives. DHS holds semi-annual

stakeholder meetings to facilitate targeted outreach efforts, including engagement with emergency management and medical professionals.

- DHS provided a suite of materials to enhance public awareness and explain the types of services and resources that are available to TIP victims (described in more detail under Recommendation #2).
- DHS CBP released the “Don’t Be Fooled” public awareness campaign in the U.S. As part of DHS’s continued efforts to engage a broader audience in efforts to combat human trafficking, “Don’t Be Fooled” utilized award-winning public service announcements (PSAs) to educate the public on human trafficking in targeted communities throughout the country. The PSAs aired in Florida, Georgia, and the Washington, D.C. area.
- CBP developed a public service announcement featuring Demi Moore and Ashton Kutcher designed to raise awareness about the dangers and signs of human trafficking aired on the CNN Airport Network at airports across the country. The announcement included information about how to report suspected human trafficking to authorities. CBP also posted anti-trafficking public awareness materials in ports-of-entry around the U.S.
- DHS ICE HSI produced advertisements for the 2011 “Hidden in Plain Sight” campaign, which was featured in 64 different U.S. newspapers in languages that included English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish, and Thai, as well as several English-language papers whose target audiences are Haitian, Indian, Filipino, and Asian-Pacific Islander communities. The campaign reached an estimated five million people. The campaign was designed to alert the U.S. public about the existence of human trafficking in communities nationwide and to prompt a call to action for individuals who encounter possible victims.
- DHS ICE ERO provided in-person training to its Field Office Juvenile Coordinators, CBP Juvenile Coordinators, and HSI victim assistance coordinators regarding the provisions of the TVPRA 2008 related to unaccompanied alien children and human trafficking (described in more detail under Recommendation #6).
- DHS USCIS and ICE HSI participated in an MSNBC-TV story about the experience of TIP victims, adjudication of the T visa, and perpetrator justice. USCIS allowed the reporter to interview personnel at the Vermont Service Center, which adjudicates all T and U nonimmigrant status applications and petitions. This is the first time the broadcast media has been allowed to record video inside the Vermont Service Center. MSNBC broadcast the segment as part of its series, “Enslaved in America.”
- The DHS Private Sector Office launched the DHS Blue Campaign Facebook page to raise awareness and engage a larger audience through use of social media. The Blue Campaign Facebook page regularly posts human trafficking indicators, tips on reporting suspected human trafficking, and the latest news on Blue Campaign initiatives. In FY 2011, the page has reached over 1,400 likes.

- DOS's TIP Office also launched a comprehensive social media campaign, including an updated Facebook page, a new Twitter handle, and frequent updates through the Department's Dipnote blog, to raise awareness about and engage a larger audience.
- DOL took steps to protect temporary nonimmigrant workers—a group at risk for trafficking—and U.S. workers performing the same work for their employers. The Employment and Training Administration, Office of Foreign Labor Certification, OIG, and WHD increased program integrity and enforcement actions in FY 2011 to ensure a fair and reliable process for employers with a legitimate need for temporary foreign workers, while enforcing the necessary protections for all workers in the U.S.
- DOS worked toward fundamental reform of the J-1 visa Summer Work and Travel Program that will greatly reduce participants' vulnerabilities to trafficking. The proposed new regulations represent the most significant reform of the program in its 48-year history. In 2011, a cap was placed on the number of participants and a moratorium was placed on new sponsor designations in order to focus on increased oversight by both sponsors and DOS. DOS consulted with a broad range of stakeholders, including civil society, advocates, and local and federal governmental officials. Additional reforms are planned throughout 2012.
- DOS augmented its ongoing work to help protect foreign domestic workers of foreign diplomats in the U.S. and hold diplomatic missions accountable for their personnel's treatment of their workers. DOS implemented a system to track allegations of abuse and established additional requirements pertaining to the treatment of foreign domestic workers, including with regard to the payment of their wages. DOS met with foreign governmental officials and NGOs to learn about and consider additional protections.
- USAID/Ghana incorporated counter-trafficking language into its solicitations for Feed the Future projects. The added text requires all prospective Feed the Future project implementers to conduct a trafficking in persons assessment in the sector in which they propose working (fishing, rice, soya, etc.) prior to starting project activities. If trafficking is a problem in their sector, implementers will be required to integrate counter-trafficking prevention and protection activities into their Feed the Future programs.
- The HHS ORR/Division of Children's Services (DCS) UAC Program continued to require that care providers of UAC screen them for human trafficking through the use of a standardized human trafficking screening assessment.
- The HHS ORR/DCS UAC Program collaborated with DOJ's Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) to implement the Legal Orientation Program for Custodians of UAC to orient them on their responsibility to protect children from mistreatment, exploitation, and trafficking.
- The HHS ORR/DCS UAC Program provided training on identifying and working with victims of human trafficking to care providers that house UAC.

Recommendation #19: 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.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- The DHS Private Sector Office continued to promote the DHS Blue Campaign Private Sector Toolkit, which includes a letter from Secretary Napolitano stating the importance of private industry in combating human trafficking and a list of available DHS materials and resources. The toolkit is available at <http://www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking>.
- DHS CBP developed a public service announcement designed to raise awareness about the dangers and signs of human trafficking aired on the CNN Airport Network at airports across the country (described in more detail under Recommendation #18).
- ICE HSI provided human trafficking training and outreach to nearly 48,000 individuals, including representatives of NGOs and the private sector (described in more detail under Recommendation #2).
- Through a grant from the TIP Office, the Fair Trade Fund developed the Slavery Footprint, <http://www.slaveryfootprint.org>, a web- and mobile-based application that allows users to understand how their lives may intersect with modern slavery. By December 2011, more than two million users in over 190 countries had visited the Slavery Footprint website to learn more about human trafficking and supply chains. This self-assessment tool is an effort to expand consumers' understanding of how their own actions can drive markets for human trafficking, in particular the demand for slave labor in supply chains, and call them to action to change those habits.
- DOS collaborated with several partners, including Business for Social Responsibility, the Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility, Christian Brothers Investment Service, and Rabbis for Human Rights-North America, to develop webinars promoting the importance of corporate social accountability in combating modern slavery and sharing information on resources, tools, and training. DOS also worked with these partners to disseminate information about tools such as the UN Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking (UNGIFT) E-Learning Business Tool on Human Trafficking and the End Human Trafficking Now's *The Luxor Protocol: Implementation Guidelines to the Athens Ethical Principles: Comprehensive Compliance Programme for Businesses*, a guide for companies centered on policy, strategic planning, public awareness, supply chain tracing, government advocacy, and strengthened transparency. One of the guidelines includes an anti-demand measure as it recommends that companies prohibit employees from patronizing persons in prostitution while on official business travel.
- DOS participated in a conference in Rome, Italy, "Building Bridges of Freedom: Public-Private Partnerships to End Modern Day Slavery," which focused on sharing anti-trafficking promising practices from the faith-based, corporate, and civil society sectors.

- DOS engaged the hospitality, travel, and tourism sectors in their efforts to develop training on human trafficking and raise awareness of the penalties associated with child sex tourism. DOS provided support to the International Business Leaders Forum's pilot project to provide job- and life-skills training to trafficking survivors in hotel sites. The first training for survivors took place in Mexico City. Trainings are planned in Vietnam and Brazil in 2012.
- Many USAOs conducted outreach to communities where human trafficking activities may be prevalent. Such outreach has been in the form of meetings and town halls, training for law enforcement and NGOs, and coordination with state and local law enforcement agencies.
- USAID continued to support a multimedia trafficking awareness campaign across Asia through a public-private partnership with MTV EXIT. This \$8 million USAID investment has leveraged \$100 million in contributions from other donors. Impact assessments of the campaign, which has reached millions of households through short videos, documentaries, and online content and over 650,000 youth through concerts, revealed that individuals exposed to the campaign had a substantially greater understanding of the dangers of trafficking than those not exposed.

Recommendation #20: Within each federal department, create a single webpage consolidating the department's human trafficking information and resources for ease of reference.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS consolidated its efforts to combat human trafficking under the Blue Campaign, a department-wide initiative to streamline component efforts related to the crime. As part of this effort, DHS created a human trafficking website: <http://www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking>. The website includes links to the various component agencies' human trafficking pages, as well as outreach information for the general public, law enforcement, service providers, and other key partners. The website also links to other federal government departments' human trafficking websites.
- The DHS Private Sector Office created the DHS Blue Campaign Materials Catalog, consolidating all publicly available DHS resources and materials on anti-trafficking in one place. The catalog describes the potential use of each brochure, pamphlet, poster, and training and provides information on how the public can acquire each material. The catalog is available online at <http://www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking>.
- HHS has consolidated human trafficking information and resources on the website <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking>.
- EOUSA compiled information from various areas within DOJ and made these resources available on DOJNet through USABook. The website includes a section focused on information pertaining to human trafficking, slavery, involuntary servitude, and peonage. DOJ personnel can access training videos focusing on human trafficking, links to various

laws and statutes pertaining to human trafficking violations, the Civil Rights Manual, and other aids for prosecuting traffickers and working with TIP victims.

- USAID established a web page, <http://www.usaid.gov/trafficking>, dedicated to TIP information and resources.
- As of January 2013, human trafficking data will be collected for FBI UCR Program purposes (described in more detail under Recommendation #14). It is anticipated that the data will be incorporated into the annual edition of *Crime in the United States*, a detailed annual report on offenses and arrests known to law enforcement. This document is a web publication posted at <http://www.fbi.gov> and most likely resources will be available to create a single point of reference.

Recommendation #21: 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.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS and DOS, with input from the SPOG, developed an interactive online training for the general public (described in more detail under Recommendation #5).
- CBP released the “Don’t Be Fooled” public awareness campaign in the U.S. (described in more detail under Recommendation #18).
- As of January 2013, local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agency participants will be able to report on human trafficking as part of the FBI UCR Program (described in more detail under Recommendation #14). The FBI UCR Program has provided to its contributors guidelines for reporting this offense. It is anticipated that the human trafficking data will be incorporated into the annual edition of *Crime in the United States* posted at <http://www.fbi.gov> and will be available upon request for public dissemination.
- DHS ICE HSI continued the “Hidden in Plain Sight” campaign by placing human trafficking awareness advertisements in foreign language and ethnic newspapers in 25 HSI office cities, reaching an estimated five million people (described in more detail under Recommendation #18).
- DHS USCIS and DHS ICE HSI participated in an MSNBC story about the experience of TIP victims, adjudication of the T visa, and perpetrator justice (described in more detail under Recommendation #18). USCIS also developed an awareness video for the public highlighting the T nonimmigrant status for TIP victims. USCIS travelled to Los Angeles, California, to interview and meet two survivors of human trafficking who wanted to take part in this video project. One segment of the video focuses on the indicators of human trafficking and how they play out in the life of a survivor. The video will launch in early 2012.

- The HSTC conducted training for U.S. law enforcement officials, consular officials, prosecutors, and social service providers, and participated in domestic human trafficking conferences and workshops (described in more detail under Recommendation #2).
- The DHS Private Sector Office launched the DHS Blue Campaign Facebook page to raise awareness and engage a larger audience through use of social media (described in more detail under Recommendation #18).
- DHS Secretary Napolitano delivered a message on human trafficking and DHS efforts to combat the crime through the DHS Blue Campaign in an online video. The video was posted on the <http://www.dhs.gov/humantrafficking> webpage and the DHS Blue Campaign Facebook page, and is now used by DHS components as a part of anti-trafficking presentation media.
- DOS's Bureau of Consular Affairs distributed at all visa-issuing posts the "Know Your Rights" pamphlet to recipients of visas in certain visa classes vulnerable to trafficking. The pamphlet has generated nearly 2,000 calls to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) hotline.
- DOS funded the IOM in Angola to increase the capacity of civil society and law enforcement officials to identify and protect victims of trafficking through the establishment of a database and referral system.
- HHS continued its *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* campaign to increase public awareness of human trafficking. In FY 2011, HHS distributed free of charge approximately 772,328 pieces of original, branded public awareness materials publicizing the NHTRC. These materials included posters, brochures, fact sheets, and cards with tips on identifying victims in eight languages.
- EOUSA highlighted civil rights issues, including human trafficking, on the Briefing Room of the USAO website. The Briefing Room is a public website aimed at providing information and resources to the public on areas of priority within DOJ: http://www.justice.gov/usao/briefing_room/crt/index.html. Many USAOs either conducted or participated in outreach efforts to spread awareness about human trafficking. In addition to outreach, offices hosted human trafficking-specific training and other trainings that included sessions with a human trafficking component.
- A plenary session of the EEOC's National Fair Employment Practice Agencies Training Conference focused on human trafficking issues and was attended by approximately 120 of EEOC's enforcement partners from state and local anti-discrimination agencies.
- EEOC conducted outreach to Hispanic rights groups, federal/state/local governmental agencies, educational associations, women's rights groups, and Asian American/Pacific Islander groups, on human trafficking issues.

Recommendation #22: Develop strategies to identify and overcome obstacles to identifying, investigating, and prosecuting human trafficking cases in specific locations across the Nation.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DOJ expanded its Project Safe Childhood (PSC) initiative⁵ (<http://www.justice.gov/psc>) to cover all federal child sexual exploitation crimes, including the domestic prostitution of children. USAOs have conducted assessments of the threats the new PSC crimes (which also include international travel for sex with children, child sexual exploitation in Indian country, and failure to register as a sex offender) pose in their districts, and are now developing strategic plans on how they will expand their PSC coalitions in their districts to address these crimes.
- DHS offered a free training system for federal, state, and local law enforcement officers (described in more detail under Recommendation #1).
- Attorney General Holder, DOL Secretary Solis, and DHS Secretary Napolitano launched ACTeams in six districts around the country, following a competitive, interagency selection process (described in more detail under Recommendation #2). As of July 2011, the six ACTeams were fully operational, developing high-impact investigations and prosecutions in coordination with the Federal Enforcement Working Group. By more intensely focusing on trafficking cases and thereby gaining experience with them, ACTeam personnel have learned to identify obstacles to effective investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases and have had to develop ways to overcome those obstacles.
- DHS ICE HSI conducted outreach and training on TIP and related crimes, both domestically and internationally, through the ICE Trafficking in Persons Strategy (described in more detail under Recommendation #2).
- The Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) took steps to raise the profile on human trafficking activities across the Intelligence Community, which included efforts to link policymakers with members of the Intelligence Community. ODNI and DOS held a small targeted seminar with the goal of raising the Intelligence Community's awareness of this issue.
- USAOs were encouraged to form task forces and consider outreach, collaboration, and coordination with NGOs as part of their mission, and to coordinate and collaborate with any existing task forces or working groups currently functioning in their jurisdictions. Task force participants include federal, state, and local law enforcement; prosecution entities; and governmental and nongovernmental victim service organizations, as well as

⁵ DOJ's Project Safe Childhood (PSC) initiative employs a coalition model to combat child sexual exploitation, including domestic child sex trafficking, in all 93 USAOs. PSC is a national initiative led locally by each U.S. Attorney, who coordinates the resources and expertise of myriad federal, state, and local governmental and nongovernmental agencies in his or her district. PSC focuses on building partnerships, coordinating law enforcement, training of partners, and public awareness—all components that go into a successful task force-based model of combating crimes against children. PSC was focused on technology-facilitated crimes against children until its expansion in 2011.

local community groups and leadership. The majority of these task forces focus on regional coordination and information-sharing, and some are victim-focused.

- EOUSA's Office of Legal Education hosted training seminars for AUSAs, DOJ attorneys, and local and federal law enforcement that focused on or featured information pertaining to human trafficking (described in more detail under Recommendation #8).

Recommendation #23: Increase coordination and collaboration between headquarters components and field offices to enhance the identification and investigation of human trafficking cases.

FY 2011 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- Attorney Holder, DOL Secretary Hilda Solis, and DHS Secretary Napolitano announced the initiation of ACTeams in six districts around the country (described in more detail under Recommendation #2).
- DHS developed a training for DHS personnel who might encounter human trafficking within their scope of work and developed training for all DHS personnel on the statutory confidentiality provisions related to applicants for certain immigration benefits who are victims of trafficking, domestic violence, and other crimes (described in more detail under Recommendation #5).
- DHS and DOS led a SPOG working group that began developing a training module for the federal acquisition workforce on combating TIP and its contributing factors (described in more detail under Recommendation #5).
- As part of the Attorney General's Human Trafficking Enhanced Enforcement Initiative announced in 2010, the Attorney General and EOUSA issued the Human Trafficking Reporting Directive mandating the reporting of human trafficking related investigations and cases to EOUSA. Each USAO is required to complete an annual Human Trafficking Reporting Form (HTRF), which is designed to increase coordination among USAOs and various department components, encourage statutory interpretation and application in a consistent manner, and ensure compliance with the TVPA. The HTRF will enable DOJ to track the performance of each District as it relates to human trafficking; enhance coordination and enforcement efforts among prosecutors, law enforcement, and NGOs; detect correlations between cases among various jurisdictions; and manage resources in a manner that will be most effective to combat TIP.
- The EEOC's emphasis on the identification and investigation of human trafficking violations was presented to all EEOC District Directors and Regional Attorneys at the District Directors/Regional Attorneys meeting held in July 2011. The panel included Commissioner Stuart Ishimaru, General Counsel David Lopez, and Jennifer Sultan from DOJ's Office of Special Counsel.

- The EEOC's New Investigator Training was expanded to include information about the unique aspects of human trafficking cases. This training was conducted in March 2011 for 60 newly hired EEOC Investigators.

III. FY 2012 Recommendations

To effectively rescue victims and combat human trafficking both in the U.S. and abroad, U.S. governmental agencies recommended 11 actions during FY 2012. These 11 recommendations reflect careful consideration by multiple agencies of concrete measures that can be most effective to further U.S. government anti-trafficking efforts:

1. Create a specialized, advanced training program for ACTeam investigators, prosecutors, and other team members to deepen their expertise and build stronger relationships within and between teams.
2. Partner with the private sector and enlist its support for the U.S. government's anti-trafficking efforts, including support for victims.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Train attorneys, law enforcement agents, and social service agencies on how to obtain an HHS Certification Letter for adult foreign victims and on the benefits and services available to these victims.
6. Incorporate human trafficking in training and technical assistance projects to federal grantees working with crime victims, runaway and homeless youth, immigrants, and other populations where providers may encounter trafficking survivors.
7. Develop training and outreach programs specific to judges that train judges on sensitivities related to adjudicating criminal cases with trafficking charges and how to identify red flags in other contexts (family court, immigration, housing court, etc.).
8. Increase outreach to and training of federal, state, and local law enforcement to expand law enforcement requests for Continued Presence and certifications in support of survivors applying for T and U Visas.
9. 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 survivors as appropriate.

10. Institute appropriate training for state and local law enforcement authorities in anticipation of the revised UCR Program's Summary Reporting System and the National Incident-Based Reporting System that will include human trafficking as an offense in 2013; and 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.

11. Explore potential improvements for enforcement and consistent implementation across all federal agencies of the FAR regulations (48 C.F.R. Parts 22 and 52) that implement the requirements of Executive Order 13126, Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor.

IV. Benefits and Services Given Domestically to Trafficking Victims

The success of U.S. government efforts to combat TIP domestically hinges on pursuing a victim-centered approach. All U.S. governmental 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 1996,⁶ 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 (22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1) and (b)(2)), various federal agencies must extend some existing benefits to TIP victims and are authorized to provide grants to facilitate 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 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division (ATIP) in ORR within the HHS Administration for Children and Families (ACF) performs the following service-related activities under the TVPA: (1) issues certifications to non-U.S. citizen, non-LPR adult TIP victims who are willing to assist in the investigation and prosecution of a trafficking crime and have received Continued Presence (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-LPR child TIP victims (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.

⁶ Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity and Reconciliation Act of 1996, Pub. L. 104-193, 110 Stat. 2105.

1. Certifications and Letters of Eligibility

Section 107(b)(1)(E) of the TVPA, as amended, states that the Secretary of HHS, 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 Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security are ensuring in order to facilitate prosecutions. 22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(1)(E). 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 benefits, 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.

On March 28, 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 on April 18, 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 2011, ORR issued 463 Certification Letters to adults and 101 Eligibility Letters to children, for a total of 564 letters issued (see the chart below). Additionally, ORR issued 12 Interim Assistance Letters to children, nine of whom later received Eligibility Letters.

| Fiscal Year | Number of Eligibility Letters Issued to Children | Number of Certification Letters Issued to Adults | Total Letters Issued |
|--------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 2001 | 4 | 194 | 198 |
| 2002 | 18 | 81 | 99 |
| 2003 | 6 | 145 | 151 |
| 2004 | 16 | 147 | 163 |
| 2005 | 34 | 197 | 231 |
| 2006 | 20 | 214 | 234 |
| 2007 | 33 | 270 | 303 |
| 2008 | 31 | 286 | 317 |
| 2009 | 50 | 330 | 380 |
| 2010 | 92 | 449 | 541 |
| 2011 | 101 | 463 | 564 |

| Fiscal Year | Number of Eligibility Letters Issued to Children | Number of Certification Letters Issued to Adults | Total Letters Issued |
|--------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| TOTAL | 405 | 2776 | 3181 |

Of the victims certified in FY 2011, 45 percent were male, compared with 55 percent in FY 2010. Overall, 75 percent of all victims certified in FY 2011 were victims of labor trafficking, 19 percent were sex trafficking victims, and 6 percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking. Ninety-five (95) percent of victims of sex trafficking and all victims of both labor and sex trafficking were female.

In comparison, 60 percent of child victims who received Eligibility Letters in FY 2011 were female compared with 59 percent in FY 2010. Thirty-six (36) percent of child victims who received Eligibility Letters were sex trafficking victims (compared with 29 percent in FY 2010), 57 percent were labor trafficking victims (down from 62 percent in FY 2010), and 7 percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking (down from 9 percent in FY 2010).

In FY 2011, Certification and Eligibility letters were provided to victims or their representatives in 38 states, the District of Columbia, and Saipan. Certified victims came from 55 countries in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Europe.

The following chart depicts the top ten countries of origin of adult victims who received Certification Letters in FY 2011:

| Country of Origin | Number of Adult Victims Who Received Certification Letters | Percentage of Total⁷ |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Philippines | 119 | 26 |
| Mexico | 86 | 19 |
| Thailand | 34 | 7 |
| India | 28 | 6 |
| Honduras | 24 | 5 |
| Indonesia | 21 | 5 |
| Guatemala | 17 | 4 |
| El Salvador | 14 | 3 |
| Republic of South Korea | 10 | 2 |
| Peru | 10 | 2 |

The following chart depicts the top six countries of origin of child victims who received Eligibility Letters in FY 2011:

⁷ Percentages are rounded to closest whole number.

| Country of Origin | Number of Child Victims Who Received Eligibility Letters | Percentage of Total ⁸ |
|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Mexico | 41 | 41 |
| Guatemala | 17 | 17 |
| El Salvador | 13 | 13 |
| Honduras | 11 | 11 |
| Cambodia | 5 | 5 |
| China | 5 | 5 |

Certification should not be equated with victim identification. HHS grantees 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. Still, 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 benefits available to them under the TVPA.

2. Case Management Grantees

ORR has used both contracts and grants to create a network of service organizations available to assist TIP victims. In FY 2011, 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 TIP victims. Through this contract, ORR 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 provided these services to pre-certified and certified victims via subcontractors throughout the country and in U.S. territorial possessions. During FY 2011, USCCB subcontracted with 122 agencies. Eighty-three (83) subcontractors provided services in 35 states in 135 different locations (cities).

During FY 2011, a total of 729 individual clients received case management services through a per-capita services contract, a decrease of 29 percent from the previous year. This number included 273 clients who received services before certification (pre-certified), 248 clients who received services after certification, and 115 family members (spouse, children, or other dependents) who received services. Included in the overall number are 93 clients who received services both before and after certification.

⁸ Percentages are rounded to closest whole number.

| Type of Case Management Services | Number of Clients |
|--|-------------------|
| Prior to certification (pre-certified) | 273 |
| Post-certification | 248 |
| Pre- and post-certification | 93 |
| Family derivative | 115 |

During FY 2011, 89 percent of all clients served under the contract were adults and 11 percent were children, while 57 percent of the clients were female and 43 percent were male.

USCCB also provided training and technical assistance to subcontractors on service provision, case management, program management, criminal justice and immigration processes, and mental health. Additionally, the contractor provided outreach and additional training to other entities and organizations on human trafficking, operations of the contract, and victim services. During FY 2011, the contract provided training to 802 participants and technical assistance to 1,863 individuals in 42 states and 123 locations.

3. Foreign Child Trafficking Victims

a. HHS Service Provision

The TVPRA 2008 made several changes and enhancements to protection and safety assessments for UAC 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- LPR children (under 18) who may have been subjected to a severe form of TIP.

Under section 212(a)(2) of the TVPRA 2008 (22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(1)(F)), the HHS Secretary has “exclusive authority” to determine whether 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 Attorney General, 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.

UAC who are trafficking victims may be referred to HHS’s Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program, which is administered by ORR. An unaccompanied alien child is defined in Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296 (6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2)), as a child who is without lawful immigration status and does not have a parent or legal guardian in the U.S. who is available to provide him or her physical custody and care. The URM program establishes legal responsibility under state law for such children to ensure that they receive the full range of assistance, care, and services currently available to 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: licensed foster care homes, therapeutic group homes, residential treatment centers, and independent living programs. Other services provided include food, clothing, and medical care; independent living skills training; educational support; English language training; career/college counseling and training; mental health services; immigration status adjustment assistance; cultural activities; recreational opportunities; support for social integration; and cultural and religious preservation.

In FY 2011, ORR, through the Division of Unaccompanied Children's Services (DUCS), funded a network of shelters, group homes, and foster care programs to provide services for UAC. Children served by the program were screened for potential trafficking concerns and assessed for eligibility for benefits, including referral to the URM program if appropriate. Child trafficking incidents were reported to State Child Protective Services and to law enforcement. During FY 2011, ORR/DUCS care provider mental health clinicians screened over 7,500 UAC in ORR care for indicators of human trafficking. Twenty-five (25) trafficked children identified by ORR were placed in foster care in the URM program.

In FY 2011, ORR/DUCS awarded a new contract for Case Coordination Services that now provides 28 social workers across the U.S. who interview UAC in ORR care and provide independent, child welfare-based recommendations to inform safe release decisions. Case Coordinators interview children and their sponsors to ensure children are protected from traffickers and are timely reunified with family members and sponsors, according to the best interest of the child.

ORR/DUCS care provider programs continued to receive ongoing training and technical assistance on screening children for human trafficking indicators. The ORR/DUCS provided ten on-site trainings for care provider staff and assessed UAC individual service plans to ensure that proper screening for trafficking is clearly documented in children's case files.

b. HHS Child Protection Team

Two ATIP Child Protection Specialists provide case coordination for identified, foreign child trafficking victims 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 IOM's trafficking program. These specialists also provide guidance on special considerations for TIP victims placed in URM programs around the country, including 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.

Through ORR, HHS continued its cooperation with DHS ICE to enable the prompt identification of and assistance to potential child trafficking victims. In FY 2011, ATIP Child Protection Specialists provided training to ICE Victim Assistance Coordinators on the systems of care and federal benefits available to potential foreign national minor TIP victims and the

process for requesting eligibility for these benefits. Child Protection Specialists also hosted a meeting with the new Victim Specialist and Program Manager for human trafficking at the ICE Victim Assistance Program and provided an overview of ATIP's work on determining eligibility for foreign national child victims of trafficking.

In addition to frequent interactions with federal and local law enforcement on particular cases of potential trafficking, ATIP Child Protection 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.

Child Protection Specialists presented at the National Symposium on Child Abuse in Huntsville, Alabama, hosted by the National Children's Advocacy Center; spoke at a conference in Lansing, Michigan, hosted by the State Refugee Coordinator's office on Child Trafficking, participating on a panel with an AUSA, FBI and ICE HSI agents, and legal service providers who regularly work with victims of trafficking; presented at a Human Trafficking Training in Kansas City, Kansas, co-hosted by the HHS Office on Women's Health in Region VII; participated in a conference on child slavery organized by Civil Society, an NGO in St. Paul, Minnesota, presenting to approximately 100 service providers; and presented at the August 2011 Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Working Session, held in conjunction with the ORR National Consultation, in Washington, D.C.

During FY 2011, ATIP Child Protection Specialists provided training 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 foreign trafficked children at conferences, trainings, and workshops across the country.

Child Protection Specialists conducted training in Atlanta, Georgia, for ICE and FBI agents, and a nonprofit organization that frequently refers minor victim cases to ORR. They also provided training to new ICE Victim Assistance Coordinators on the systems of care and federal benefits available to potential foreign national child victims of trafficking and the process for requesting eligibility of children for these benefits and care options. Representatives from the ATIP Division met with representatives from the FBI Civil Rights Unit and Office for Victim Assistance and provided them with an overview of ATIP and information on requesting assistance for potential foreign national child victims of trafficking, including handouts for distribution to FBI agents and FBI victim specialists. 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) on such matters as service to child victims of trafficking and the development and integration of a comprehensive child welfare response to child trafficking in state and regional agency protocols. The Child Protection Specialists presented information related to the ability of eligible children to pursue various programs available to them, as well as the option to repatriate to their country of origin if they choose 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 addition to contributing a child welfare perspective during case consultation with ATIP's Child Protection Team, in FY 2011 the Associate Director provided technical assistance on issues related to child trafficking to federal, state, and nongovernmental agencies at conferences and interagency meetings. In June 2011, she addressed 470 law enforcement officials at the Human Trafficking Training Symposium organized by INTERPOL Washington and held in Puerto Rico, providing guidance on identification of child victims of trafficking and information about HHS/ORR benefits and services available to both adult and minor victims. In August 2011, she presented on specific federal benefits available to minor victims of trafficking at the ICE, HSI Victim Assistance Training National Conference in Washington, D.C.

4. National Human Trafficking Resource Center

In October 2010, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) commenced its first year of a three-year grant awarded by ORR in September 2010. Polaris Project, an anti-trafficking NGO based out of Washington, D.C., has been funded by ORR to operate the NHTRC since 2007. The NHTRC is a dedicated national, toll-free anti-trafficking hotline (1-888-373-7888), available to answer calls from anyone, anywhere in the country, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year. The NHTRC provides round-the-clock emergency assistance and service referrals for victims; refers tips to specialized federal, state, and local law enforcement agents; and disseminates information and training on human trafficking. Polaris Project also operates the NHTRC web portal, <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org>, an online forum for information, resources, and training tools designed to build the capacity of the anti-trafficking field.

Since ORR provided responsibility for the NHTRC to Polaris Project, NHTRC call volume has steadily increased each year and, in FY 2011, the NHTRC received a total of 16,244 calls, a 43 percent increase from the previous fiscal year.

| Types of Calls to NHTRC (partial list) | Number of Calls |
|--|-----------------|
| Crisis calls | 516 |
| Tips regarding possible human trafficking | 1,790 |
| Requests for victim care referrals | 1,412 |
| Requests for general human trafficking information | 3,176 |
| Requests for training and technical assistance | 645 |

In FY 2011, the NHTRC responded to 1,134 calls about potential situations of sex trafficking, 345 calls about potential situations of labor trafficking, 21 calls referencing both sex and labor trafficking situations, and 86 calls where the type of trafficking was not specified by the caller. Calls referencing potential trafficking situations included the trafficking of foreign nationals, U.S. citizens, and LPRs; adults and children; and males and females.

During FY 2011, the top five states with the highest call volume were (in order by highest volume): California, Texas, Florida, New York, and Illinois, together comprising 45 percent of the calls where the caller's state was known. The NHTRC fielded 90 percent of calls in English, nine percent of calls in Spanish, and one percent of calls in 26 other languages. The top ten languages of callers other than English and Spanish were (in order by highest volume): Russian, Mandarin Chinese, Turkish, Thai, Tagalog, Korean, Arabic, Amharic, and French and Hindi (tied). Spanish- and Russian-speaking callers spoke directly with bilingual NHTRC Call Specialists, and in 4 percent of calls the NHTRC Call Specialists communicated with callers in other languages through a private tele-interpreting service, Certified Languages International.

In FY 2011, more than 35 percent of the total substantive 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 752 cases—a 51 percent increase from the previous fiscal year—resulted in a direct report to law enforcement, which included members of DOJ BJA's Human Trafficking Task Forces, DOJ's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, the FBI Civil Rights Division, DHS ICE HSI Headquarters, the FBI Crimes Against Children Unit and Innocence Lost Task Forces, and law enforcement agents assigned to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, as well as state and local law enforcement and task forces. In 4,836 cases, the NHTRC connected callers with referrals to anti-trafficking, domestic violence, sexual assault, runaway and homeless youth, and immigrant advocacy organizations for social services, the most common of which included emergency and transitional shelter, comprehensive case management, legal services, mental health care, and employment services.

The NHTRC also receives tips and inquiries through email and an online reporting form accessed from the NHTRC web portal. In FY 2011, the NHTRC received 733 emails, which included tips regarding potential trafficking (14 percent), requests for general information (47 percent), requests for training and technical assistance (22 percent), and requests for victim care referrals (eight percent). The NHTRC also received 422 submissions through the web portal's tip reporting system that launched in January 2011, 48 percent of which referenced potential cases of human trafficking.

In addition to responding to calls, emails, and online reports regarding potential trafficking, the NHTRC serves as a resource for anti-trafficking information, educational materials, promising practices, specialized tools for service providers and law enforcement, and online trainings and training opportunities. In FY 2011, the NHTRC received 66,755 unique page views to its web portal at <http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/overview>, making it the most visited page on the Polaris Project site following the landing page. The second and third most visited NHTRC pages were the NHTRC Home Page (30,903 unique page views) and Sex Trafficking in the United States (29,081 unique page views). During this period, the highest visitor rates for all pages were from California, Washington, D.C., New York, Texas, and Virginia.

By the end of FY 2011, the NHTRC had received information regarding the outcomes of 337 cases, approximately 41 percent of the total cases reported by NHTRC to law enforcement

agencies and service organizations during the year. Investigations were opened in 171 cases; in 31 cases potential TIP victims were located, removed from the trafficking situation, and/or involved in a prosecution. In ten cases, potential traffickers were located, charged with a crime, arrested, and/or convicted.⁹

The following vignettes highlight examples of successful case outcomes resulting from partnerships between the NHTRC and local referral and reporting contacts. These vignettes¹⁰ also provide illustrations of the ways in which callers learn about the NHTRC hotline:

Several months after leaving an abusive situation of forced labor in a nail salon, a woman sought help from a local pastor, who provided her with the NHTRC hotline number for additional resources. When the woman called the NHTRC, she explained that she had come to the U.S. from China to work in a nail salon, but that when she arrived, her employer told her that she had incurred a debt for coming to the U.S., and that the debt had increased to pay for licensing and other fees. The woman worked from early in the morning until late at night, seven days each week, with only a day off every couple of months. The salon owner told her that all of the money she earned paid her debt and housing fees. The salon owner became verbally abusive when the woman tried to take a break at work. The workers were only given rice to eat, and at one point, the woman became ill from exhaustion and malnourishment. The woman managed to call a family friend who lived in the U.S., and the friend helped the woman leave the situation. The NHTRC helped the woman connect with a local service provider, who provided long-term case management, counseling, and legal assistance.

A New Mexico woman who remembered hearing about a human trafficking hotline called the NHTRC to report a suspicious situation involving a teenage girl and an older man who seemed unusually possessive of the girl. The NHTRC Call Specialist immediately reported the situation to the New Mexico Attorney General's Office and the Albuquerque Police Department. Using information from the caller, police located an ad on Backpage.com advertising commercial sex with the girl. Several days later, undercover detectives arranged a date with the girl at a nearby hotel and watched the older man leave the girl's hotel room minutes before the date. The detectives learned that the girl was 17 years old and that the older man was her pimp. They arrested the alleged pimp and two weeks later, the alleged pimp was indicted by a grand jury on charges of human trafficking, promoting prostitution, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and tampering with evidence. He faces up to 7.5 years in jail.

⁹ The NHTRC often learns of case outcomes several months after the case has been reported, and in many cases outcomes are received the following fiscal year.

¹⁰ Vignettes are based on hotline calls received by the NHTRC. Names, locations, and other identifying information have been changed or omitted to preserve the confidentiality of the populations served by the NHTRC.

A man in Rockville, Maryland, became concerned about his neighbors' domestic worker, a 25-year-old man from Sri Lanka named Bandula, after learning that Bandula was not being paid for his work. After seeing an advertisement on a bus in Washington, D.C., the neighbor helped the man call the NHTRC for assistance. The neighbor provided background information on Bandula's situation, and Bandula explained that he was recruited through an agency to come to the U.S. on an A-3 visa as a domestic worker for a diplomat. However, the diplomat confiscated Bandula's passport and told him that he could not report the diplomat because he had diplomatic immunity. Bandula was on duty 24 hours per day, and the diplomat often reprimanded him for napping. The neighbor offered to let Bandula stay with him and his family for the night, and the NHTRC arranged for the man to meet with a service provider for an intake assessment the following afternoon. Several months later, Bandula obtained legal representation and filed a formal complaint against the diplomat.

While at work, a Spanish-speaking construction worker named Miguel was approached by a friend of some of his coworkers. The friend handed Miguel a business card with a phone number for a taquería. When the man saw that Miguel seemed confused, he clarified that he had young girls available for commercial sex at the address on the card. Uncomfortable about the exchange, Miguel searched the Internet for some way he could take action and found contact information for the NHTRC. Miguel described the exchange to the NHTRC Call Specialist who talked to him about residential brothels and the vulnerabilities of the girls and young women who are exploited there. Miguel recalled his coworkers talking about teenage girls recruited from Mexico, Guatemala, and El Salvador and brought across the U.S. border, thinking they would work in the U.S. as waitresses. The NHTRC Call Specialist reported this information to a human trafficking task force in the area. An agent reported that law enforcement was already working on the case and the information from Miguel would be used to assist in their ongoing investigation.

The NHTRC continued to use a network of HHS Rescue and Restore campaign grantees (see Section VIII.C.2 below) to connect the various anti-trafficking organizations throughout the country to support one another and victims who move to different parts of the country. An anti-trafficking organization in Atlanta, Georgia, for example, used the NHTRC to locate anti-trafficking organizations and coalitions in the Central Valley of California and was provided with contact information for the Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission (Fresno EOC) in California. The Atlanta-based organization had identified and served a foreign national victim of trafficking who planned to relocate to the Central Valley of California to be near family members. Fresno EOC and its sub-award organizations provided assistance in helping the victim access case management and immigration relief.

5. HHS In-Reach Campaign

Formally launched in FY 2007, HHS continued the HHS Anti-Trafficking in Persons In-Reach Campaign in FY 2011 to educate the HHS community on the issue of human

trafficking and to increase HHS's agency-wide response to human trafficking. 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 and federal staff, grantees, and contractors serving them; and map, strengthen, and streamline HHS service provision for domestic and foreign trafficking victims.

At one campaign event, representatives from DOJ's OVC and OVC's Training and Technical Assistance Center shared information with staff from many HHS agencies regarding the formation, structure, and role of the anti-trafficking task forces around the country, as well as effective techniques to encourage collaboration between law enforcement and NGOs, such as health and social service providers. Several DOJ anti-trafficking task forces include members from ACF's Regional Offices or HHS grantees. Their presentation also included information regarding programs for victims' services and training and technical assistance.

The Indian Health Service (IHS) provided two internal presentations on human trafficking among Native populations in FY 2011: the first to the staff of the IHS Office of Clinical Preventive Services (OCPS), which included clinicians and policy makers in IHS; and the second as part of the IHS Chief Medical Officer's Rounds, with availability to those medical providers within all of IHS that could join the WebEx.

In FY 2011, ACF continued the ACF Regional Capacity Campaign, which began in FY 2010. The Regional Capacity Campaign furthered the establishment of a partnership between the ten HHS Regional Offices and the ATIP regional anti-trafficking grantees, other Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking voluntary coalitions, and DOJ trafficking crime victim service providers. The ATIP Division provided ongoing support for these efforts, and presented program updates to the ten ACF Regional Administrators during their three-day meeting in Washington, D.C.

In FY 2011, ACF Regional Offices provided several training opportunities for HHS and other federal staff in the region, including the following:

- The ACF Region V Office and the Illinois Rescue and Restore hosted its first in a series of "Lunch and Learns" on trafficking in persons on April 25, 2011.
- The ACF Region VI Federal Partners Collaboration Workgroup hosted an information-sharing/training meeting on adult human trafficking. Presenters included the HHS Region VI Regional Director's office, the Director of the Border Health Division in the HHS Health Resources and Services Administration's Office of Rural Health Policy, the Dallas (Texas) Police Vice Unit/Strategic Deployment, and Mosaic Family Services.
- The ACF Region VII office co-hosted a Human Trafficking Workshop in collaboration with the HHS Office on Women's Health, Region VII, and DOL's Women's Bureau in Region VII.

- The ACF Region VIII office conducted two classes for its staff on human trafficking in June 2011.

B. Department of Justice

1. Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance

In FY 2011, BJA, in partnership with OVC, continued to administer the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Grant Program to enhance the efforts of law enforcement agencies and victim service organizations implementing multidisciplinary anti-human trafficking task forces. In FY 2011, BJA and OVC jointly made awards to six task force sites to execute 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). BJA made six awards of up to \$500,000 for 24 months to support 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 task force partner victim service organization (one in each task force site). In total, \$5,830,144 was awarded.

The goals and objectives of the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Grant Program include:

1. Identifying victims of sex trafficking and labor trafficking within a proposed geographic service region and offering comprehensive or specialized mental health or legal services to meet each victim's individual needs;
2. Collaborating, as appropriate, with local, state, and federal law enforcement, as well as local public agencies, other victim service providers, and nonprofit and faith-based organizations to enhance or expand service delivery to TIP victims and to support coordinated victim responses;
3. Conducting training and public awareness and outreach activities within a specified geographic service region to improve the community response to TIP victims; and
4. Conducting a program evaluation to ensure the project meets intended goals related to service provision and impact on TIP victims.

In FY 2011, BJA-funded task forces entered into the Human Trafficking Reporting System (HTRS) a total of 921 investigations involving 1,360 individuals. Of the 1,360 individuals, 395 were foreign, 726 were domestic, and 239 were resident status unknown. Task forces reported additional detailed information on 898 of the 1,360 individuals identified in HTRS. Of those 898 individuals where task forces completed detailed information, 249 individuals were confirmed as human trafficking victims, 317 were designated as potential victims (pending confirmation), and 332 were identified as not being a confirmed victim.

During FY 2011, there were a total of 40 active BJA-funded task forces (see map in Appendix A). This includes new awards made in FY 2011. Effective September 30, 2011 (the end of FY 2011), a total of nine task force grants expired, leaving a total of 31 federally funded

task forces at the beginning of FY 2012. The task forces whose grants expired are: Connecticut; Dallas, Texas; Louisiana; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; New York City, New York; the Northern Mariana Islands (Saipan); Oakland, California; San Diego, California; and Salt Lake City, Utah.

2. Office for Victims of Crime

In FY 2011, OVC continued to administer its Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program to support the efforts of victim service organizations in providing timely, professional, and culturally competent services to human trafficking victims. As noted above, OVC, in partnership with BJA, also continued to co-administer the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Grant Program to enhance the efforts of law enforcement agencies and victim service organizations that implement multidisciplinary anti-trafficking task forces.

a. Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Program

OVC awarded funding under this program to 11 organizations across the U.S. to provide either a comprehensive array of services for trafficking victims in specific geographic areas¹¹ or specialized mental health or legal and immigration services over larger geographic areas. Grant awards ranged from \$300,000–\$400,000 for a period of 24 months. In total, \$3,719,085 was awarded. Services under this program are provided to male and female victims of sex and labor trafficking. Funding also includes support for grantee organizations to increase the capacity of their communities to respond to victims through the development of interagency partnerships and public outreach and awareness campaigns. Funding was distributed in five program areas:

1. Comprehensive Services for All Victims of Human Trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims);
2. Comprehensive Services for Foreign National Victims of Human Trafficking (including foreign national, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims);
3. Comprehensive Services for Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking (including domestic/U.S. citizen and LPR, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims);
4. Specialized Mental Health Services for All Victims of Human Trafficking¹² (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/ labor trafficking victims); and
5. Specialized Legal and Immigration Services for All Victims of Human Trafficking¹³ (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims).

¹¹ Under the comprehensive services model, grantee organizations 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.

¹² Awards funded under this category are designed to support the delivery of direct mental health services and training for mental health service providers.

Prior to FY 2010, services provided under this program supported only “pre-certified” TIP victims (i.e., non-U.S. and non-LPR victims awaiting “certification” from HHS [see Section IV.A.1 above]). OVC now permits all of its grantees to support the provision of ongoing case management support and legal assistance for certified TIP victims. This service expansion was intended to help close gaps in the unmet needs of certified victims as case management services are limited and the provision of legal assistance is not permitted through HHS funding.

b. Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program

OVC gave ongoing support to the three pilot sites in New York City, Chicago, and San Francisco it funded in FY 2009 to implement this demonstration project. During FY 2011, the three sites continued to provide comprehensive services in New York City, Chicago, and San Francisco to U.S. citizens and LPRs under the age of 18 who were identified as victims of sex or labor trafficking. The three sites provided many of the same services for minors involved in trafficking, including intensive case management, safety planning, crisis intervention, medical and dental care, mental health treatment, shelter, transportation, life skills training, educational assistance, and other services.

As part of this program, the sites are participating in a formal process evaluation, funded through the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), to document the components of program implementation at each site and to identify promising practices for serving domestic minor victims. Preliminary data collected through 2011 demonstrate that while many of the same core services were provided to victims identified at the three sites, the pathways by which victims arrived at services differed. For example, some victims were identified by law enforcement and referred to services prior to or during an active trafficking investigation, while others were identified while detained in a juvenile facility or through interactions with staff at runaway/homeless youth drop-in programs and youth shelter systems. The three sites will continue to provide services and collect data for the process evaluation through 2012.

c. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 Projects

OVC continued to oversee three projects awarded under the Recovery Act of 2009 that were designed to address the needs of domestic minor TIP victims.

During FY 2011, Girls Education and Mentoring Services (GEMS), Inc., in New York City, provided specialized training and technical assistance through its OVC grant to service providers in six cities: Chicago, Illinois; Atlanta, Georgia; San Diego, California; Portland, Oregon; Washington, D.C.; and New York City, New York. The training was designed to help providers understand and apply the GEMS Victim to Survivor to Leader (VSL) Model of services for commercially sexually exploited and domestically trafficked girls and young women. This OVC grant is funding a program guide based on the VSL model that provides practical guidance on the application of key principles for working with this victim population. The final program guide is intended for publication as an online resource on OVC’s website,

¹³ Awards funded under this category are designed to support direct legal services and training for legal service providers.

making it available to victim service organizations, allied professionals, and other interested parties.

Using Recovery Act funding, the Seattle Police Department, in partnership with the Seattle Human Services Department, collaborated to support an advocate position housed within Youth Care, a community-based, nonprofit, residential recovery program for prostituted youth. During 2011, the advocate received 78 referrals from staff at juvenile detention facilities, probation departments, schools, and families for services for minors engaged in prostitution. The victims who entered Youth Care's Residential Recovery Program received ongoing case management, employment assistance, help with obtaining a GED, and opportunities for weekly support groups.

The third program operating with Recovery Act funds, the Sexual Assault Resource Center (SARC) in Portland, Oregon, provided services to 44 victims of sex trafficking under the age of 18. Services included crisis intervention; emotional support; assistance in accessing medical, mental health, and substance abuse treatment; and job skills training. Through this grant, SARC conducted five trainings for SARC advocates, medical providers, and child protection workers to help them identify domestic minor sex trafficking victims and respond appropriately. SARC also worked in collaboration with several community- and faith-based providers to open a drop-in center for domestic minor sex trafficking victims in 2011. This grant ended in 2011.

d. Victim Services Statistics¹⁴

OVC's three separate anti-trafficking comprehensive service grant initiatives—the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Grant Program, and the Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Trafficking Grant Program—furnish services to all TIP victims, with funding for U.S. citizen and LPR victims beginning in 2010. Also in 2010, OVC increased the range of services provided to certified foreign national victims by permitting legal services and ongoing case management.

From the inception of the program in January 2003 through June 2011, OVC grantees provided services to 3,799 foreign national potential victims of trafficking.¹⁵ From January 2010 through June 2011, OVC grantees provided services to 173 U.S. citizen or LPR potential victims of trafficking, for a total of 3,972 victims served through OVC's anti-human trafficking grants.

Data collected from July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2011, indicate that the OVC-funded grantees enrolled and provided comprehensive services to 706 victims. During this reporting period, OVC grantees served a total of 876 foreign national victims through the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking grant, 107 U.S. citizen minor victims through the Services for

¹⁴ The service statistics and trends identified in this section are specific to the activities funded by OVC and may not necessarily reflect those of other entities providing direct services to victims of human trafficking.

¹⁵ Calculated using statistics from the Attorney General's Annual Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons for FY 2010 (3,221) plus the number of new foreign national victims served between July 2010 and June 2011 (578).

Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking grant, and 63 foreign national and U.S. citizen victims through the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking grant.

In addition to providing direct services, OVC grantees enhance the community's capacity to identify and respond appropriately to victims of trafficking. From July 1, 2010, to June 30, 2011, grantees trained 28,020 professionals representing law enforcement, immigration attorneys, victim service providers, medical and mental health professionals, and other community- and faith-based organizations.

All OVC anti-trafficking grantees report their performance measurement data through the Trafficking Information Management System (TIMS). Since 2005, when OVC first began tracking grantee performance data through TIMS, OVC grantees have served more victims of labor trafficking than sex trafficking. The number of labor trafficking victims served has risen steadily each reporting period, while the number of sex trafficking victims served has grown at a much slower rate. With expanded grant criteria that now allow grantees to provide services to victims who are U.S. citizens, OVC anticipates that the number of sex trafficking victims served will greatly increase because this is the type of trafficking most often reported for U.S. citizen victims.

Human trafficking victim service organizations operating with OVC funding during FY 2011

ARC Community Services, Inc., Madison, WI
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, Lee County, FL
Catholic Charities of the 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
Girls Education and Mentoring Services, Inc., New York, NY
Guma'Esperansa-Karidat, Commonwealth of 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, Brookline, MA
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA
Metropolitan Battered Women's Program, New Orleans, LA

Mosaic Family Services, Dallas, TX
North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Raleigh, NC
Polaris Project, Washington, DC
Refugee Services of Texas, Austin, TX
Safe Horizon, New York, NY
SAGE, San Francisco, CA
Salvation Army Clark County Command, Las Vegas, NV
Salvation Army Central Ohio, Columbus, OH
Salvation Army Family & Community Services, Chicago, IL
Salvation Army Southern California Division, Los Angeles, CA (for site in Orange Co.)
Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA
Seattle Police Department, Seattle, WA
Sexual Assault Resource Center, Portland, OR
Tapestri, Inc., Tucker, GA
Texas RioGrande Legal Aid, Inc., Weslaco, TX
World Relief Corporation, Baltimore, MD (for Tampa/Clearwater, FL)
YMCA of the Greater Houston Area, Houston, TX

3. Federal Bureau of Investigation

a. Office for Victim Assistance

The FBI Office for Victim Assistance (OVA) seeks to ensure that victims of federal crimes investigated by the FBI have access to the rights and services that they are entitled to under federal law and the *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance* (available at http://www.justice.gov/olp/pdf/ag_guidelines2012.pdf) and that will improve their ability to cope with the impact of the crime.

The OVA is responsible for making policy and managing the FBI Victim Assistance Program (VAP) across the 56 FBI field offices. In FY 2011, the VAP responded to victims of a wide range of federal crimes, including human trafficking, child exploitation and pornography, child sex tourism, white collar crime, terrorism, and crimes committed in Indian Country. In FY 2011, the VAP provided operational support to Agents in the FBI's 56 field offices, including human trafficking and domestic minor sex trafficking investigations. Working with the FBI Civil Rights Unit, the OVA developed a victim-centered protocol for Agents working with Victim Specialists during human trafficking investigations.

When emergent services for identified TIP victims were needed during investigations and were otherwise not available in the local community, the OVA utilized Emergency Victim Assistance Funds (EVAF) to provide services such as reunification travel, lodging, food, clothing, emergency medical care, mental health care assessments, interpreters, and other urgent needs of crime victims. The source of EVAF funding is the federal Crime Victims Fund and is provided to the OVA by DOJ's OVC through an interagency agreement.

b. Field Office Victim Specialists

FBI Victim Specialists are located in 56 field offices around the country and are available to personally assist victims of federal crimes investigated by any of the FBI's field offices in which they work. Victim Specialists, who are experienced in crisis intervention, social services, and victim assistance matters, worked closely with FBI Agents to ensure that potential victims of trafficking were recovered, transferred to safe locations, and provided with referrals for medical, mental health, housing, legal assistance, and other necessary services. FBI Victim Specialists played an integral role in the FBI's outreach and community awareness efforts on human trafficking. In FY 2011, nearly 80 of the 122 Victim Specialists participated in human trafficking task forces and coalitions. Involvement in these task forces fostered the partnerships necessary for the provision of comprehensive victim services and interagency information-sharing.

FBI Victim Specialists also participated jointly with agents from the Crimes Against Children Unit and Innocence Lost task forces to provide operational support and victim assistance to recovered domestic minor victims of sex trafficking investigations.

c. Child and Adolescent Forensic Interviewers

Since 1999, the FBI has employed forensic child interview specialists to assist in a wide range of federal investigations involving child victims and witnesses, from sexual and physical abuse of children in Indian Country to victims of Internet child pornography. FBI Child and Adolescent Interviewers (CAFIs) developed and introduced interview protocols that are specific to the dynamics of sex trafficking of minor victims and provided related training to investigators and prosecutors participating in human trafficking task forces. These child interview specialists interviewed numerous victims recovered as part of law enforcement operations to disrupt trafficking activities and networks and worked closely with FBI Victim Specialists to ensure that victims received informed services and assistance.

C. Department of Homeland Security

DHS provides short-term emergency services to identified TIP victims in the immediate aftermath of a rescue or victim identification and provides referrals to NGOs for longer-term services that may be needed. DHS also provides 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 DHS's immigration relief efforts is detailed in Section V.A below.

1. ICE HSI Victim Assistance Program (VAP)

The ICE HSI 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 2011, VAP provided support to ICE HSI and ICE ERO field offices on specific policy and operational issues concerning human trafficking victims. ICE HSI agents worked with Victim Specialists and local NGOs to ensure that potential TIP victims were rescued, transferred to safe locations, and provided with referrals for medical, mental health, case management, and other services. 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 forensic interview specialists worked with local child advocacy centers to arrange forensic interviews. When immediate services were needed in FY 2011, 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 DOJ's OVC through an interagency agreement with ICE. This funding supported ICE HSI 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. Victim Specialists also advised agents of their responsibility to inform victims of their rights under the law and, as appropriate, share information regarding the status of an investigation with victims.

ICE, in consultation with CRCL, issued a policy on June 17, 2011, specifically to protect victims of domestic violence and other crimes and to ensure that these crimes continue to be reported and prosecuted. This policy directs ICE officers and attorneys to exercise appropriate discretion in their enforcement decisions concerning victims of and witnesses to crimes.

2. ICE Victim Specialists in Homeland Security Investigations Field Offices

The 18 full-time Victim Specialists in ICE HSI field offices complement the work of the 250 Special Agents who serve as collateral duty Victim Assistance Coordinators. In FY 2011, 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 experience in human trafficking victim service provision, trauma, and victim advocacy, and 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 enabled Victim Specialists to conduct outreach to other organizations involved in the anti-trafficking arena and build partnerships to facilitate comprehensive response, 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 point when the victims were first identified.

3. ICE Child Forensic Interview Specialists

In FY 2011, the ICE VAP continued to support a full-time Child Forensic Interview Specialist to address the unmet need for highly trained bilingual interviewers to conduct developmentally appropriate, legally defensible, and victim-sensitive forensic interviews of child and adolescent victims in ICE investigations. (These 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 enacted reforms for the processing of UAC from countries contiguous to the U.S. who are encountered at a land border or U.S. port-of-entry. In FY 2011, CBP implemented the law by utilizing the Human Trafficking Screening Form (CBP Form 93) to screen UAC. 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. In FY 2011, CBP revised its Human Trafficking Awareness Training, which incorporates the TVPRA 2008 provisions on the appropriate treatment of UAC and is mandatory for all CBP law enforcement personnel.

D. Department of Labor

In FY 2011, the DOL Employment and Training Administration (ETA)'s network of approximately 2,800 American Job Centers (formerly known as One-Stop Career Centers) continued to offer employment and training services to TIP victims, as provided under the TVPA. These 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 DOL ETA Job Corps program provides youth between the ages of 16 through 24 with the opportunity to earn their high school diploma or GED, provides training in career technical and life skills to assist youth in becoming employable and independent, and helps youth secure meaningful jobs or opportunities for further education. These services are available to 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.

Victims of convicted traffickers must be provided full restitution for the labor they performed. DOL's WHD assists law enforcement partners in computing restitution on victims as part of its interagency collaboration with law enforcement partners.

E. Department of State

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Victims' Resource Advocacy Program (VRAP) assisted with several trafficking cases to find housing for survivors, ensure they receive proper paperwork to remain legally in the U.S., help them apply for state or federal benefits, link them to attorneys and local community advocates, and meet other individual needs. The program resolved coordination issues with NGOs and helped those wishing to be reintegrated return home.

DOS's PRM contributed \$1,038,000 to IOM's Return, Reintegration, and Family Reunification Program for Victims of Trafficking to reunite trafficking survivors possessing T visas with eligible family members in the U.S., and to support the voluntary return of trafficking survivors identified outside their country of nationality or legal residence. Through this program, 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 to 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 2011, this program helped 69 individuals to join family members who were trafficked to the U.S. (no survivors requested return assistance). Since it began in 2005, this program has facilitated the reunification of 616 family members with survivors of trafficking identified in the U.S. and has assisted 18 trafficking survivors to return to their countries of origin.

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 https://lscgrants.lsc.gov/Easygrants_Web_LSC/Implementation/Modules/Login/Controls/PDFs/Progltr05-2.pdf. In FY 2011, 14 LSC grantees assisted 112 trafficking victims, as shown in the chart below.

| LSC Grantee | Number of Trafficking Victims Served |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles | 28 |
| Utah Legal Services | 21 |
| Legal Aid of North Carolina | 20 |
| Legal Aid Society of Hawaii | 11 |
| Colorado Legal Services | 9 |
| Micronesian Legal Services | 7 |
| Florida Rural Legal Services | 5 |
| Texas RioGrande Legal Aid | 3 |
| South Carolina Legal Services | 2 |
| DNA-Peoples Legal Services | 2 |
| Legal Aid of Arkansas | 1 |
| California Rural Legal Assistance | 1 |
| Legal Aid Services of Oregon | 1 |
| Northwest Justice Project | 1 |
| TOTAL | 112 |

V. Immigration Benefits for Trafficking Victims

A. Department of Homeland Security

DHS provides short-term immigration relief to trafficking victims through Continued Presence (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. ICE HSI LEPU 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, meaning that the victim can file the application directly with USCIS without someone else filing a petition on his or her behalf. 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 certification¹⁶ under section 107(b) of the TVPA, allowing for the provision of certain services and benefits.

1. Continued Presence

Continued Presence allows certain victims of human 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 trafficker. 22 U.S.C. § 7105(c)(3); 28 CFR § 1100.35. DHS, through ICE, possesses sole U.S. governmental authority to grant CP to victims of severe forms of human trafficking who are potential witnesses in investigations or prosecutions. If the trafficking victim meets these requirements and has filed a civil action under 18 U.S.C. § 1595, 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. As stated, 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 2011, ICE LEPU received a total of 324 initial requests for CP and 355 requests for extensions of previously approved CP. A total of 283 initial requests and all 355 requests for extensions were authorized.

REQUESTS FOR CONTINUED PRESENCE IN FISCAL YEARS 2006–2011

| FY | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total Requests for Continued Presence | 117 | 125 | 239 | 301 | 198 | 324 |
| Number Authorized | 112 | 122 | 225 | 299 | 186 | 283* |
| Number | 5 | 3 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 15 |

¹⁶ 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. See Section IV.A.1 above.

| FY | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Withdrawn | | | | | | |
| Extensions Authorized | 20 | 5 | 101 | 148 | 288 | 355 |
| Countries of Origin Represented | 24 | 24 | 31 | 35 | 32 | 41 |
| Countries with the Highest Number of Requests | Mexico, El Salvador, and South Korea | Mexico, El Salvador, and China | Mexico, Philippines, and South Korea | Thailand, Philippines, Haiti, and Mexico | Thailand, Mexico, Honduras, and Philippines | Thailand, Philippines, and Mexico |
| U.S. Cities with the Highest Number of Requests | Houston, Newark, and New York | Los Angeles, Newark, Houston, and New York | Miami, Newark, Atlanta, San Francisco, and Los Angeles | Honolulu, Chicago, Miami, and Tampa | Chicago, Honolulu, New York City, and Tampa | Honolulu, Miami, and New Orleans |

* The difference between the number of Continued Presence cases received (324) and number awarded (283) in FY 2011 correlates to processing at the end of the reporting year and does not reflect denials. A total of two CP cases were denied during the reporting period.

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 certain 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 from the U.S. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(T); 8 CFR § 214.11.

Victims who receive a T visa are eligible to remain in the U.S. for up to four years. Discretionary 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 or if the Secretary determines an extension is warranted due to exceptional

circumstances. USCIS must extend T nonimmigrant status during the application process for adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence.

In FY 2011, USCIS approved 1,279 T visas for victims and their family members — the highest number to date and a 61% increase over the prior fiscal year.

APPLICATIONS FOR T VISAS

| FY | 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 |
| 2009 | 475 | 313 | 77 | 235 | 273 | 54 | 710 | 586 | 131 |
| 2010 | 574 | 447 | 138 | 463 | 349 | 105 | 1,037 | 796 | 241 |
| 2011 | 967 | 557 | 223 | 795 | 722 | 137 | 1,762 | 1,279 | 360 |

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

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. (If the applicant is under the age of 16 or unable to provide information due to a disability, a parent, guardian, or next friend may possess the information about the crime, and may assist law enforcement on the applicant's behalf.) 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U); 8 CFR § 214.14.

Victims who receive a U visa are eligible to remain in the U.S. for up to four years. Discretionary 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 or if an extension is otherwise warranted due to exceptional circumstances. USCIS must extend U nonimmigrant status during the application process for adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence.

FY 2011 marked the second time USCIS reached the statutory annual cap (10,000) for U visas (not including eligible family members, who are not subject to a statutory cap). Whenever the annual cap is reached, USCIS continues to accept and process new petitions, and issues a Notice of Conditional Approval to petitioners who are found eligible but who are unable to immediately receive a U visa because the statutory cap was reached. Conditionally approved petitioners are then placed on a waiting list for the next available U visa.

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 |
| 2011 | 16,768 | 10,088 | 2,929 | 10,033 | 7,602 | 1,645 | 26,801 | 17,690 | 4,574 |

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

3. Adjustment of Status to Lawful Permanent Residence

Both T and U nonimmigrant status holders can apply to USCIS for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident, also referred to as obtaining a “green card.” 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 the acts 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 from the U.S.; and (4) is admissible to the U.S. or has obtained a waiver for any applicable ground(s) of inadmissibility.

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 of the qualifying criminal activity; (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; (4) who is not inadmissible due to Nazi participation, committing genocide, torture or extrajudicial killings; and (5) who demonstrates that discretion should be exercised in his or her favor.

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 TIP victims became LPRs, marking a significant milestone for the T and U visa programs.

In FY 2011, 441 principal and derivative T nonimmigrant status holders became LPRs.

APPLICATIONS FOR T VISA ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

| FY | APPLIED | APPROVED* | DENIED/WITHDRAWN* |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 2010 | 319 | 459 | 518 |
| 2011 | 547 | 441 | 10 |

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

In FY 2011, 3,870 principal and derivative U nonimmigrants became LPRs.

APPLICATIONS FOR U VISA ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS

| FY | APPLIED | APPROVED* | DENIED/WITHDRAWN* |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 2010 | 4,133 | 2,096 | 55 |
| 2011 | 3,681 | 3,870 | 139 |

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

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 governmental officials in the investigation or prosecution of those crimes. These actions assist local law enforcement in rescuing vulnerable immigrants from suffering and help put criminals behind bars. DOL's 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. In FY 2011, WHD began hiring permanent U visa coordinators in each region to review and process U visa certifications and make recommendations regarding certification to the Regional Administrators. The hiring process was finalized in FY 2012. WHD will continue to refer the underlying qualifying criminal activity to appropriate law enforcement agencies in accordance with its normal referral procedures.

C. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

The EEOC 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 ICE HSI.

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation

Human trafficking investigations in the FBI are divided between two distinct units. The Civil Rights Unit is responsible for overseeing all human trafficking investigations involving adults (domestic or foreign), foreigners, and any cases involving domestic minors that do not pertain to commercial sexual exploitation. The Crimes Against Children Unit is responsible for investigating cases involving the commercial sexual exploitation of domestic minors.

In FY 2011, the FBI opened 183 human trafficking investigations, made 187 arrests, and filed 44 complaints. In FY 2011, 119 criminal informations and/or indictments were filed in FBI human trafficking cases and 79 convictions were obtained. In cases specifically related to the commercial sexual exploitation of domestic minors, the FBI opened in FY 2011 an additional 352 cases, filed 158 complaints, filed 188 informations/indictments, and had 196 convictions. Moreover, 493 children were located during FY 2011.

2. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

a. ICE HSI Investigations

Within DHS, ICE bears the responsibility for human trafficking investigations. Through ICE HSI, ICE continued to disrupt and dismantle domestic and international criminal

organizations that engaged in human trafficking in FY 2011. HSI Special Agents within domestic and international field offices worked closely with HSI’s Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit (HSTU), ICE Cyber Crimes Center (C3), HSI’s VAP, and other units within HSI.

ICE’s objective in human trafficking investigations is to disrupt and dismantle domestic and international criminal organizations by using ICE authorities and resources in a cohesive global enforcement response. Within ICE, the HSTU oversees enforcement of the TVPA. ICE domestic field offices and attaché offices overseas have responsibility for human trafficking investigations, while ICE’s VAP is responsible for ensuring victim assistance.

During FY 2011, ICE HSI initiated 722 cases with a nexus to human trafficking, a ten percent increase over the previous fiscal year. As a result of these investigations, and cases initiated in previous years, ICE HSI recorded 938 criminal arrests, 444 indictments, and 271 convictions.¹⁷ In FY 2011, 143 counts of human trafficking violations were charged in ICE cases. Those violations led to 22 convictions during the fiscal year.

ICE CASES WITH A NEXUS TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

| FY | INVESTIGATIONS | ARRESTS | INDICTMENTS | CONVICTIONS |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2006 | 299 | 184 | 130 | 102 |
| 2007 | 348 | 164 | 107 | 91 |
| 2008 | 432 | 189 | 126 | 126 |
| 2009 | 566 | 388 | 148 | 165 |
| 2010 | 651 | 300 | 151 | 144 |
| 2011 | 722 | 938 | 444 | 271 |

b. Forced Labor Investigations

ICE has a legislative and investigative mandate to train its agents and officers stationed abroad 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 former Department of the Treasury’s U.S. Customs Service—the agency

¹⁷ Not all these criminal charges led to convictions for trafficking offenses as defined in 18 U.S.C. Chapter 77. 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 18 U.S.C. Chapter 77 are lower than the numbers cited above.

with 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 HSI's global network of 70 offices in 47 countries facilitates collaboration in forced labor investigations. ICE Special Agents posted overseas strive to maintain a full understanding of all U.S. government programs, International Organizations (IOs), and NGOs available as investigative and informational resources in these areas.

The ICE Forced Child Labor program is designed to identify foreign manufacturers that are illegally exporting merchandise to the U.S. in violation of 19 U.S.C. § 1307. U.S. importers and foreign manufacturers that are responsible for facilitating forced labor are subject 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.

c. Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center

The HSTC brings together subject matter experts from the participating agencies to facilitate the exchange of strategic and tactical information in a coordinated manner that supports the U.S. strategy to investigate and prosecute criminals involved in human trafficking.

In order to develop leads and disseminate information in relation to the identification of major trafficking networks, the HSTC analyzes the human trafficking data of its participating agencies as well as 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. The HSTC also analyzes open-source, law enforcement, and intelligence information to identify trafficking trends.

In combating the trafficking of foreign victims, the HSTC works with international police agencies and provides a 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 and participates in the INTERPOL Working Group on Trafficking in Human Beings. The HSTC's associate membership status to EUROPOL enables access to restricted analysis work files concerning human smuggling and trafficking events.

3. Department of Labor

DOL has taken steps to protect temporary nonimmigrant workers—a group at risk for trafficking—and U.S. workers performing the same work for their employers. Following the March 2010 promulgation of a final rule regarding the Temporary Agricultural Employment of H-2A aliens in the U.S., the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) and WHD increased program integrity and enforcement actions to ensure a fair and reliable process for employers with a legitimate need for temporary foreign agriculture workers, while enforcing the necessary protections for all workers in the U.S. WHD has also taken enforcement actions under the H-2B program for temporary non-agricultural employment since DHS delegated enforcement authority to the WHD in 2009. The WHD enforces broad federal minimum wage and overtime protections for other workers as well, including those who participate in the J Visa program.

DOL issued a final rule on January 19, 2011, regarding prevailing wages for the H-2B program (now scheduled to become effective on October 1, 2012), and a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on March 18, 2011, regarding other aspects of the H-2B visa program, both of which enhance worker protections and may impact labor-related aspects of TIP. The final rule was published in the Federal Register on February 21, 2012, with an effective date of April 23, 2012, and the effective date was subsequently revised to April 27, 2012. On April 26, 2012, the Temporary Non-agricultural Employment of H-2B Aliens in the United States, Final Rule, 77 FR 10038 (Feb. 21, 2012), was preliminarily enjoined by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida, in *Bayou Lawn & Landscape v. Solis*, 12-cv-00183. In a subsequent and similar challenge to a related H-2B final rule in another judicial district, the court upheld the validity of the regulations in *Louisiana Forestry Ass'n v. Solis*, 2012 WL 3562451 (E.D. Pa. Aug. 20, 2012). At this date, DOL is awaiting the outcome of its appeal of the *Bayou Lawn* decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit.

On March 22 and 23, 2011, as part of the annual National Monitor Advocate training conference, the State Monitor Advocates received training from the National Monitor Advocate and from a DOJ investigator regarding the Job Service Complaint System, and on human trafficking respectively. The objective of these two sessions was to provide the State Monitor Advocates information on referring complaints filed by migrant and seasonal farm workers (MSFWs) alleging human trafficking violations.

On April 28, 2011, DOL announced new protocols for the certification of the Form I-918 Supplement B in U nonimmigrant visa applications for those immigrants who are victims of crimes and who are willing to assist in the investigation or prosecution of those crimes. The nationwide U visa certification process was delegated to the WHD's five regional administrators, and in FY 2011, the WHD began hiring permanent U visa coordinators in each region to review and process U visa applications and make recommendations regarding certification to the Regional Administrators. The hiring process was finalized in FY 2012. WHD will continue to refer the underlying qualifying criminal activity to appropriate law enforcement agencies in accordance with its normal referral procedures.

WHD and the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) play an active role in the ACTeam operations. WHD calculates restitution for victims, provides translation services where

necessary, and helps to identify and refer potential cases. OIG investigates fraud and abuse related to DOL's programs, including its Foreign Labor Certification programs, as well as nontraditional organized crime threats that may jeopardize the integrity of these programs. DOL saw clear results from the ACTeams in FY 2011. For example, in the Kansas City ACTeam a joint operation of DOJ and the DOL WHD was successful in their investigation concerning Jacqueline Liu, Director General of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Kansas City. Liu was arrested and pleaded guilty to fraudulently entering into employment contracts with Filipino housekeepers whom she brought into the U.S. to work for her on B-1 visas. She paid significantly less than the contracted amount and forced the housekeepers to work excessive hours. As part of a plea agreement, Liu paid \$80,044 in restitution to the two employees, agreed with the government recommendation of time served, and agreed to be deported.

4. Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security conducts human trafficking investigations that have a nexus to passport or visa fraud. In FY 2011, the Bureau fully staffed its new Human Trafficking Unit (HTU) in its Criminal Investigations Division. The HTU supports Bureau field offices nationwide and centrally investigates human trafficking crimes worldwide along with its interagency partners. This new initiative augments the Bureau's efforts at both levels by increasing participation in task forces, centralizing case referrals, and offering special anti-trafficking training to all agents, particularly on how to conduct trafficking investigations and work with trafficking survivors.

The HTU recorded its first trafficking-related indictment in 2011 against two foreign nationals formerly employed by foreign embassies in the Washington area, which enabled them to obtain special visas for women to work in their residence as domestic employees. They were charged in a 17-count indictment that included conspiracy to commit forced labor, forced labor, visa fraud, unlawful conduct with respect to documents, conspiracy to harbor and conceal an alien, alien harboring, and false statements. The defendants allegedly isolated two women and paid them less than promised in their contracts—at times less than \$400 per month, despite requiring long hours of work. The defendants allegedly imposed a number of rules on the women, such as prohibiting them from conversing in any language other than Arabic, prohibiting the women from speaking to the neighbors, and not permitting them to leave the property unless accompanied by a member of the defendants' family. Allegedly, at least one of the women was threatened with arrest and imprisonment if she left the house, and both women were forced to engage in sexual conduct with one of the defendants. In addition, the defendants allegedly confiscated the workers' passports and required them to work long hours with no days off. Another indictment was found in this case against the labor provider for assisting in importing foreign national women to serve as domestic employees and harboring them for commercial advantage and personal gain. Three people were charged with harboring illegal aliens and aiding and abetting.

Investigative Activities by Bureau of Diplomatic Security Field Offices

Most Bureau of Diplomatic Security field offices have agents assigned to their local DOJ-funded Human Trafficking Rescue Alliance (HTRA) task force or other local human trafficking task forces. In FY 2011, Field Offices participated in the following investigations:

The Chicago Field Office investigated a labor trafficking/visa fraud case involving a Mexican national working as a housekeeper/nanny who entered the U.S. using a B1 domestic servant visa and claimed to have been victimized for several weeks by the sponsor/defendants.

- The Miami Field Office helped investigate a business owner who was prosecuted for visa fraud for bringing individuals to the U.S. with false promises of work after charging them a \$3,500 fee, confiscating their visas, and keeping their fees after their arrival.

Investigative Activities by Assistant Regional Security Officer-Investigators

Assistant Regional Security Officer - Investigators (ARSO-I) identified 633 cases of potential visa fraud in 2011. In several instances in 2011, ARSO-Is found that visa applicants made false statements and submitted fraudulent documents in support of visa applications that led to joint U.S. and foreign law enforcement investigations into human trafficking. In many such cases, the investigations led to the arrests of trafficking suspects. Case examples include: an investigation with the Beijing Public Security Bureau linked to a large human trafficking operation involving false businesses; joint investigations with Indian and Mexican authorities into child trafficking; and an investigation by the Ghana Police Service of a suspect in a trafficking scheme involving labor recruitment. Diplomatic Security Service field offices worked closely with ARSO-Is from trafficking source and transit countries Nigeria, Pakistan, India, and Colombia in an ongoing effort to identify, apprehend, and prosecute individuals attempting to enter at major U.S. ports-of-entry on fraudulently obtained visas. Some of these cases are also linked to human trafficking.

B. Prosecutions

The Criminal Section of CRT and CRT's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU), in collaboration with USAOs nationwide, have principal responsibility for prosecuting human trafficking crimes, except for cases involving sex trafficking of minors. USAOs have primary responsibility for prosecuting child sexual exploitation cases. DOJ's CEOS, which is the Criminal Division's subject matter expert on federal sexual exploitation crimes, joins USAOs in the prosecution of a subset of all federal cases involving child sexual exploitation. CEOS attorneys also provide training and guidance, and develop and advise on policy and legislative initiatives.

Since the Department 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 also conducts training, technical assistance, and outreach initiatives to federal, state, and local law enforcement and NGOs.

In FY 2011, DOJ charged 42 cases involving forced labor and sex trafficking of adults by force, fraud, or coercion. Of these, 21 involved primarily sex trafficking and 21 primarily labor

trafficking, although several involved both sex and labor trafficking. Including federal cases involving sex trafficking of minors, DOJ prosecuted a total of 125 human trafficking cases in FY 2011 together involving 213 defendants.

In FY 2011, DOJ charged a total of 118 defendants in forced labor and adult sex trafficking cases, a 19% increase over the number of defendants charged in such cases the previous fiscal year and the highest number ever charged in a single fiscal year. During the same period, DOJ secured 70 convictions in forced labor and adult sex trafficking cases. Of these, 35 were predominantly sex trafficking and 35 predominantly labor trafficking, although multiple cases involved both. The combined number of federal trafficking convictions totaled 151, including cases involving forced labor, sex trafficking of adults, and sex trafficking of minors, compared with 141 such convictions obtained in FY 2010.

The chart below lists the numbers of defendants charged, prosecuted, and convicted in human trafficking cases in FYs 2010 and 2011.

| TRAFFICKING PROSECUTIONS | | FY 2010 | | FY 2011 | |
|--------------------------|-------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| | | By CRT/ USAOs | DOJ-wide | By CRT/ USAOs | DOJ-wide |
| Cases Filed | Labor | 31 | 32 | 21 | 24 |
| | Sex | 21 | 71 | 21 | 101 |
| | Total | 52 | 103 | 42 | 125 |
| Defendants Charged | Labor | 68 | 68 | 47 | 50 |
| | Sex | 31 | 113 | 71 | 213 |
| | Total | 99 | 181 | 118 | 263 |
| Convictions | Labor | 43 | 56 | 35 | 38 |
| | Sex | 13 | 85 | 35 | 113 |
| | Total | 56 | 141 | 70 | 151 |

*This statistic includes CRT and USAO human trafficking prosecutions involving forced labor and sex trafficking of adults and children. 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.

The chart below lists the numbers of defendants charged, prosecuted, and convicted in human trafficking cases from FY 2001–FY 2009.

| TRAFFICKING PROSECUTIONS | | FY 2001 | FY 2002 | FY 2003 | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cases Filed | Labor | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 21 |
| | Sex | 4 | 7 | 8 | 23 | 26 | 22 | 20 | 27 | 22 |
| | Total | 10 | 10 | 11 | 26 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 39 | 43 |
| Defendants Charged | Labor | 12 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 21 | 26 | 29 | 33 | 53 |
| | Sex | 26 | 27 | 21 | 40 | 75 | 85 | 60 | 48 | 61 |
| | Total | 38 | 41 | 27 | 47 | 96 | 111 | 89 | 81 | 114 |
| Convictions | Labor | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 38 | 17 | 27 | 20 |
| | Sex | 15 | 23 | 16 | 30 | 25 | 61 | 86 | 50 | 27 |
| | Total | 23 | 28 | 21 | 33 | 35 | 99 | 103 | 77 | 47 |

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 2011 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 18 U.S.C. Chapter 77. 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 102 defendants convicted where at least one of the Chapter 77 human trafficking offenses was charged, 93 defendants received a prison sentence, four received a probation-only sentence, and four defendants received a suspended sentence (the sentence for one defendant was missing). The average prison term for those defendants sentenced to prison was 142 months (11.8 years), and prison terms ranged from ten to 600 months. Twenty-seven (27) defendants received a prison sentence of less than five years, 24 received terms from five to ten years, and 38 defendants received a prison term of more than ten years. Among defendants receiving a probation-only sentence, three defendants received a probation term of 36 months and one received a probation term of 60 months.

VII. International Grants to Combat Trafficking

A. Department of State

1. The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons

During FY 2011, the TIP Office finalized 69 awards to 43 organizations in 37 countries totaling nearly \$24 million. The TIP Office's foreign assistance budget was reduced from \$21 million in FY 2010 to \$16 million in FY 2011. In addition to administering centrally managed foreign assistance funds, the TIP Office obligated and administered approximately \$8 million in FY 2010 funds, \$4.5 million of which was appropriated specifically for anti-trafficking projects in Haiti, and approximately \$3 million in FY 2010 funds allocated primarily for projects in India and Afghanistan. Examples of these projects include the following (a complete list of FY 2011 anti-trafficking grants is available at <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/other/2011/175102.htm>):

- IOM is providing short-term targeted technical assistance and/or training to foreign governments and NGOs based on the diagnostic findings of the annual Trafficking in Persons Report and emergency assistance on a case-by-case basis for individuals identified as trafficked persons overseas.
- In the Gambia, ChildFund International (CFI) is working with the Government of the Gambia to create a national child protection system that prevents and responds to child trafficking. CFI will provide technical support to facilitate coordination and information-sharing between governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders, build the capacities of police and relevant ministries to combat TIP, and establish community-level referral networks to identify and refer child victims of trafficking.
- In the Philippines, the International Justice Mission (IJM) is providing intelligence, technical assistance, and training to police and government prosecutors, as well as direct protection services to assist female victims of sex trafficking. In this successful strategy of combining legal and protection services, as well as coordination with law enforcement and the courts, IJM is successfully mobilizing its investigators, social workers, and lawyers to conduct safe rescues and provide direct services and legal representation to protect survivors. IJM lawyers in the Philippines also serve as prosecutors for trafficking cases. This model enables IJM to follow cases from intelligence to survivor assistance to prosecution.
- In Moldova, the American Center for Labor Solidarity is working to establish a Migrant Worker Rights and Resource Center in Chisinau to provide free legal assistance and increase awareness of forced labor among migrants.
- In Afghanistan, the Afghan Women Skills Development Center is addressing trafficking of women and girls through awareness-raising and action-oriented research throughout 14 districts in the Faryab province. The project supported the formation of District Advocacy Groups, comprising attorneys, governmental officials, NGOs, and international organizations, in an effort to strengthen relationships among relevant stakeholders on the issue of modern slavery.

- In Uzbekistan, in cooperation with local partners, IOM is working to establish reintegration/rehabilitation centers for male survivors of trafficking and expand an existing shelter for female survivors of trafficking.
- In Guatemala, Casa Alianza is assisting the government in implementing the anti-trafficking law and enhancing efforts to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases. Lawyers are providing assistance to beneficiaries by helping them file complaints against their traffickers and by steering their cases through the court system.

For all foreign assistance programming, the TIP Office strongly emphasizes monitoring and evaluation of projects to determine accountability and effectiveness. Standardized monitoring and evaluation procedures, including performance indicators, have been established and implemented for on-site programmatic and administrative reviews. The TIP Office conducted site visits for 47 projects during FY 2011 to better inform funding priorities for FY 2012.

To further advance the understanding of trafficking in persons and identify effective programming, the TIP Office supports several research and evaluation projects, including the following: (1) expansion of the Counter-Trafficking Module Database (CTM Database) to be used for data collection by NGOs and governments (IOM); and (2) a two-year study to advance understanding of the health needs of survivors of labor trafficking with the aim of enhancing mechanisms for improving health outcomes (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine/IOM).

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/j/drl/index.htm>). DRL funds several programs globally that promote worker rights and address labor violations, including trafficking in persons. In FY 2011, DRL-funded programs to combat forced labor included:

- In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, DRL is funding U.S.-based NGO Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights to provide assistance to 120 trafficked workers in extractive industries with reinsertion assistance.
- In Sri Lanka, DRL continues to fund Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights to work with two local organizations in the Eastern province of Sri Lanka 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 comprising adult former child soldiers to provide guidance and support.

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

PRM's mission is to provide protection and aid to 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 U.S. government for formulating policies on population, refugees, and migration, and for administering U.S. refugee and migration assistance and the U.S. refugee admissions programs. PRM encourages the creation of orderly, legal, and humane international migration regimes that respect the human rights of all migrants, including irregular migrants and survivors of TIP, and facilitates international cooperation to prevent and combat human trafficking. 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); the Regional Conference on Migration in North and Central America, 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 2011, PRM contributed \$4.7 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 six regions around the world: the Caribbean, Mexico and Central America, 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 survivors 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 Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) so that the different types of vulnerable migrants present in mixed migration flows (e.g., asylum seekers and unaccompanied children) receive appropriate protection and assistance.

Examples of FY 2011 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 included health and human trafficking trainings in Guyana and Antigua and Barbuda that equipped care providers with the skills and information to detect migrants who were trafficking victims. In addition, IOM contributed to the Jamaica Task Force against Trafficking in Persons' 2012 Plan of Action.
- The IOM-administered Global Assistance Fund (GAF) for the Protection, Return and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking—which assists TIP victims who are unable to access, or are otherwise ineligible for, direct assistance under other IOM programs—assisted 157 beneficiaries in 2011 and has assisted 1,499 trafficked persons since its creation in 2000. In the past year, the principal beneficiaries were a group of 94 Cambodian nationals trafficked in the fishing industry and found in Indonesia (63 individuals), Malaysia (seven individuals) and Mauritius (24 individuals). The GAF assisted numerous other trafficking survivors in 2011, including six Burmese men

trafficked to Indonesia for labor exploitation and three Uzbek women trafficked to Turkey for sexual exploitation.

B. U.S. Agency for International Development

In FY 2011, USAID supported \$16.6 million in counter-trafficking activities in over 30 countries and Regional Missions. Highlights include:

- In February 2011, USAID adopted an agency-wide Counter-Trafficking Code of Conduct that holds all employees to the same ethical standard with respect to human trafficking that the agency requires of its contractors and grantees through its application of the FAR and TVPA counter-trafficking clauses. The code prohibits employees from engaging in actions fostering trafficking and requires them to report suspected cases. In the code, USAID pledges to educate personnel and designate Counter-Trafficking Coordinators in Missions.
- In 2011, USAID began training agency personnel about trafficking, with a particular focus on the agency's Counter-Trafficking Code of Conduct. In February 2011, USAID conducted a two-and-a-half day regional Latin America and Caribbean counter-trafficking training in Guatemala attended by participants representing four USAID missions, two U.S. embassies, DHS ICE, implementing partner organizations, and the Government of Guatemala. USAID incorporated counter-trafficking training into its mandatory ethics training for personnel and started to develop an online counter-trafficking training module for employees that will be launched in 2012.
- USAID's Bureau of Democracy Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) developed a Counter-Trafficking Field Guide that will be finalized and published in 2012 and then distributed to USAID Missions and Washington operating units, as well as to implementing and donor partners, to aid in designing and monitoring effective counter-trafficking programs that are consistent with the principles and objectives of the C-TIP Policy.
- In June 2011, DCHA launched the Stop Trafficking App Challenge, completing phase I of the Using Technology to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Russia project that began in September 2010. Under the agency's Global Broadband and Innovations Alliance, DCHA, NetHope, and the Demi and Ashton Foundation have partnered to support a mobile app to combat trafficking in Russia. The app will be piloted in Moscow in 2012.
- USAID continued to support a multimedia trafficking awareness campaign across Asia through a public-private partnership with MTV EXIT. This \$8 million USAID investment has leveraged \$100 million in contributions from other donors. Impact assessments of the campaign, which has reached millions of households through short videos, documentaries, and online content and over 650,000 youth through concerts, revealed that individuals exposed to the campaign had a substantially greater understanding of the dangers of trafficking than those not exposed. USAID, through the Regional Development Mission-Asia, is investing in additional MTV EXIT awareness

activities in 2012. DCHA and the Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&E) are currently expanding the MTV EXIT campaign to Russia.

- USAID supported programs to strengthen local and host government partnerships and to build local capacity to combat trafficking. Program examples include:
 - USAID supported a six-year program involving ten countries in southeastern Europe with the goal of developing transnational mechanisms and guidelines that are necessary for comprehensive and appropriate victims' assistance across borders. The program resulted in a set of standard operating procedures for assisting trafficking victims that were agreed to by all governments in the region, strengthened mechanisms for information exchange about specific trafficking cases, and built counter-trafficking partnerships among the participating countries and with other international and local organizations.
 - In Mexico, USAID provided technical support to the Puebla State Congress for the drafting and approval of reforms to TIP legislation initially passed in 2010. This reform was the first of its kind in Mexico, consolidating several issues related to C-TIP into a single legislative package. This legislation provides a unified legal framework for the prosecution and punishment of traffickers and also provides for prevention, protection, and victims' assistance programs.
 - In Cambodia, USAID supported counter-trafficking training, including: (1) the training of 130 members of the National Committee and Provincial Committee on Trafficking in Persons, who were trained on safe migration and National Minimum Standards for the Protection of the Rights of Victims of Trafficking; (2) the training of 485 government and 75 NGO social workers on the National Minimum Standards for the Protection of the Rights of Victims of Trafficking; (3) vocational training assistance for 100 people, either victims of trafficking or those vulnerable to trafficking; (4) the training of 119 police officers from the Criminal Investigation Department and Anti-Human Trafficking Department on the Trafficking in Persons law, investigation techniques, and victim protection; (5) assistance to 198 victims of trafficking; and (6) the production of two training films for frontline service providers, one focusing on post-rescue victim rehabilitation and the other on safe migration practices.
 - In the Philippines, USAID supported the IJM to work in close collaboration with local government officials to combat child sex tourism. The project resulted in a significant reduction in the prevalence of minors available for commercial sexual exploitation in establishment- and street-based prostitution in Metro Cebu and establishment of "Her Space," a safe, victim-friendly center for processing and interviewing potential trafficking victims immediately after police rescue operations.
 - USAID began funding a two-year, \$4 million program through UNICEF for the release, reunification, and reintegration of children associated with armed forces in North and South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo. The program aims to provide

temporary care and reintegration services for children associated with armed forces and armed groups. A community-based child protection component of the program aims to prevent the recruitment and re-recruitment of children into armed groups.

C. Department of Labor

DOL International Labor Affairs Bureau (ILAB) funds projects to combat exploitative child labor, including child trafficking. While ILAB did not fund new child trafficking projects in FY 2011, two projects funded support efforts to provide assistance to children that could potentially be victims of trafficking: Ethiopians Fighting Against Child Exploitation (World Vision) and Combating Exploitative Rural Child Labor in Peru (Desarrollo y Autogestión/World Learning/DESCO).

The TVPRA 2005 directs DOL/ILAB to monitor and combat forced labor and child labor in foreign countries. To meet these mandates, DOL conducted research and developed 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. DOL published its initial list of goods on September 10, 2009, containing 122 goods from 58 countries. The initial list was updated on December 15, 2010, and on October 3, 2011, bringing the totals up to 130 goods from 71 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 will continue to update the list periodically.

DOL/ILAB 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 U.S. government 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 agencies 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.

DOL/ILAB also funds research projects to advance general knowledge on the causes and manifestations of forced labor. As noted earlier under Recommendation #15, in FY 2011, work was well underway on an ILO document titled *Hard to see, harder to count: survey guidelines to estimate forced labor of adults and children*, a project funded by DOL along with the governments of Ireland and the United Kingdom.

VIII. Training and Outreach

A. Domestic Training

1. Department of Justice

a. Civil Rights Division

In FY 2011, Civil Rights Division (CRT) attorneys and victim-witness staff conducted over 75 training programs for federal and local law enforcement agencies, DOJ-funded task forces, nongovernmental and health care organizations, business leaders, academia, and legal practitioners across the nation. These training programs took place in locations that included Mobile, Alabama; San Jose, California; Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; New Orleans, Louisiana; Portland, Oregon; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Greenville, South Carolina; Manassas, Virginia; and Austin, Texas. CRT also did training and outreach in U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

CRT attorneys and victim-witness coordinators served as speakers and panelists at numerous human trafficking conferences, including the Freedom Network Conference in Washington, D.C.; the National Association of Attorneys General International Fellows Program in Washington, D.C.; the National Association of Attorneys General conferences in Chicago and Seattle; the Johns Hopkins Protection Project Fifth Annual Symposium of Trafficking in Persons in Washington, D.C.; the Conference on Crimes Against Women in Dallas, Texas; and the Regent University Law Review Symposium in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

In addition to these regional training programs, CRT participated in human trafficking training programs for federal agents at the FLETC, at the FBI Academy at Quantico, and at USAOs.

Furthermore, CRT's HTPU collaborated with OPDAT to present multiple capacity-building trainings to Mexican law enforcement agencies with which the CRT and the Criminal Division have been actively collaborating to identify and develop bilateral human trafficking cases.

In addition, HTPU collaborated with DHS to train ICE attachés and their host-country law enforcement counterparts at regional trainings internationally, including a training for the Europe/Africa region held in Italy in September 2011, and a training for the Central and South America region at a DHS-hosted training in Costa Rica in late 2011.

b. Criminal Division

CEOS personnel participated 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. From July 12–15, 2011, CEOS hosted a training course titled Investigating and Prosecuting the Prostitution of Children, Project Safe Childhood Seminar, at the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, South Carolina. The training was designed for prosecutors investigating cases involving the commercial sexual exploitation of children and covered aspects of child commercial sexual exploitation cases, including trial preparation, obtaining victim services, unique issues related to these cases, and legal issues common in court. Participants heard from attorneys, investigators, and service providers experienced in working with this population.

CEOS attorneys and computer forensics specialists presented multiple training blocks at the Project Safe Childhood (PSC) National Conference in San Jose, California, in May 2011. The conference brought together hundreds of local, state, and federal investigators and

prosecutors who specialize in child exploitation crimes.

A CEOS attorney also participated as a panel member during the Eastern District of Virginia Civil Rights Summit in November 2011, focusing on human trafficking. Local, state, and federal law enforcement personnel attended.

c. Federal Bureau of Investigation

FBI personnel conducted numerous trainings in defining, detecting, and investigating human trafficking throughout the world. In FY 2011, the FBI conducted over 250 training courses to audiences that included federal, state, and local law enforcement agents; federal agency workers; foreign law enforcement and governmental personnel; victim specialists; prison personnel; NGOs; religious and civic organizations; colleges and university students and faculty; business groups; child welfare and social service agencies; military personnel; citizen and police academies; task forces and working groups; ethnic advocacy groups; medical personnel; legal aid agencies; and middle and high school students and faculty.

In FY 2011, the FBI Civil Rights Unit, in partnership with the FBI Office of Victim Assistance, developed Human Trafficking investigative protocols designed to be given to new agents and victim specialists as a best-practices guide. These protocols address the proper handling of victims and subjects during case take-down operations; the need to coordinate with DHS and HHS, as appropriate, when encountering minor victims; and overcoming common case barriers.

The FBI deploys agents to Afghanistan, Iraq, and elsewhere to investigate allegations related to corruption of U.S. officials and fraud against the U.S. government. As part of pre-deployment training, FBI agents receive a briefing on human trafficking investigations that covers identification of TIP victims, conducting human trafficking investigations, and the application of U.S. law when the conduct occurs outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S.

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

In FY 2011, BJA, in collaboration with the Upper Midwest Community Policing Institute (UMCPI), the National Judicial College (NJC), and the National Association of Attorneys General, designed, developed, and piloted Human Trafficking Training for State Judges and Prosecutors. Two focus groups, with a total of 31 subject matter experts, were held in Tampa, Florida and Dallas, Texas. The result of the focus group work was the development of draft curriculum content for state judges and prosecutors designed to enhance the effectiveness of state judicial systems to investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases under state law. In FY 2011, UMCPI delivered two Human Trafficking Training for State Prosecutors pilot courses in New Jersey and Indiana with a total of 77 participants. Pilots of the training for state judges were scheduled for early FY 2012.

In FY 2011, BJA provided \$305,000 to UMCPI to deliver nationally the prosecutor and judges training as well as the previously developed Anti-Human Trafficking Advanced Investigations course. The goal of the advanced investigations training is to increase the

capacity of human trafficking investigators through a three-day training that includes complex case studies and practical learning exercises.

Other training that remained available to law enforcement in FY 2011 was introductory training funded by BJA from FY 2007 to FY 2009 in which 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.

In addition to investigating incidents of human trafficking, BJA task forces provide training to those who may come into contact with TIP victims (e.g., other law enforcement personnel, the general public, hospital staff, and emergency medical technicians). During FY 2011, BJA-funded task forces provided 569 trainings for 27,478 audience members. Of the 569 trainings, 362 were awareness raising, 183 were investigation strategies trainings, 11 were victim experience and needs trainings, and 13 were reported as “other” types of training.

Training and Technical Assistance

In FY 2011, OVC, in partnership with BJA, continued to support ongoing training and technical assistance (TTA) to strengthen the capacity of victim service organizations, law enforcement, and DOJ-funded Anti-Human Trafficking Task Forces around the country. In 2011, this TTA expanded to include independently-funded task forces and general victim service providers who may encounter TIP victims within the course of their work. OVC’s Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC) implemented this initiative. Major achievements included the development and delivery of training forums, an anti-trafficking operations e-Guide, customized TTA, and services to TIP victims.

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

The first OVC/BJA regional training forum was held in December 2009 in Tampa, Florida. In FY 2011, OVC and BJA hosted three more forums. The overall purpose of each training forum was to bring together active task forces with investigative and victim service functions in each region to discuss case information, share intelligence, and network with other law enforcement and service providers in order to foster greater linkages and emphasize the importance of a coordinated, multidisciplinary response to human trafficking.

The crime of human trafficking differs regionally, taking many forms through distinct trafficking methods, settings, and victim backgrounds. Task force approaches to working cases, as well as each group’s overall efficacy, also differ from region to region. By providing tailored, peer-to-peer training, the regional training forums sought to emphasize the needs of local task forces while enhancing collaborative partnerships and access to regional resources.

OVC TTAC planned the training forums by dividing the country into four regions based on the number of OVC/BJA-funded task forces in each region. Below are the four regions, locations, and dates of the forums:

1. South and Southeast region, Tampa, Florida, December 2–3, 2009
2. Western region, San Jose, California, January 11–12, 2011
3. Northeastern region, Hartford, Connecticut, March 23–24, 2011
4. Mid-Western region, Chicago, Illinois, June 29–30, 2011

At each location, OVC/BJA leadership, the U.S. Attorney, and a police chief or other senior local law enforcement officer provided welcoming remarks. This was, in part, an effort to mirror the collaborative design of the task forces and set a tone of dedication and commitment to working against the crime of human trafficking. Each forum had a “Closed Law Enforcement Intel Sharing” session for law enforcement participants to discuss active case information and share strategies for investigation, identify patterns, and network with regional partners. During this time, each forum held a parallel session for all non-law enforcement partners to discuss ways to build on regional resources and collaborative networks. This session also highlighted the valuable role and benefits of partnering with the EEOC.

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

OVC released the *OVC/BJA Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Strategy and Operations e-Guide* (available at <http://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide>) on January 11, 2011, to coincide with National Human Trafficking Awareness and Prevention Month. The e-Guide is a comprehensive online resource to assist anti-human trafficking task forces in establishing, operating, and strengthening multidisciplinary response teams that can identify and assist trafficking victims across the country. While created for those working on a task force, the e-Guide is a useful tool for victim service providers, law enforcement, governmental personnel, and other individuals who are looking to enhance their capacity to recognize indicators of human trafficking.

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 anti-human trafficking staff. Since its release in early 2011, the e-Guide has received approximately 500 online visits per month.

Tailored Training and Technical Assistance for Victim Service Providers and Anti-Human Trafficking Task Forces

In 2011, OVC provided specialized TTA to victim service providers and task forces that requested help building community capacity to identify and respond to human trafficking. This TTA is tailored to the needs of the requesting organization. Eligible requesters include law enforcement and service provider organizations that work with crime victims, runaway and homeless youth, immigrants, and other populations that may be vulnerable to human trafficking.

In addition to providing informal assistance by answering inquiries from the victim services field, OVC responded to the following formal requests for assistance:

- On May 2–6, 2011, Micronesian Legal Services, in conjunction with the local FBI field office, held a human trafficking conference in Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. OVC coordinated two four-hour workshops at the conference for approximately 150 people. The first workshop featured task force collaboration and the second discussed victim-centered investigations.
- The Domestic and Sexual Violence Crisis Center in Wenatchee, Washington, requested a six-hour training on human trafficking indicators and responding to human trafficking, particularly labor trafficking, in the local community. On May 5, 2011, OVC consulted with a retired police detective and former co-chair of a successful anti-trafficking task force to deliver this customized training to 36 participants.
- On August 9, 2011, OVC TTAC provided a six-hour technical assistance (TA) consultation to members of a multidisciplinary group interested in forming the Central Ohio Human Trafficking Task Force. The TA's purpose was to help determine the task force structure, leadership, and membership. The meeting took place at the USAO in Columbus, Ohio and included 13 participants.
- OVC TTAC also provided ongoing TA support to the Eastern District of Virginia Task Force.

2. Department of Homeland Security

DHS, through its Blue Campaign anti-trafficking initiative, conducts many different types of training targeting key populations involved in the fight against trafficking in persons.

During FY 2011, as noted earlier, FLETC led a DHS-wide working group to begin developing a computer-based training for DHS personnel who might encounter human trafficking within their scope of work. The online course trains employees in their anti-trafficking roles and responsibilities and familiarizes them with the roles and responsibilities of their colleagues throughout DHS. A DHS working group led by FLETC also developed computer-based training for all DHS personnel on the statutory confidentiality provisions related to applicants for certain immigration benefits who are victims of trafficking, domestic violence, and other crimes.

DHS and DOS, with input from other agencies, began developing an online training module for the federal acquisition workforce on combating human trafficking using the pertinent provisions of the FAR. The training will be rolled out in FY 2012. DHS and DOS, with input from the SPOG, also developed an online training for the general public on the indicators of human trafficking and how to report it.

DHS USCIS conducted numerous in-person and web-based trainings and presentations on combating human trafficking and on immigration benefits for victims, including to federal, state, and local law enforcement, immigration advocates and attorneys, and judges.

USCIS Asylum Division personnel conducted training for all Asylum field offices on identifying trafficking victims in the context of affirmative asylum adjudications. Training was also conducted on the asylum-related provisions of the TVPRA 2008. USCIS presented a module on trafficking issues and the asylum-related provisions of the TVPRA 2008 at the Asylum Officer Basic Training Course, which is taken by all newly hired asylum officers. Each USCIS Asylum office has designated a human trafficking point of contact, and these points of contact have established communication with their local DHS ICE HSI Special Agent in Charge office trafficking points of contact and local ICE HSI Victim Assistance Coordinators to establish referral and information-sharing mechanisms on trafficking-related cases.

USCIS conducted regular bimonthly WebEx training and outreach for federal, state, and local law enforcement. These trainings focus on law enforcement's unique role, rights, and responsibilities in the T and U nonimmigrant status programs, and also highlight the certification process on the Forms I-914 Supplement B and I-918 Supplement B law enforcement certification forms. USCIS also provided training and outreach with regard to T and U nonimmigrant status through quarterly stakeholder calls and in-person training sessions provided in each of the four USCIS regions. Participants in the sessions included USCIS employees; attorneys; accredited representatives; community-based organizations; and federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. In FY 2011, USCIS partnered with HHS to provide WebEx trainings on immigration relief for vulnerable populations for HHS grantees, including social service providers and staff from domestic violence programs and other community-based organizations.

USCIS also provides in-person training to federal, state, and local law enforcement officials and stakeholders such as advocates, attorneys, victim assistance professionals, and community-based organizations to focus on concerns and issues unique to law enforcement's role, rights, and responsibilities in the T and U nonimmigrant status programs. These trainings also highlight the certification process on the Form I-914 Supplement B and Form I-918 Supplement B law enforcement certification forms. In FY 2011, these in-person trainings were provided in Phoenix and Flagstaff, Arizona; Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Jose, California; Miami, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Boston, Massachusetts; Kansas City, Missouri; Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Oklahoma; Portland, Oregon; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dallas, Texas; and Seattle, Washington. A media portion is included in most of the outreach, which has provided further opportunities to share information with the public on the availability of immigration relief for victims.

USCIS also provided general awareness training for state and county social welfare workers, attorneys, judges, and youth service providers in North Carolina and Oklahoma on human trafficking to enable them to recognize TIP victims in their programs and understand the immigration relief that may be available.

DHS ICE HSI conducted training and distributed materials throughout the U.S. and internationally to raise awareness among law enforcement and the public about how to identify human trafficking and provide tips to law enforcement. In FY 2011, ICE HSI trained or provided anti-trafficking materials to nearly 48,000 individuals.

The ICE Training Academy provided human trafficking training to basic, advanced, and international trainees. The ICE Training Academy, HSI Special Agent Training Program,

provided a two-hour block of instruction dedicated specifically to human trafficking. This training block was provided to all HSI Special Agent trainees who attended the HSI Training Academy. Each trainee was provided information on the definition of human trafficking; relevant U.S. statutes for prosecuting trafficking cases; elements constituting a trafficking victim; common methods of operation by trafficking organizations; investigative considerations in human trafficking, including the use of NGOs in investigations; and understanding the TVPA and its subsequent reauthorizations.

The ICE Academy, HSI Training Division, offered an Advanced Human Smuggling/Human Trafficking Training Program, a 56-hour training program that was provided approximately three times a year to a class of 24 veteran HSI Special Agents and other selected federal, state, and local agents and officers. This program provides 22 hours of instruction and presentations specifically on human trafficking. The attendees received an overview of the TVPA presented by the USAO, Civil Rights Division, and examined case studies on successfully investigated and prosecuted human trafficking cases.

The HSI VAP provides ongoing training to its 18 full-time Victim Assistance Specialists (VASs) and over 200 collateral duty Victim Assistance Coordinators (VACs) in domestic field offices. Training for new VACs 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 is provided through monthly technical assistance calls hosted by the HSI headquarters VAP staff. In addition to these regular training opportunities, HSI's VAP hosted a three-day training conference for all full-time VASs and collateral duty VACs in August 2011. The conference provided in-depth skill-building training that focused on enhancing attendees' capacity to respond effectively and appropriately to victim-related needs in HSI investigations. Multiple workshops included information on assisting and responding to TIP victims, including information on Continued Presence, T and U nonimmigrant status; victim assistance resources available through federal grantees and other service providers; and interagency victim assistance coordination. Case study presentations informed participants on the practical application of HSI's victim-centered approach to investigations and the role that HSI VASs and VACs play in these investigations.

The HSI LEPUs conducted two Continued Presence trainings for HSI employees in FY 2011: HSTU VAC training on August 23, 2011, and HSI Special Agent/VAC training on September 1, 2011.

FLETC conducted numerous in-person trainings on identifying indicators of human trafficking, case studies of trafficking cases, and immigration relief available to trafficked victims as part of its State and Local Law Enforcement Training Symposiums. During the reporting period, FLETC trained over 500 officers who attended these symposiums in Gulf Shores, Alabama; Maui, Hawaii; Traverse City, Michigan; Laredo, Texas; and Virginia Beach, Virginia.

At the annual Detention Service Managers (DSM) training conference in June 2011, the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties staff trained approximately 45 ICE ERO DSMs on the definition of human trafficking, possible indicators of human trafficking, immigration relief available to victims, and special confidentiality rules that apply to trafficking victims who

have applied for such relief. As a part of its detention reform initiatives, ICE ERO established the DSM positions to ensure a federal employee is present at detention facilities to monitor compliance with detention standards and ensure uniformity in quality across facilities.

In September 2011, the U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence Coordination Center and the HSTC co-hosted the seventh Maritime Migration and Human Smuggling and Trafficking Conference at the National Maritime Intelligence Center in Suitland, Maryland. The three-day conference attracted over 80 representatives from 18 U.S. and nine Canadian government law enforcement and intelligence community agencies. The conference addressed intelligence community migration and human smuggling and trafficking issues. The conference also provided a forum for analyst and operator dialogue, discussion of best practices, and intelligence community/law enforcement networking.

The Office of Health Affairs (OHA), FEMA, and the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) created a training video for first responders that explains what indicators of human trafficking they might encounter and what they can do to help victims. OHA, FEMA, and USFA also developed tailored indicator cards to include health-related indicators that first responders, such as firefighters and EMTs, may notice.

DHS, in collaboration with DOS and with input from other agencies, began developing an online training module for the federal acquisition workforce on combating human trafficking using the pertinent provisions of the FAR. In addition to other remedies available to the government, the FAR articulates specific remedies for use if contractors engage in human trafficking, including suspension or debarment. DHS also began updating its Contracting Officer's Representative Essentials Guide to include language on each Contracting Officer's Representative's responsibility to implement the provisions of the FAR pertinent to combating human trafficking. The guide will list the human trafficking training for the federal acquisition workforce in the resource section.

ICE HSI Office of International Affairs (OIA) provides investigative support to HSI Agents investigating cases related to section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and conducts international training and outreach to enhance awareness of the agency's authority to investigate violations of the same section.

3. Department of Defense

TIP awareness training is mandatory for all DoD personnel in accordance with DoD Instruction 2200.01, "Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)" (September 15, 2010). Heads of the DoD Components are required to provide CTIP training program data to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness (P&R) for the Department's CTIP Annual Training Report.

The updated General Awareness training module provides information regarding policy and laws applicable to TIP. The training explains what trafficking in persons is, who is involved, why it occurs, and how people become victims.

DoD provided source files to all Combatant Commands, the Military Services, and Defense Agencies to place the training on their Learning Management Systems. The training was also made available on the Defense Advanced Distributed Learning online for global distribution in December 2010. Automated email reminders/notifications are generated by the Enterprise Learning System (ELM), and sent to all Agency employees and affiliates required to complete CTIP training. The training can also be viewed on the DoD public website at <http://ctip.defense.gov>.

A CTIP workshop, with representatives of the Military Services and Combatant Commands, was held August 30–31, 2011, to educate representatives on training mechanisms. An “idea board” showing the concept for a stand-alone app for CTIP along with an updated version of the mobile TIP course on a smartphone was introduced at the workshop. A storyboard poster was created to showcase a broader vision for the stand-alone CTIP app.

The CTIP course was also placed inside a broader Medical Stability Operations (MSO) application for the medical community. The MSO app will be ready for trial in 2012.

4. Department of Health and Human Services

In addition to the presentations and trainings by ORR Child Protection Specialists and In-Reach activities previously described, in FY 2011, HHS offered training and technical assistance to public health officials, state refugee resettlement offices and other state officials, local law enforcement, prosecutors, state and federal legislators, social service providers, ethnic organizations, academics, policy makers, diplomats, and legal assistance organizations.

Examples of these activities by the Anti-Trafficking in Persons (ATIP) Division include panel presentations at the following forums:

- The Asia Society Conference on the TVPA, explaining HHS’s public awareness program, and providing information on HHS certification for foreign victims in the U.S.;
- The 2011 National Center for Victims of Crime Conference, discussing federal benefits and services for trafficking victims;
- The HHS Office on Women’s Health Conference, speaking on HHS/ATIP’s role, the Rescue and Restore public awareness campaign, and the HHS Certification process;
- The Freedom Network Conference, speaking on the benefits and services available to foreign child victims of trafficking in the U.S.;
- The American Bar Association, addressing best practices to deter and combat labor and sex trafficking; and
- A statewide human trafficking conference held in Austin, Texas, describing how service providers can obtain federal benefits and services for foreign victims of trafficking.

ATIP Division staff also provided information and technical assistance through participation in conference calls with the New York City Anti-Trafficking Task Force, providing information about federal anti-trafficking tools for children; and the Division of Global Health and Human Rights at Massachusetts General Hospital, sharing information about the work of the ATIP Division.

The ATIP Division conducted five WebEx trainings on topics related to human trafficking. More than 250 people participated in a presentation by USCIS on “How T and U Visas Can Assist Trafficking Victims,” and over 200 people attended the trainings “Enhancing Resiliency Among Trafficking Victims” by the Trauma Resource Institute and “Reducing Demand for Commercial Sex” by San Francisco-based anti-trafficking organization Standing Against Global Exploitation Project (SAGE). Nearly 150 people participated in the training “Engaging Volunteers in Anti-Trafficking Outreach” and joined in a discussion with the Minnesota Indian Women’s Resource Center on “How to Assist American Indian Sex Trafficking Victims.” The principal participants were social service providers and state and county officials.

Several ACF Regional Offices also led or participated in outreach and education in FY 2011. The ACF Region IV office, located in Atlanta, hosted a Strengthening Families State Forum in Columbia, South Carolina, featuring a presentation on human trafficking by a DOJ attorney to approximately 70 community and faith-based organizations, including Head Start. The ACF Region V office, located in Chicago, hosted Illinois Rescue and Restore Coalition meetings for Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) staff, and ACF Regional staff facilitated discussions at these meetings on local efforts to enhance statewide anti-trafficking strategies, including the coalition’s Prevention and Intervention Action Teams and training opportunities for coalition members. The ACF Region V office and the coalition also hosted a Chicago Alliance Against Sexual Exploitation (CAASE) “Train the Trainer” seminar on youth prevention curriculum “Empowering Young Men to End Sexual Exploitation.” The ACF Region VII office, located in Kansas City, facilitated a panel discussion on human trafficking during the Region V and VII Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Directors Technical Assistance meeting, which included participation by the Director of the ATIP Division.

The Family and Youth Services Bureau’s (FYSB) within the ACF Administration for Children, Youth and Families provided external training related to the trafficking in persons of U.S. citizens, LPRs, and foreign nationals in the U.S. These activities included the following:

- Partnering with USCIS to provide training for staff from domestic violence programs on immigration relief for vulnerable populations, including TIP victims, reaching over 200 domestic violence victim advocates and State Domestic Violence Coalition staff;
- Providing human trafficking training and technical assistance to domestic violence advocates through the Program’s Culturally Specific Special Issue Resource Center, the Asian and Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence (APIIDV), which developed a brief on the health issues, trauma, and oppression impacting people who are trafficked, and a technical assistance brief for domestic violence programs to navigate the

implications of serving trafficked women and adapt their policies and procedures accordingly;

- Supporting over 1,700 local domestic violence programs and State Domestic Violence Coalitions in each state and territory, several of which are conducting state-level training and coordinating services and advocacy for both domestic and foreign victims of trafficking who come in contact with domestic violence programs;
- Providing 13 resource articles regarding commercial sexual exploitation of children on the Runaway and Homeless Youth Training and Technical Assistance Centers (RHYTTAC) website at <http://rhyttac.ou.edu/topic-specific-resources>;
- Increasing outreach to and training of federal, state, and local law enforcement and related staff to expand their knowledge of the runaway and homeless youth population (including pregnant and parenting teens) who are at-risk for human trafficking;
- Advancing the understanding of FBI staff who are working to find safe shelter for homeless youth that have been trafficked. For example FYSB-funded runaway and homeless youth programs in Everett, Washington; Miami; Seattle; and Toledo, Ohio, work closely with the FBI's Innocence Lost task forces in those areas. The task forces have brought together local and federal law enforcement and service providers to recover victims of sexual exploitation and bring traffickers to justice. This relationship with the FBI's Crimes against Children Unit has allowed the FBI to build more evidence and ensure that victims receive the rights they are entitled to and the assistance they need to cope with crime;
- Working collaboratively to promote the provision of safe and effective services for children and youth who have been identified as victims of commercial sexual exploitation (trafficked) and placed at-risk for HIV as well as an unplanned pregnancy; and
- Offering outreach to youth organizations (i.e., podcasts, Q&As, webinars) through the National Clearinghouse on Families and Youth website at <http://ncfy.acf.hhs.gov> to help combat human trafficking.

Finally, through the NHTRC and its Rescue and Restore Regional Program grantees, ORR expanded training opportunities throughout the country. During FY 2011, the NHTRC conducted 132 trainings and presentations and 75 phone consultations to a total audience of 13,851 people. The most frequently requested topic regardless of audience type was an introductory overview of human trafficking and information on the NHTRC, demonstrating a continued need for basic human trafficking knowledge and awareness. Other areas of high interest included capacity building, victim identification, and information on how to get involved. Governmental 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. The NHTRC also created nine online trainings that are available on its website, <http://www.traffic.kingresourcecenter.org>, and it sent 12 monthly newsletters on trafficking issues to its listserv of 5,522 members.

5. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

In FY 2011, EEOC Field Enforcement and Legal Staff served as speakers, trainers, and panelists at 37 events where human trafficking was discussed. More than 1,170 people participated in these programs in FY 2011. Examples include:

- The San Francisco Regional Attorney provided training on EEOC laws and trafficking at the DOJ OVC's Western Regional Anti-Trafficking Task Force Training Forum in San Jose, California, and at the Northwest Coalition Against Trafficking's Northwest Conference Against Trafficking.
- The Charlotte District Director addressed the monthly meeting of the North Carolina Coalition against Human Trafficking, providing an overview of the EEOC and the laws enforced by the EEOC as well as establishing a partnership with the group to report potential farmworker abuses and human trafficking cases to the proper authorities.
- The Los Angeles District Office Regional Attorney and District Resources Manager attended and served as presenters at the Bilateral Corridor Safety Coalition's conference on human trafficking in San Diego, California. The conference was attended by about 300 participants representing a wide range of interests: federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies; governmental social services agencies; and NGOs concerned with human trafficking. The Regional Attorney was a member of a three-person panel representing governmental response to human trafficking and discussed the EEOC's ability to litigate against corporations who sponsor this activity in a civil arena.
- The Washington Field Office participated in meetings with advocacy groups in Northern Virginia that protect, assist, and provide direct legal services to trafficking victims, including Tahirih Justice Center, Boat People, SOS, and Center for Multicultural Human Services. Discussions included exploring ways in which the EEOC could partner with them in addressing the growing human trafficking problem; obtaining information that would help the EEOC identify industries and organizations that might employ TIP victims; and identifying any systemic issues affecting these industries meriting the EEOC's focus.
- The Washington Field Office participated in a session on "Human Trafficking and EEO Law" jointly organized and conducted with the District of Columbia Office of Human Rights and the Alexandria Office of Human Rights and featuring speakers from DOJ's HTPU and Polaris. Field Office staff also participated in a human trafficking meeting at the USAO in Alexandria, Virginia, with the Civil Rights Coordinator, head of the Criminal Division, and head of the Office's Human Trafficking Unit, to discuss ways in which the laws enforced by the EEOC could be used to address human trafficking in Northern Virginia and also discuss ways in which the EEOC could partner with them on enforcement, litigation, and outreach activities to address human trafficking.

B. International Training and Outreach

1. Department of Justice

a. Civil Rights Division

During FY 2011, CRT provided extensive training and technical assistance to foreign officials both in the U.S. and abroad and collaborated with a variety of foreign governments to locate and prosecute human traffickers.

DOJ continued its efforts in FY 2011 to use information from domestic trafficking cases to initiate investigations involving recruiters and other perpetrators in the victim's country of origin. These efforts were enhanced by CRT's ongoing outreach to officials from around the world who visit the U.S. Building these relationships is critical to DOJ's anti-trafficking efforts and experienced trafficking personnel regularly participate in training and strategy sessions involving key officials from foreign governments. In FY 2011, CRT personnel met with visiting delegations from Brazil, Djibouti, Finland, India, Israel, Korea, Mexico, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and Ukraine. CRT also continued to work closely with DOJ's Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT), providing a number of trainings for multinational delegations.

In addition, CRT personnel travel abroad to engage key anti-trafficking officials from foreign governments, including lawmakers, managers responsible for policy implementation, prosecuting attorneys, and investigators, as well as NGOs. These efforts involve both training sessions and the exchange of information on effective law enforcement anti-trafficking tactics and addressing victim needs, interviewing techniques, and the roles that NGOs, law enforcement agents, and prosecutors have with respect to victims. In FY 2011, CRT personnel participated in outreach missions to Belize, Thailand, and the United Kingdom.

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 November 2011, CEOS made a plenary presentation to the Europol Annual Child Sexual Exploitation Experts Meeting in The Hague, Netherlands. The meeting convened approximately 200 practitioners from law enforcement authorities around the world, international organizations, NGOs, and the private sector, to discuss specified topics relating to child abuse on the Internet, traveling sex offenders, and public-private cooperation. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange information, lessons, and strategies through case studies, with a view toward furthering development of functional cooperation between countries. CEOS has used this forum as a de facto working group for its international operational work. The experts will address criminal trends and methods with a view toward enhancing international coordination and developing best practices.

In August 2011, CEOS participated in an expert roundtable meeting on child sex tourism

hosted at the University of Brisbane in Brisbane, Australia. The purpose of this meeting was to analyze the levels and patterns of child sex tourism, examine criminal offenses and law enforcement practices, discuss prosecutorial experiences, identify knowledge gaps, and explore avenues for future research collaboration. The roundtable involved representatives from governmental agencies and academic experts from Australia and the U.S.

In 2011, CEOS attorneys presented at three international trainings sponsored by the International Center for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC). In January, a CEOS attorney presented at a four-day training of Egyptian law enforcement in Cairo, Egypt, focusing on methods to investigate and prosecute online-facilitated crimes against children, including child pornography, online enticement, and child sex tourism crimes. Approximately 30 Egyptian law enforcement officers attended the training. CEOS also participated in a law enforcement training in Santiago, Chile. Attendees included Chilean investigators and prosecutors specializing in crimes against children, as well as Chilean governmental officials. The training focused on successfully investigating and prosecuting the sexual exploitation of children and the importance of international coordination in such cases. The third ICMEC-sponsored training in which CEOS participated in 2011 was in Panama. The conference focused on the investigation and prosecution of computer-facilitated crimes against children.

CEOS attorneys also participated in several trainings sponsored by or in partnership with ICE HSI. The purposes of these trainings were to raise awareness of trafficking, child sex tourism, and other 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 U.S. governmental agencies, and regional subject matter experts. In 2011, CEOS conducted training in Bangkok, Thailand, for participants from ICE Attaché Offices and subject matter experts from Southeast Asia. The training centered on the extraterritorial prosecution of child exploitation offenses. CEOS also trained Singaporean law enforcement on laws related to child sex tourism. In September 2011, CEOS conducted training in Rome, Italy, for ICE employees and subject matter experts from Europe, the Middle East, and Africa, regarding U.S. child exploitation law specific to sex tourism and sex trafficking. CEOS also partnered with ICE to present at a conference of experts sponsored by Eurojust in The Hague, Netherlands, in September 2011. The training focused on transnational child sex tourism cases and investigations.

CEOS participated in an INTERPOL Washington Child Sex Trafficking Training in Ponce, Puerto Rico, in June 2011. A CEOS trial attorney presented on child sex trafficking and related offenses to an audience of police officers from across Puerto Rico and a select group of INTERPOL partners from Mexico and Central America. The presentation focused on federal statutes designed to combat child sex trafficking crimes, including child prostitution, enticement, trafficking of children across state and foreign borders, and child sex tourism.

A CEOS trial attorney and a CEOS High Technology Investigative Unit computer forensic specialist trained approximately 60 law enforcement officers and prosecutors in Pristina, Kosovo, on issues related to the sexual exploitation of children. Training topics included child pornography, the prostitution of children, sex trafficking of minors, child sex tourism, and working with victims of child sexual abuse.

CEOS personnel participated in numerous conferences with foreign delegations to share information and enhance efforts against child sexual exploitation crimes worldwide. In FY 2011, CEOS participated in meetings and trainings in Washington, D.C., with delegations from dozens of countries, including Brazil, Canada, China, India, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Ukraine. CEOS attorneys and specialists spoke to delegations consisting of law enforcement officials, prosecutors, investigators, NGO coordinators, governmental officials, service providers, and others on U.S. and international efforts to address trafficking in children and other forms of child sexual exploitation. DOJ's OPDAT helped arranged many of these events.

In addition, through OPDAT, CEOS met with several multinational delegations focused on protecting children from commercial sexual exploitation. An August 2011 delegation included representatives of South and Central American countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, and Panama to discuss U.S. and international efforts to address trafficking in children, child exploitation, and cross-border child custody disputes. Another multinational delegation in January 2011 included participants from 19 geographically diverse countries, including Afghanistan, Denmark, Haiti, Nigeria, Turkey, and Vietnam.

ii. 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.

OPDAT provides 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 toward strengthening our international partners' capabilities to (1) protect victim witnesses and thereby encourage their participation in investigations and prosecutions, (2) effectively investigate and prosecute trafficking cases, and (3) prevent transnational trafficking. 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 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (also referred to as the Palermo Protocol).

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 2011, OPDAT conducted 69 TIP programs to build prosecutorial capacity in 16 countries (Albania, Bangladesh, Djibouti, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Russia, Serbia, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, and Ukraine), and organized programs for over 278 foreign visitors to participate in training programs with DOJ's human trafficking experts.

Highlights of these programs include the following:

Bangladesh: The efforts of the OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) to Bangladesh in concert with those of the Joint Secretary of the Home Ministry contributed to the drafting of a new comprehensive anti-TIP law in August 2011. The law—which criminalizes all forms of trafficking, including the large problem of trafficking of male migrant laborers—was enacted by the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) on December 23, 2011. The law establishes a separate judicial structure for dealing with trafficking cases, a measure the GOB hopes will expedite trafficking cases, many of which become mired in Bangladesh's cumbersome judicial process. The law is the result of years of sustained efforts by the OPDAT RLA to Bangladesh, as well as other DOJ and U.S. governmental officials, to work with advocates of the issue within the GOB.

Philippines: In the past year, the Philippines made substantial progress, reflected in an upgrading to Tier II from the Tier II Watchlist in DOS's 2011 Trafficking in Persons Report. OPDAT's assistance helped the Philippines (1) develop national, regional, and airport task forces with dedicated prosecutors to work on TIP; and (2) pass and implement a speedy trial act. These measures have led to a substantial increase (over 250%) in the number of TIP convictions: 25 trafficking offenders in 19 cases in 2011 compared with 9 traffickers convicted in 6 cases the year before.

Indonesia: Since January 2010, OPDAT has been working closely with the FBI Crimes Against Children Unit to raise the awareness of police, prosecutors, and NGOs in Indonesia to the dangers of child sex tourism and child trafficking. With police becoming more effective in prosecuting sex tourism offenses in countries such as Thailand and Cambodia, Indonesia has become an increasingly attractive destination for sex tourists. Since the program's inception, the OPDAT RLA and the FBI have visited police, prosecutors, and NGOs in almost every region of Indonesia and conducted training in Jakarta, Manado, and Nunukan, with future programs planned in Lombok and other regions of Indonesia. The goal is twofold: (1) enhance awareness among police, prosecutors, and NGOs of the trafficking problem; and (2) develop a victim-centered, team-oriented approach to address it.

Indonesia and Malaysia: On September 26–27, 2011, the OPDAT RLA to Indonesia, working closely with the governments of Indonesia and Malaysia, conducted a program on human trafficking in Nunutan, Indonesia, which brought together NGOs, police, and

prosecutors from Malaysia with their Indonesian counterparts to discuss cooperation to stop trafficking on the border of Indonesia and Malaysia. The day-long program included presentations by police from both countries as well as the RLA to Indonesia, who discussed how to create a bilateral task force to work on cross-border trafficking. The FBI Assistant Legal Attaché discussed successful investigations by the FBI in Indonesia and outlined the assistance that the FBI could provide both countries. Experts from the FBI's Crimes Against Children Unit in Washington, D.C., accompanied the RLA to the program and participated in the seminar. Prior to the seminar, the RLA and the FBI met with local police, prosecutors, NGOs, and the Governor's office to discuss cooperation and assistance in trafficking and child sexual exploitation cases.

Ghana: During the week of September 12–16, 2011, OPDAT conducted a two-day introductory human trafficking training course for ten prosecutors from the Attorney General's department and twelve officers from the Ghana Immigration Service in Accra, Ghana. The course introduced fundamental concepts of handling human trafficking cases, from investigation to prosecution and victim rehabilitation.

Tanzania: From August 14–27, 2011, OPDAT and ICITAP conducted a two-week integrated training program in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, for Tanzanian investigators and prosecutors that focused on TIP issues. The program provided guidance on how to identify and interview victims of trafficking, as well as insight into the importance of conducting proactive investigations. The training team also met and trained individuals under consideration to join the Anti-Trafficking Secretariat, as well as members of the judiciary. DOS's 2011 Trafficking in Persons Report again ranked Tanzania on the Tier Two Watch List. Since the implementation of the Tanzanian Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act in 2008, Tanzania has struggled to enforce the law with few prosecutions and convictions. This program aimed to improve the skills of Tanzania's prosecutors and judges, and to provide the tools investigators and prosecutors need to successfully investigate and argue cases and, more generally, uphold the rule of law.

Kyrgyzstan: On June 24, 2011, the OPDAT RLA to the Kyrgyz Republic and an ICITAP Special Advisor conducted a program on investigating and prosecuting TIP cases as well as on the relevant international and national laws governing such cases. The program was held in the southern city of Osh, whose airport primary gateway is used to transport TIP victims out of the Kyrgyz Republic. Members of the Osh Airport Police, Osh City Police, and the Osh City Prosecutor's office attended. The head of a local NGO, Oasis KG, discussed the most common types of TIP occurring in the country as well as the particular challenges that arise in dealing with trafficked victims. Senior members of the Kyrgyz Procuracy and the Kyrgyz Law Academy lectured on the laws governing TIP in Kyrgyzstan and engaged the attendees in practical exercises designed to test their ability to put what they have learned into practice. This was the second in a series of three TIP trainings held in different regions of the Kyrgyz Republic.

iii. International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

In FY 2011, ICITAP continued to support the international anti-trafficking effort through program activities in eight countries on three continents, including graduating 393 law enforcement professionals from TIP training programs in Nigeria, the Philippines, South Africa, and Tanzania. 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 DOS's TIP Office 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;
- Helping foreign governments create new law enforcement tools to combat TIP through legislative reform (whenever possible, this is done in concert with 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 2011, ICITAP conducted the following law enforcement development activities to support the global effort to end human trafficking:

Africa

Nigeria: ICITAP and OPDAT partnered to provide a TIP training program for police investigators from the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), the Nigeria National Police, and the Customs and Immigration Services. The U.S. Embassy-supported training program was designed to improve investigative skills and police interaction with trafficking victims. With seasoned instructors from both ICITAP and OPDAT, and guest

speakers from NGOs specializing in victim advocacy, close to 100 officers and investigators were trained.

Tanzania: In close collaboration with the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam, ICITAP provided a month-long training program to Tanzanian police investigators on combating human trafficking. As noted earlier, one segment of the training was an integrated course with OPDAT attended by police as well as members of the judiciary and NGOs. In a meeting with ICITAP trainers, Commissioner Robert Manumba committed to integrating the ICITAP curriculum into the current police training for investigators.

Asia

Cambodia: ICITAP and USAID provided assistance to the USAID mission in Cambodia in the design of a new anti-TIP program.

Europe/Eurasia

Albania: Joint border-processing protocols between Albania and Kosovo were established in June 2011 to eliminate the practice of allowing unregistered border crossings during peak tourist traffic flows. This increased the number of registered crossings by 150% over last year. On October 4, 2011, Albanian Border Police arrested Serbian national Hektor Kelmendi, who was wanted on human trafficking charges in the U.S., using joint border protocols and the Total Information Management System (TIMS) developed by ICITAP. The ICITAP-enabled real-time checks against Albanian and INTERPOL databases for wanted persons alerted the Albanian police to an outstanding warrant for Kelmendi's arrest.

Kosovo: With assistance from ICITAP, and under the direction of a newly appointed Kosovo Serbian deputy minister of Internal Affairs and the national anti-trafficking coordinator, working groups representing a broad spectrum of government ministries, international organizations, and NGOs drafted the 2011-2014 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Strategy and Kosovo Action Plan, which was subsequently endorsed by the Government of Kosovo in September 2011. ICITAP's TIP Program was instrumental in assisting the government to address the Kosovo TIP problem through the development of goals, objectives, activities, and indicators from the 3Ps perspective of protection, prosecution, and prevention, in accordance with U.S. government TIP policies.

ICITAP provided anti-TIP presentations to approximately 500 students at ten high schools in support of the Kosovo government's Anti-Trafficking-in-Persons (TIP) Awareness Campaign. The presentations included an overview of modern-day slavery and the most common forms of human exploitation; a discussion of the types of threats and forms of deception and fraud used in trafficking; and the presentation of two short documentary films on human trafficking for the purpose of sexual and child labor exploitation. The goal of the presentations was to help prevent Kosovo's youth from becoming easy prey for human traffickers and recruiters.

Serbia: ICITAP, OPDAT, and the U.S. Embassy-Belgrade's Political Section organized a study trip for a Serbian official delegation from the ministries of Interior and Justice on combating TIP. Trip highlights included visits to the HSTC in Washington, D.C.; the State of

Ohio Attorney General's Office in Columbus, Ohio; and the FBI Innocence Lost Task Force in Toledo, Ohio. The delegation also met with the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

ICITAP arranged for an FBI task force supervisor, an FBI victim specialist, and an AUSA from Ohio to travel to Serbia for a series of presentations and discussions about TIP with police investigators, prosecutors, judges, social workers, NGOs, and academics. The subject matter experts discussed investigations, prosecutions, and victim assistance in cases of trafficking for purposes of prostitution. ICITAP partnered with OPDAT and the U.S. embassy in Belgrade to facilitate this exchange between Serbia and the State of Ohio.

2. Department of Homeland Security

In FY 2011, DHS components continued to provide training through the DHS International Visitors Program. The trainings typically include representatives from NGOs and foreign law enforcement agencies seeking to enhance their responses to human trafficking. The goal was to show the importance of integrating victim assistance into each investigation and providing immigration relief to victims as key parts of law enforcement's victim-centered approach to investigating the crime of human trafficking. Presentations focused 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; short- and long-term immigration relief options for victims; and resources for meeting the diverse needs of both sex and labor trafficking victims.

ICE HSI's OIA provided international training and outreach on international forced child labor, TIP, and child sex tourism to over 1,000 foreign officials in the Bahamas, Barbados, Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hungary, Kosovo, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. ICE HSI OIA conducted three regional forced child labor/trafficking in persons/child sex tourism trainings during FY 2011. The trainings were attended by over 330 officials, including HSI officials deployed overseas; other U.S. government stakeholders from DOJ, DOL, and DOS; foreign law enforcement officials; and representatives from NGOs and international organizations. ICE HSI OIA, working jointly with IOM and Cabinet-level officials from seven Central American countries, conducted advanced training in Costa Rica regarding TIP, forced child labor, and child sex tourism investigations. The training to foreign law enforcement and prosecutors focused on investigative efforts, victim identification and protection, as well as multilateral efforts within the region. Working jointly with the Regional Conference on Migration, ICE HSI OIA conducted an advanced and interactive training in Costa Rica regarding TIP, forced child labor, and child sex tourism investigations to law enforcement and prosecutors from ten countries in this multilateral forum. Finally, ICE HSI OIA required that all outbound personnel receive training on TIP, forced labor, and child sex tourism prior to assuming an international post. 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.

The ICE Training Academy, HSI Training Division, International Task Force Agent Training (ITAT) Program provided a two-hour block of training on human smuggling/human trafficking. This training block was provided to vetted foreign law enforcement officers working in conjunction with the ICE Attaché offices. There are approximately four ITAT classes a year

and approximately 48 attendees receive this training per year. Each trainee was provided information on the definition of human trafficking, elements that constitute a trafficking victim, and common methods of operation by trafficking organizations.

3. Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center

In FY 2011, the HSTC conducted training for U.S. law enforcement officials, consular officials, prosecutors, and social service providers, and participated in several domestic human trafficking conferences and workshops. To facilitate cross-border cooperation to combat human trafficking, the HSTC participated in international outreach and training programs with multinational organizations and representatives of foreign law enforcement and intelligence communities.

4. Department of Health and Human Services

HHS hosted 20 international delegations in FY 2011. Law enforcement officers, prosecutors, nongovernmental leaders, representatives from government ministries, immigration officers, media correspondents, and anti-trafficking leaders from 54 countries received briefings from HHS's ATIP staff on HHS's efforts to combat human trafficking and assist victims in the U.S.

In 2009, 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 2011, callers on 1,282 calls to the NHTRC were identified as having learned of the NHTRC hotline number through this pamphlet, a 105 percent increase over FY 2010. Of those calls, 7.5 percent involved reports of potential trafficking, crisis situations, or service referrals requests, and an additional 41.5 percent referenced labor exploitation. The "Know Your Rights" brochure yielded the second highest volume of calls after "Internet-Web Search" among callers who identified how they learned about the hotline.

5. Department of State

During FY 2011, DOS's Bureau of Diplomatic Security's new Human Trafficking Unit (HTU) met with NGOs, attorneys, and victim advocates to advertise the Bureau's improved investigative capabilities in an effort to generate more investigative leads pertaining to trafficking with a passport or visa fraud nexus. HTU continues to meet with USAOs to discuss how the Bureau can offer expertise in trafficking-related visa fraud cases. HTU provides visa fraud training to every Bureau Field Office—with interagency partners invited—that incorporates trafficking awareness.

In FY 2011, the TIP Office made presentations to approximately 500 foreign professionals from 100 countries who participated in DOS's International Visitor Leadership Program. These briefings provided insight on what the U.S. government is doing to combat trafficking in the U.S. and around the world. The participants included law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, researchers, journalists, activists, aviation security officials, politicians, and NGO representatives.

6. Department of Defense

DoD integrated training on TIP into courses on human rights and international humanitarian law. For example, the Defense Institute for International Legal Studies provides training to the Democratic Republic of the Congo's military on preventing sexual and gender-based violence, including trafficking, and prosecuting cases through its military court system. As part of DoD's commitments in the *U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security*,¹⁸ DoD is working to integrate evaluations of how partner militaries combat trafficking into country-level assessments of training needs.

C. Other Outreach and Public Awareness Efforts

1. Department of Education

The Department of Education's immediate outreach goal is to provide school districts with expanded services to address the issue of trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The Office of Safe and Healthy Students (OSHS) (previously the Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools) is now reorganized under the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education in the Department of Education (ED). The program office is continuing with a strategy to consolidate and augment ED's existing work around child safety to build a more comprehensive program to educate school districts about human trafficking and CSEC. In FY 2011, ED's activities included the following:

- ED developed a web hub entitled "The Prostitution of Children and Forced Child Labor or Human Trafficking," which is housed on the Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools (REMS) Technical Assistance Center website. The webpages provide information describing human trafficking, the extent to which it is an issue across the nation, its impact on schools, and strategies for addressing it in a school setting (e.g., identification and reporting). The webpages also feature interactive links and information regarding the federal agencies, offices, and organizations involved with human trafficking issues, available resources, and related publications and reports. The page is accessible at http://rems.ed.gov/index.php?page=resources_Additional§ion=1i1.
- The program office sponsored a National Conference held in the Washington, D.C. area, from August 8–10, 2011. The conference was attended by nearly 2,000 professionals carrying out educational program activities in school districts across the country and in postsecondary institutions. The program areas included school improvement, support, and safety; bullying, harassment, and violence prevention; health, mental health, physical education, and counseling in schools; alcohol and drug prevention; and readiness and emergency management for schools. The conference agenda included a plenary session, large institutes, and workshops to elevate public awareness about trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children and to highlight the impact of domestic anti-trafficking programs.

¹⁸ *U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security* (December 2011), available at http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/email-files/US_National_Action_Plan_on_Women_Peace_and_Security.pdf.

- Grossmont Union High School District (San Diego, California), with assistance from ED, developed a 90-minute training to instruct school staff on how to identify the commercial sexual exploitation of children and the protocol to follow when victims are identified.
- ED staff worked closely with DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women on issues related to sexual abuse, exploitation, and assault, sharing expertise and information about their respective work in order to create a more comprehensive approach to the issues.

ED included announcements about training opportunities, reports, and other publications about TIP in program office publications, including the Safe and Supportive Schools Newsletter and Prevention Newsletter.

In FY 2011, ED continued to make progress on several endeavors previously reported:

- ED distributed a fact sheet that describes how human trafficking affects schools, the signs that school staff should be aware of, and how to report incidents of trafficking (available at <http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs/factsheet.html>);
- ED posted webpages to provide school districts with up-to-date information and consolidated resources relevant to child trafficking (available at http://rems.ed.gov/index.php?page=resources_Additional§ion=111);
- ED identified best practices among school districts addressing the trafficking problem, including the use of the OSHS Listserv to solicit ideas about what is working; and
- ED planned a webinar series created in collaboration with grantees already working on issues of child trafficking.

2. 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 eighth year in FY 2011 through the continuing efforts of Rescue and Restore coalitions consisting of volunteers and dedicated social service providers, local governmental 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.

In FY 2011, HHS distributed approximately 772,328 pieces of original, branded *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* public awareness campaign materials publicizing the NHTRC, a seven-percent increase over FY 2010. These materials included posters, brochures, fact sheets, and cards with tips on identifying victims in eight languages: English, Spanish,

Chinese, Indonesian, Korean, Russian, Thai, and Vietnamese. The materials can be viewed and ordered at no cost on the HHS website, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking>, which is incorporated into all campaign materials. In FY 2011, the website logged 245,735 visitors, an increase of nearly 21 percent over FY 2010, with 399,368 visits logged.

b. Rescue and Restore Regional Program

In FY 2011, HHS's Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program continued to promote 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 TIP victims. The Rescue and Restore Regional Program grants reinforced and were strengthened by other ATIP program activities, including the victim services program, the national public awareness campaign, the 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. (Rescue and Restore Regional Program grants ending in FY 2011 and beginning in FY 2011 are listed below.) 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 TIP victims could be found in order to support and expand these programs' capacities to identify, serve, and seek certification for trafficking victims in their communities.

Rescue and Restore Regional Program 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 2011, Regional Program grantees made initial contact with nearly 667 victims or suspected victims, including 322 foreign nationals and 336 U.S. citizens. (There were nine potential victims whose citizenship was unknown.) Of the 322 foreign nationals, 36 were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations and 17 received ORR certification. Additionally, 18 foreign victims with whom Rescue and Restore Regional grantees interacted received ORR certification during FY 2011.

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

- Justice Resource Institute in Massachusetts coordinated a large-scale outreach effort with members of the Northeast Coalition Against Human Trafficking (NECAT) for National Human Trafficking Awareness Day on January 11, 2011. NECAT members in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut participated in outreach activities, including distributing approximately 1,200 outreach cards featuring indicators of human trafficking, the NHTRC hotline number, and NECAT information.
- Houston Rescue and Restore Coalition (HRRC) in Texas completed a comprehensive guide on Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking based on research

conducted in Harris and Galveston counties. The guide, “Rapid Field Response Assessment of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking,” highlighted nine major findings in the region, including the low level of understanding about the issue of domestic minor sex trafficking among the community at large and many front-line professionals such as juvenile probation officers and the District Attorney’s office.

- Between July and September 2011, Safe Horizon and its sub-awards—Empire State Coalition Youth and Family Services, City Bar Justice Center, and the New York Asian Women’s Center—reached 710,441 individuals through public awareness events, social media websites, print media, and the radio. The New York Asian Women’s Center spoke with the press after conducting a human trafficking presentation at a health care center, and the interview received detailed coverage in four of the largest Asian media newspaper outlets in New York City with distribution totaling 110,000 households.
- Catholic Charities of Louisville’s sub-award, Women’s Crisis Center (WCC) in Covington, Kentucky; the Partnership Against the Trafficking of Humans (PATH), an anti-trafficking coalition in northern Kentucky; and End Slavery Cincinnati, an anti-trafficking coalition, collaborated on the 4th Annual Greater Cincinnati Human Trafficking Conference on January 14, 2011, at Northern Kentucky University. The conference was attended by 115 participants. Topics included mobilizing the faith community, legal remedies, child servitude in Haiti, and screening and identification of victims. Participants included the Cincinnati Police Department, Louisville FBI, Cincinnati FBI, Lexington ICE, Boone County Fiscal Court, social services agencies in Kentucky and Ohio, attorneys, and the USAO for the Eastern District of Kentucky.
- The Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services supported the Greater Birmingham Alabama coalition, Freedom to Thrive, in a week of human trafficking awareness activities from April 24–April 30, 2011. The purpose of the week was to target high schools, colleges, faith congregations, and community businesses to increase both awareness of human trafficking and involvement in community anti-trafficking efforts. The events included awareness campaigns in high schools, screenings of an anti-trafficking documentary followed by discussion groups on four college campuses, a community-wide photography competition of photos depicting what it feels like to be an invisible trafficking victim, and Safe Place Sabbath events during which members of Freedom to Thrive spoke during church services about human trafficking and the coalition. Throughout the week, approximately 100 high school students, 400 college students, 20 businesses, and ten churches participated in the community education campaign.

Rescue and Restore Regional Program Grants ending in FY 2011

Houston Rescue and Restore, Houston, TX

Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Louisville, KY
Colorado Legal Services, Denver, CO
Covenant House of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA
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, Fresno, CA

Rescue and Restore Regional Program Grants beginning in FY 2011

Colorado Legal Services, Denver, CO
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission, Fresno, CA
Healing Place Serve, Baton Rouge, LA
Houston Rescue and Restore Coalition, Houston, TX
International Institute of St. Louis, St. Louis, MO
International Rescue Committee, Seattle, WA
Mosaic Family Services, Dallas, TX
Pacific Gateway Center, Honolulu, HI
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, Sacramento, CA
Safe Horizon, Inc., New York, NY
SAGE Project, Inc., San Francisco, CA

3. Department of State

a. Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons

The 2011 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report launch received extensive media coverage, from all the major domestic newspapers to hundreds of national and international news outlets across the globe, generating approximately 650 million copies of print mentioning the report.

Media coverage in FY 2011 also included several radio and television appearances by Ambassador Luis CdeBaca. He appeared on several radio programs, including NPR with a weekly listenership of 27 million listeners; WNYC Radio in Designated Market Area 1 (DMA) with a weekly listenership of 1.1 million; and KGO Radio (DMA 2) with a weekly listenership of 700,000 people. Some of the television networks mentioning the 2011 TIP Report in FY 2011 included MSNBC's Ed Show with 944,000 viewers; CNN's Anderson Cooper 360 with 648,000

viewers; and Fox News Channel with over 1.1 million total viewers. (Ratings calculations are weekly averages based on nightly ratings provided by Nielsen.)

In FY 2011, in addition to giving interviews for domestic and international media outlets, Ambassador CdeBaca participated in several high-profile events, including testifying before the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission) and the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and presenting at the Annual Meeting of the Clinton Global Initiative on the Internet application “Slavery Footprint.” He also gave several keynote addresses, such as at the Association of Southeast Asian Nations TIP Meeting, the West Point Center for the Rule of Law 2011 Spring Conference, the U.S. Pacific Command Interagency Symposium on Trafficking in Persons, and the Freedom Network’s annual conference.

During FY 2011, the TIP Office organized or participated in approximately 140 public speaking engagements for NGOs, foreign officials, journalists, students, and the general public, reaching over 10,500 individuals in the U.S. and around the world, including a post-TIP Report briefing for NGOs; the fourth annual bidders’ conference, providing information on the application process for grant funding; and the third annual D.C. Intern Briefing for interns at local NGOs and governmental agencies.

The TIP Office distributed a variety of public awareness materials throughout the year, including the annual TIP Report and various fact sheets on topics such as victim protection, slavery and food security, fighting sex trafficking by curbing demand for prostitution, and international programs to combat trafficking in persons.

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 for Global Women’s Issues Melanne Verveer, works for the political, economic, and social empowerment of women. Below are some highlights of S/GWI’s trafficking-specific work in FY 2011:

- 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, including in meetings with the Government of India and the Government of Nepal;
- Incorporated trafficking issues in Congressional testimonies, speeches by the Ambassador and reports on violence against women, including for DOS’s submission to the White House on “Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence Abroad”;

D. Department of State Outreach to Foreign Governments

The TIP Office coordinates U.S. diplomatic engagement on human trafficking and efforts to promote internal U.S. government 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. The TIP Office also serves as a

resource to DOS on matters related to TIP, assisting U.S. missions, diplomats, and personnel in augmenting worldwide efforts to combat human trafficking. Through the TIP Office, DOS engages with foreign governments, international organizations, and civil society to develop and implement effective strategies for confronting modern slavery.

The TIP Office issued the eleventh annual TIP Report (available at <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/index.htm>) in June 2011. The TIP Report is the U.S. government's principal diplomatic tool used to engage foreign governments on trafficking in persons, providing a comprehensive analysis of governmental anti-trafficking efforts. 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" found in Section 108 of the TVPRA 2008. The 2011 TIP Report analyzed the efforts of 184 countries and territories, including the U.S., reflecting the contributions of governmental agencies, public input, and independent research by DOS. The TIP Report provided analysis of the appreciable progress, particularly on the increased conceptual understanding of the issue, the international community has made in the 11 years since the enactment of the TVPA and adoption of the Palermo Protocol. The 2011 TIP Report emphasized the need for countries to build upon the framework of anti-trafficking legislation and training to produce increased results in prosecuting trafficking offenders and providing comprehensive care to trafficking survivors. The report also stressed the ongoing need for proactive victim identification by law enforcement and for a strong international framework to manage labor migration that focuses on facilitating humane and orderly policies, such as tighter controls over private recruiters and adequate awareness training on trafficking for workers.

The TIP Office staff engaged in outreach to foreign counterparts in FY 2011. Led by Ambassador CdeBaca, the TIP Office's Reports and Political Affairs (RPA) team made over 100 trips to approximately 80 countries to engage with foreign governmental officials and representatives of international organizations and NGOs. Ambassador CdeBaca traveled to Tunisia in the aftermath of the revolution in the country and joined the Government of Tunisia's first inter-ministerial meeting to ever have U.S. government participation. He also traveled to Vienna for the Fifth Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, where he gave the U.S. statement regarding U.S. government implementation of the TIP Protocol. The TIP Office also hosted live Digital Video Conferences with representatives from foreign governments or civil society tuning in from U.S. embassies. Additionally, the TIP Office staff met regularly with foreign diplomatic missions in Washington, D.C., to advance U.S. government anti-trafficking objectives and gain additional data on trafficking trends and anti-trafficking developments around the world. The TIP Office, together with the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), hosted nine international anti-trafficking heroes in Washington, as well as governmental officials and civil society leaders from numerous other countries.

RPA staff also provided direct training to foreign governments. For example, RPA staff, in collaboration with the Embassy in Barbados, held a digital video conference (DVC) training session with representatives from Barbadian Customs, Immigration, Police, Prosecutors Office, Gender Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and the Regional Security System. U.S. government participants included representatives from Embassy Bridgetown and the TIP Office and officials from several DHS components. The DVC program focused on training Barbadian law enforcement officials on best practices for conducting trafficking investigations and on victim

care. With a local NGO, RPA staff also organized two trainings for civil society and governmental officials from Greece and Latvia on how to assist TIP victims through the use of national hotlines.

E. Department of State Multilateral Affairs

During FY 2011, DOS promoted U.S. interests in preventing and combating human trafficking in a variety of multilateral forums, such as the UN, ILO, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The Administration's anti-trafficking priorities in these forums were to advance global efforts to fully implement the Palermo Protocol to combat all forms of human trafficking—both internal and cross-border—and ensure strong protections for TIP victims. FY 2011 activities involving multilateral affairs included the following:

- The June 2011 International Labour Conference (ILC) adopted the Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers (ILO 189) and its Recommendation (201). During the negotiations leading to the final text, the TIP Office worked alongside the U.S. delegation, led by DOL, to help secure international support for the convention, and to ensure that effective provisions to help prevent domestic servitude and protect the victims were included.
- The TIP Office organized a workshop in support of U.S.-EU collaboration on migration at the European Commission in Brussels on labor trafficking in March 2011. The U.S. team of experts included representatives from DOS, DOJ, DOL, academia, and civil society. It provided an opportunity for expert practitioners to exchange information on new trends, best practices, and challenges faced on both sides of the Atlantic in combating labor trafficking. Also in the context of U.S.-EU collaboration, the TIP Office joined other DOS and DHS colleagues in Madrid for a workshop on unaccompanied minors. Organized by the Government of Spain, the workshop brought together international experts to discuss best practices and challenges involved in dealing with unaccompanied minors.
- In June 2011, the TIP Office participated in the Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons Conference of the OSCE, which focused on labor trafficking. Conference participants included representatives from the OSCE states, international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the two former OSCE Special Representatives and Coordinators for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Helga Konrad and Eva Biaudet. The TIP Office also attended the OSCE's Expert Seminar on Leveraging Anti-Money Laundering Regimes to Combat Human Trafficking, held on October 3-4, 2011 in Vienna, which focused on enhancing international financial intelligence coordination to combat human trafficking.
- The TIP Office, along with two representatives from DOJ and DOS's Office of the Legal Adviser, attended the fourth meeting of the UN Working Group on Trafficking in Persons in Vienna. This group, mandated by the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, discussed techniques for victim identification, analysis of key concepts of trafficking in persons, and trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal.

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 and took the following enforcement actions:

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) issued a Procurement Information Bulletin (PIB) in February 2012 that requires contractors to submit detailed recruitment plans as part of their original proposal when bidding on a contract. That recruitment plan, *inter alia*, must stipulate that no fees have been charged and the recruiter has complied with all local labor laws in recruitment and provide a sample recruitment contract in English.

More than 1700 acquisition professionals from 21 agencies have taken the specialized TIP training that OPE and J/TIP developed last year in collaboration with DHS.

B. U.S. Agency for International Development

Consistent with FAR Subpart 22.17, FAR clause 52.222-50 on Combating Trafficking in Persons is required to be included in all USAID contract solicitations and contracts. When procuring commercial items, TIP requirements are incorporated through paragraph (a) of FAR 52.212-5, Contract Terms and Conditions Required to Implement Statutes or Executive Orders—Commercial Items. All USAID assistance awards to the U.S. and non-U.S. non-governmental recipients must also include a Mandatory Standard Provision implementing 22 U.S.C. § 7104(g).

All mandatory clauses/provisions prohibiting TIP are included in USAID’s Global Acquisition and Assistance System, which Agency contracting officers and agreement officers are required to use to generate all Agency awards.

Future audits conducted by USAID’s Office of the Inspector General will verify compliance with these requirements. In addition, in 2012, USAID’s Procurement Executive will issue a Procurement Executive Bulletin (PEB) on Combating Trafficking in Persons that applies to all USAID Contracting Officers (COs) and Agreement Officers (AOs) and Acquisition &

Assistance staff worldwide. The purpose of the PEB is to remind COs and AOs of their responsibilities for implementing the requirements of the several federal TIP statutes and to provide additional guidance for more effective compliance.

C. Department of Defense

The Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement at subpart 222.17 provides DoD contracting guidance to implement CTIP in DoD solicitations and contracts. In FY 2011, for Iraq and Afghanistan, U.S. Central Command, through the Joint Contracting Command (Iraq/Afghanistan), required that all services and construction contracts that require performance in Iraq and Afghanistan incorporate a local clause, “Prohibition Against Human Trafficking, Inhumane Living Conditions, and Withholding of Employee Passports,” into the associated solicitations and contracts. This clause provides additional requirements that contractors must follow to protect its employees and subcontractors at all tiers. This includes:

- (a) Reminding contractors of the prohibition contained in 18 U.S.C. § 1592, against knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or possessing any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of another person, to prevent or restrict or to attempt to prevent or restrict, without lawful authority, the person’s liberty to move or travel, in order to maintain the labor or services of that person.
- (b) Requiring contractors to comply with the following provisions: (1) Only hold employee passports and other identification documents discussed above for the shortest period of time reasonable for administrative processing purposes; (2) provide all employees with a signed copy of their employment contract in English as well as the employee’s native language that defines the terms of their employment/compensation; (3) not utilize unlicensed recruiting firms or firms that charge illegal recruiting fees; (4) provide adequate living conditions (sanitation, health, safety, living space) for their employees; (5) incorporate checks of life support areas to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Trafficking in Persons Prohibition into their Quality Control program, which will be reviewed within the Government’s Quality Assurance process; and (6) comply with international and host nation laws regarding transit/exit/entry procedures, and the requirements for visas and work permits.
- (c) Advising the Contracting Officer if they learn of their employees violating the human-trafficking and inhumane living conditions provisions contained herein. Put on notice that contracting officers and/or their representatives will conduct random checks to ensure contractors and subcontractors at all tiers are adhering to the law on human trafficking, humane living conditions, and withholding of passports.
- (d) Requiring incorporation of the substance of this clause, including this paragraph, in all subcontracts under this contract.

In response to section 232 of the TVPRA 2008, the DoD Inspector General (IG) investigated a sample of contracts within the U.S. European Command and U.S. Africa

Command areas of responsibility during FY 2011 and issued a report on January 17, 2012. The DoD IG reported that some form of a CTIP clause was present in 70 percent of the contracts reviewed; however, only half had the currently required FAR clause. The Military Departments were instructed to correct the contracts identified as deficient during the IG's review and report the correction when complete to the DoD IG.

Defense Contracting Management Agency (DCMA) within Afghanistan created and published a more robust stand-alone CTIP Examination checklist used by Contracting Officer Representatives, Quality Assurance Representatives, and Government Product Representatives on contracts delegated to DCMA for administration. Similar requirements were also implemented for Iraq and Kuwait.

D. Department of Homeland Security

In FY 2011, DHS suspended, proposed debarment, or debarred five companies and eight individuals for involvement with forced labor.

E. Department of Justice

All contracts entered into by DOJ include a reference to Section 52.222-50 of the FAR.

F. Department of Education

The Combating Trafficking in Persons clause in Section 52.222-50 of the FAR is a required clause in all ED contracts and solicitations. ED's Contract Review Boards review all solicitations and contracts that meet Contract Review Board thresholds to ensure appropriate clauses have been included. Actions that do not meet thresholds are sampled for quality during the yearly Senior Procurement Executive's Contract Management Reviews.

G. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

All contracts entered into by EEOC include a reference to Section 52.222-50 of the FAR.

X. Intra- and Interagency Coordination

Federal agencies were involved in numerous intra- and interagency activities during FY 2011. Activities included the following:

President's Interagency Task Force

On March 15, 2011, Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton chaired the Obama Administration's second meeting of the President's Interagency Task Force. Agencies discussed a broad range of issues, including the ongoing need for increased victim identification and assistance, collaboration across law enforcement agencies to dismantle human trafficking networks and bring traffickers to justice, and leveraging resources by expanding anti-trafficking work into broader agency efforts.

Senior Policy Operating Group

The SPOG coordinates activities of federal departments and agencies regarding policies, including grants and grant policies, involving trafficking in persons and the implementation of the TVPA and consists of senior officials designated as representatives by the PITF members to implement the agenda of the PITF. The SPOG is chaired by the Ambassador-at-Large of the TIP Office at DOS. In FY 2011, the SPOG met in January 2011, April 2011, and July 2011. In 2011, the PITF and SPOG expanded to include DOT.

Two new SPOG working groups were formed during FY 2011 to address victim services and legislative matters. The working group on legislative matters facilitated the consolidation of agency comments into an Administration response to the House version of the bill reauthorizing the TVPA, as amended. Led by DHS and DOS, the SPOG's FAR Working Group developed a 35-minute, online, interactive training on trafficking in persons for the federal acquisition workforce available to all federal agencies on the Federal Acquisition Institute's website. From November 2011 to March 2012, nearly 850 contracting professionals from 20 federal agencies took the training.

The SPOG regularly discussed implementation of the TVPRA 2008, identifying areas of coordination and providing updates on individual agency efforts to develop a "whole-of-agency" approach, specifically highlighting government procurement and training for federal acquisition personnel. The SPOG coordinated participation of member agencies in gathering information and analysis for the second ranking and full country narrative for the U.S. in the 2011 TIP Report. SPOG representatives reported on accomplishments and initiatives, including conferences, trainings, research and reports, grants and programs, statistics, information campaigns, and the efforts of other trafficking-related interagency working groups.

SPOG member agencies shared information on technology solutions to trafficking issues and are joining with private sector partners to engage and create 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.

Anti-trafficking Coordination Teams

In July 2011, as noted above, Attorney General Holder, DOL Secretary Solis, and DHS Secretary Napolitano announced the final selection of Anti-trafficking Coordination Teams (ACTeams) in six districts around the country, following a competitive, nationwide interagency selection process. These specialized teams of representatives from DHS, DOJ, and DOL receive support from technical experts on TIP investigations, prosecutions, and victim assistance. ACTeams bring together federal agents and investigators from FBI, HSI, DOL's WHD, and DOL's Office of the Inspector General together with federal prosecutors from USAOs to implement a coordinated plan to develop significant federal human trafficking investigations and prosecutions.

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

As noted above, DOJ, DHS, and DOL collaborated through the Federal Enforcement Working Group to enhance coordination among federal prosecutors and federal agents through the launch of pilot interagency ACTeams. These teams will develop and implement coordinated interagency investigation and prosecution strategy.

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.

U.S.-Mexico Human Trafficking Bilateral Enforcement Initiative

In FY 2011, DOJ advanced the U.S.-Mexico Human Trafficking Bilateral Enforcement Initiative, in collaboration with DHS and Mexican law enforcement counterparts, 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.

Innocence Lost Working Group

During FY 2011, several federal agencies participated on the Innocence Lost Working Group, which brings together governmental and nongovernmental agencies that dedicate resources to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the U.S. The Working Group comprises DOJ, including CEOS and the FBI; DOS; HHS; DHS ICE; the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; Polaris Project; the National District Attorneys Association; Salvation Army; and Catholic Charities. The group met quarterly to share information, development strategies, and coordinate efforts.

In FY 2011, DOJ continued its commitment to the Innocence Lost initiative. Since its inception in 2003, the 46 Innocence Lost task forces and working groups have recovered 1,871 children and dismantled or disrupted 350 trafficking organizations. The efforts of the task forces and working groups have led to over 600 convictions in state and federal court, according to FBI statistics.

Project Safe Childhood

In 2011, CEOS participated in the expansion of Project Safe Childhood (PSC). Founded in 2006, PSC had initially focused on the effective prevention, investigation, and prosecution of technology-facilitated child sexual exploitation crimes. In 2011, DOJ expanded the program to cover all federal child sexual exploitation crimes, including the prostitution of children and child sex tourism. As a result of the expansion of PSC, USAOs are conducting threat assessments of the harm posed in their districts by crimes involving the commercial sexual exploitation of children, and are better able to develop and share expertise on the prevention and prosecution of these crimes.

Congressional Briefings

In FY 2011, DOJ components, including CEOS, ODAG, OLA, and CRT, participated in several Congressional briefings on human trafficking enforcement efforts and on the reauthorization of the TVPA.

In FY 2011, DOS's TIP Office met with staff and members of Congress to discuss human trafficking issues, proposed legislation that would impact anti-trafficking efforts, and the reauthorization of the TVPA. Additionally, Ambassador Luis CdeBaca testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee; House Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Human Rights; U.S. Helsinki Commission; and Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

In FY 2011, the Administration for Children and Families, within HHS, provided technical assistance and briefings on identifying and serving both domestic and foreign victims of human trafficking to members of Congress and Congressional Committees.

DOJ Coordination, Outreach, Training, and Capacity Building

In FY 2011, DOJ developed, enhanced, and continued strategies and outreach to combat human trafficking. DOJ held the 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, governmental agencies, and nongovernmental victim assistance organizations. On a regional level, DOJ organized 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.

Additionally, DOJ promulgated Model State Criminal Provisions on Pimping, Pandering, and Prostitution pursuant to Section 225 of the TVPRA 2008 to serve as a resource to state and local jurisdictions to facilitate effective state and local enforcement of laws criminalizing pimping, pandering, prostitution, and commercial sex. In all, DOJ conducted 38 Trafficking in Persons 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.

XI. Conclusion

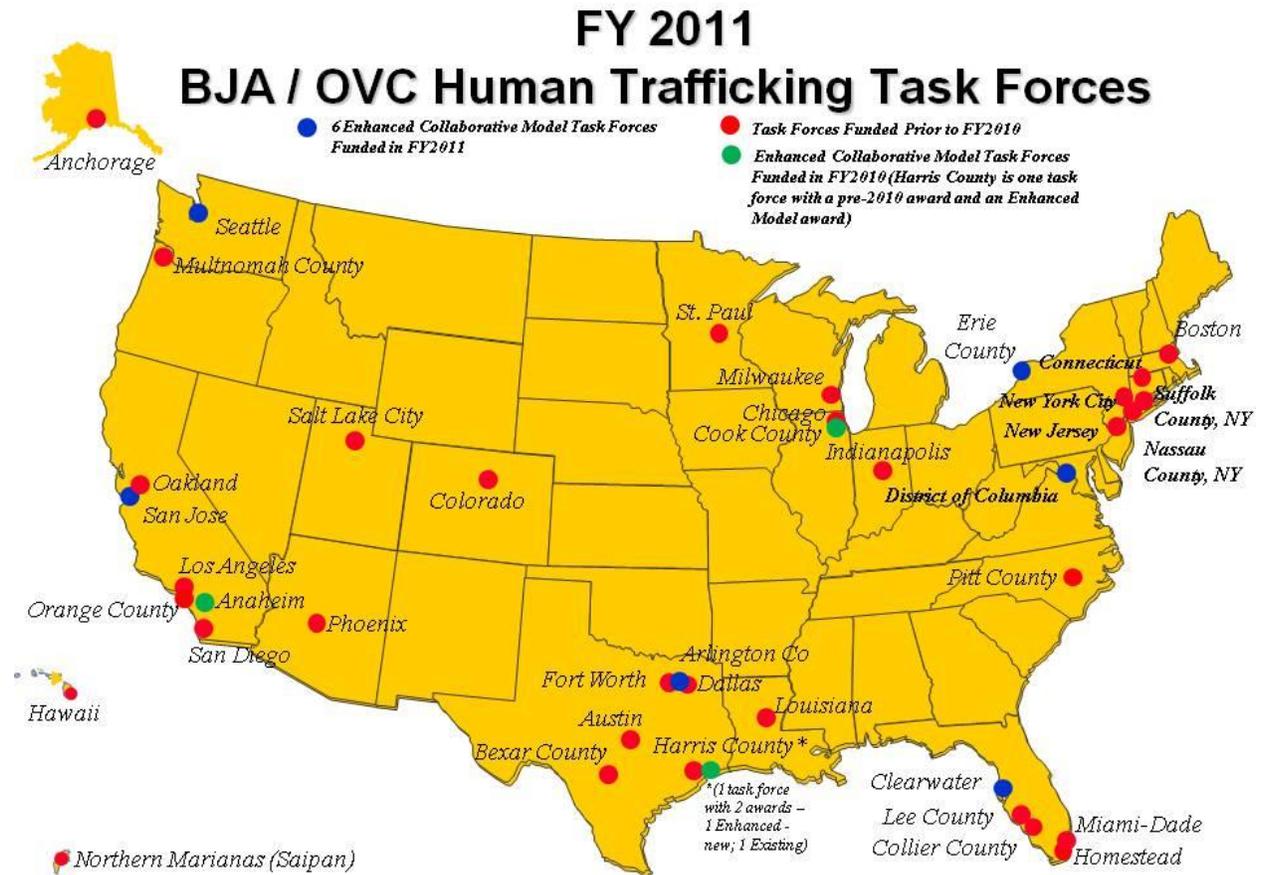
The Attorney General's Annual Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons does not purport to provide a comprehensive examination of the United States' ongoing, multi-faceted anti-trafficking campaign. Nor does it relate the full stories of the individuals behind the statistics, including those who have been freed from their traffickers' evil designs and set on the path toward recovery. 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 2011 in achieving objectives that included, *inter alia*, enhancing the parity of services, including intensive case management, provided to U.S. citizens, lawful permanent residents, and foreign national victims of trafficking, particularly children; increasing the engagement of Federal departments, agencies, and offices that work with vulnerable populations to train those persons interacting with these populations to recognize indicators of human trafficking and to respond appropriately; increasing 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; training the federal acquisition workforce to recognize the indicators of human trafficking and on the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to combat human trafficking; creating online human trafficking training courses for government personnel to enhance their capacity to recognize indicators of human trafficking during the course of their work; enhancing 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; and enhancing outreach and partnerships with the private sector in an effort to change practices and behaviors.

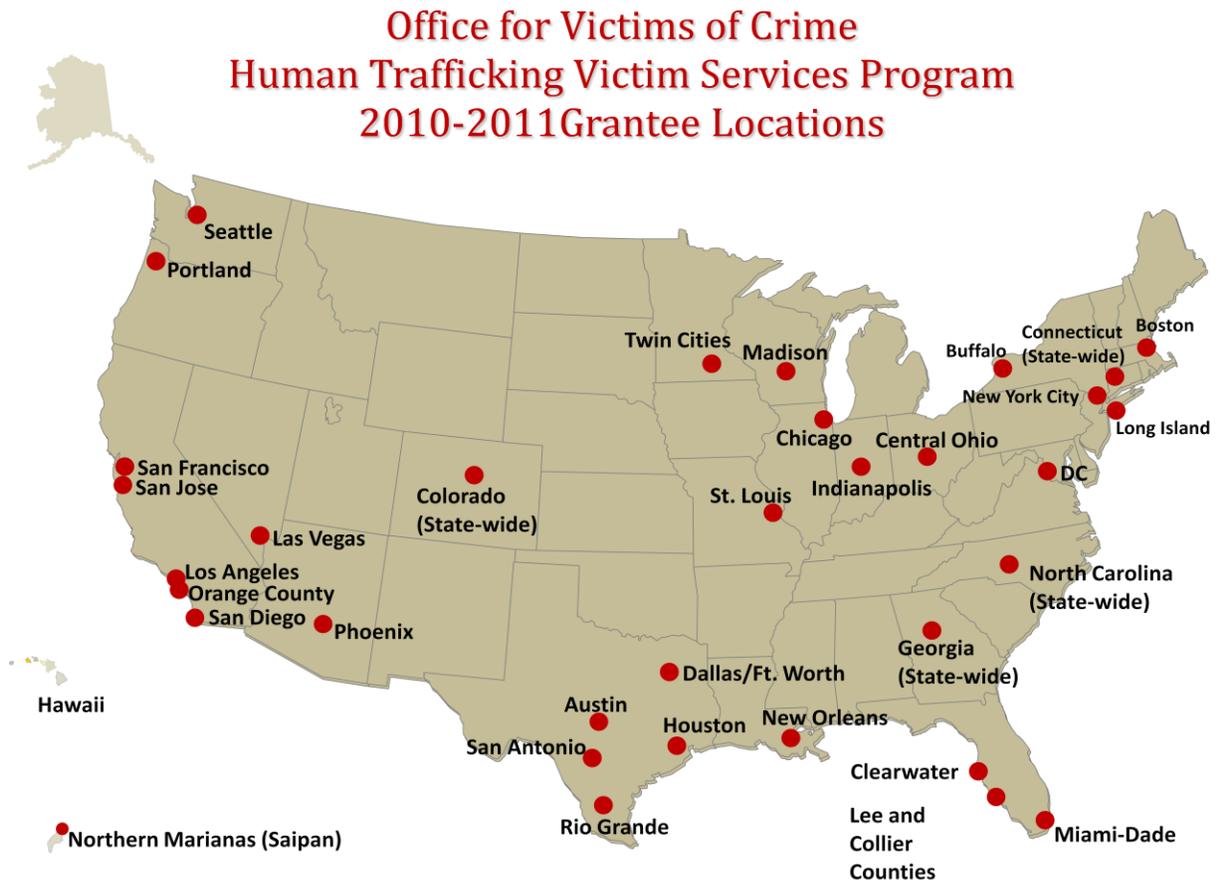
For FY 2012, U.S. agencies recommended a new set of objectives, including creating a specialized, advanced training program for ACTeam investigators, prosecutors, and other team members; enhancing support for victim family reunification efforts; developing training and outreach programs specific to judges that train judges on sensitivities related to adjudicating criminal cases with trafficking charges and how to identify red flags in other contexts; instituting training for state and local law enforcement authorities in anticipation of the revised Uniform Crime Reporting System and the National Incident-Based Reporting System that will include human trafficking as an offense in 2013; and exploring potential improvements for enforcement and consistent implementation across all federal agencies of the FAR regulations (48 C.F.R. Parts 22 and 52) that implement the requirements of Executive Order 13126, Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor.

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

Appendix A: BJA/OVC Human Trafficking Task Forces



Appendix B: OVC Victim Services Program Grantee Locations



Appendix C: NIJ's FY 2011 Research and Evaluation Grants

Understanding the Organization, Operation and Victimization of Labor Trafficking in the United States (Urban Institute). The proposed project seeks to fill a knowledge gap by studying the process by which persons are victimized by traffickers to perform forced labor. Using an in-depth case study method, the researchers will analyze the stages or components of the labor victimization experience from recruitment and entrapment to transportation, documents acquisition, the victimization itself, victim efforts to seek help, and the process of victim extrication from the exploitative situation. Using data from victim service records and victims themselves, supplemented with data from law enforcement, researchers will examine trafficking cases that fall into multiple types of labor trafficking including domestic servitude, restaurant and service work, commercial agriculture, factory work (sweatshops), and other affected types of work. The proposed research will provide much needed information on the nature and characteristics of labor trafficking in the U.S., including information about how labor traffickers carry out their operations. The research will also help identify barriers that may prevent law enforcement from recognizing or acting upon cases of human trafficking that have been identified by victim service providers.

Expected Completion Date: 2014

Human Trafficking Organizations and Facilitators: A Detailed Profile and Interviews with Convicted Traffickers in the United States (Abt Associates). The data that has been collected on human traffickers or trafficking cases is neither systematic nor large enough to understand the criminal business of trafficking and to develop typologies of trafficking organizations and their facilitators. Virtually absent from the literature is information from the perspectives of human traffickers themselves, that would enable researchers and law enforcement to understand trafficker's motivations, perceptions of risk, strategies for risk mitigation, the structure and operation of trafficking organizations, how facilitators contribute to trafficking operations, and other data that could inform more effective prevention and enforcement strategies. This project will fill these gaps and directly addresses two of NIJ's three stated areas of interest: (1) traffickers, trafficking organizations, and their facilitators, and (2) both labor and sex trafficking. The project team will gather quantitative and qualitative data from two key sources. First, the project team will access data and Pre-Sentence Reports (PSRs) held by the United States Sentencing Commission (USSC). Second, the project team will conduct in-depth interviews with a purposive sample of human traffickers, the individuals best positioned to provide information about their motivations, decision making processes, strategies, organizations, and relationships.

Expected Completion Date: 2014

Improving Trafficking Victim Identification: Evaluation and Dissemination of a Screening Tool (Vera Institute of Justice). This observational study will validate and disseminate a screening tool with the potential to improve victim identification, victim services, and law enforcement on a nation-wide scale. The study will answer three research questions: Can the tool successfully identify TIP victims and associated risk factors? Does it work well in practice for front-line service providers? If so, what is the best way to disseminate the tool? To answer

these questions, this study has three overlapping parts that use quantitative and qualitative methods: tool validation, process evaluation, and knowledge translation. First, the Vera research team will lead data collection by using the screening tool, and by training and supervising community-based researchers, who will administer it to a survey sample of more than 200 adult and child clients of agencies working with diverse populations. Second, Vera researchers will conduct participatory process evaluation using focus groups (n=6) with participating service providers. Finally, integrated knowledge translation, defined as dissemination planning with stakeholders throughout research, will ensure that the screening tool and user guide are disseminated to service providers and allied sectors effectively. The Office of Victims of Crime co-funded this grant.

Expected Completion Date: 2014

Appendix D: Criminal Cases

Examples of cases investigated or prosecuted by DOJ in FY 2011 include the following:

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

United States v. Botsvynyuk (E.D. Pa.): During FY 2011, DOJ indicted the defendants Omelyan and Stepan Botsvynyuk, Ukrainian nationals operating a human trafficking organization which smuggled young Ukrainian immigrants, both men and women, into the U.S. and forced them to work for little or no pay. The brothers recruited workers from Ukraine, promising them jobs making \$500 per month and another \$200 or \$300 extra for expenses. The workers were told that room and board would be provided to them and that the defendants would handle all of the travel expenses with each worker expected to earn \$10,000 after two or three years of working in the U.S. Rather than arranging for the workers to travel to the U.S. legally, however, the brothers organized their smuggling and illegal entry into the U.S. from Mexico. The Botsvynyuk Organization transported the workers to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they confiscated the workers' identification and immigration documents. The workers were put to work on custodial crews performing janitorial services for large commercial properties, including well-known retail stores, at night. Throughout their exploitation by the defendants, the workers lived up to five people in one room, slept on dirty mattresses on the floor, and were never paid. They were told that they had to work for the defendants until their debts, ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000, were paid. The defendants used physical force, threats of force, sexual assault, and debt bondage to keep the victims in involuntary servitude. The defendants also threatened violence to the workers' families still residing in Ukraine. The defendants were convicted in October 2011 of operating an organized criminal enterprise engaged in human trafficking. In July 2012, Omelyan Botsvynyuk was sentenced to life in prison plus twenty years, and Stepan Botsvynyuk was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. Three other members of the Botsvynyuk organization also were indicted in connection with the scheme: Mykhaylo and Yaroslav Botsvynyuk are awaiting extradition from Canada, and Dmytro Botsvynyuk is currently a fugitive.

United States v. Campbell (N.D. Ill.): In December 2010, a federal grand jury indicted Alex Campbell on several charges of forced labor, sex trafficking, and other crimes related to his coercion of four foreign women to work in his massage parlor in suburban Chicago. In January 2012, Campbell was convicted after trial on charges of holding young Eastern European victims in servitude for forced labor in massage parlors and forced prostitution. Campbell used violence and threats of violence to force three women from Ukraine and one from Belarus to work for him without pay and, at times, little to no subsistence. Campbell targeted young, vulnerable women without immigration status and with few opportunities, promising them jobs, immigration papers, shelter, protection, and companionship. He recruited and groomed the victims to become part of his "Family," which he claimed was an international organization that would provide them with support. He offered them jobs in his massage parlor, a place to live, assistance with immigration and lured each of them to enter into a romantic relationship with him. After gaining their trust, and inducing them to enter into romantic relationships with them, he forced the

victims to get tattooed with his moniker, “Daddy,” which he said made them his property and allowed him to stop paying them. At the same time, he acquired the women’s passports and visas. Campbell then forced the women to work long hours every day and to do as he instructed them. He beat them and severely punished them if they disobeyed him. He also extorted one of his victims to pay him more than \$25,000 to leave the “Family” by forcing her to engage in videotaped sex acts, and then threatening to send the video recording to her parents in Belarus. Co-defendant, Danielle John, pleaded guilty before trial to related charges. Campbell faces a mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years and a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

United States v. Rivera (E.D.N.Y.): In May 2011, Antonio Rivera, 36, and Jason Villaman, 33, were convicted of conspiracy, sex trafficking, forced labor, and other crimes arising from a human trafficking scheme on Long Island, New York. The defendants lured young, undocumented women and girls from Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico and El Salvador, many of them already residing in the area, to work in restaurants, bars, and cantinas operated by the defendants. Contrary to their promises of legitimate waitressing jobs, the defendants compelled the victims, some of them as young as 15 years old, to entertain male patrons, consume large quantities of alcohol, and perform acts of prostitution, all for the defendants’ profit. The defendants held the victims in servitude through a scheme of violence, intimidation, and coercion that included threats to turn them over to authorities and have them deported, thereby separating them from their families, brutal beatings, and sexual assaults. Two defendants were convicted after trial and others pleaded guilty to related offenses.

United States v. Velasquez (S.D. Fla.): In August 2011, Jorge Velasquez, Ernesto Cortes-Castro, Alberto Cortes and Israel Cortes pleaded guilty to conspiring to force Mexican women to engage in prostitution in the U.S. for the defendants’ financial benefit. With false promises of a better life, including legitimate employment and marriage, the defendants lured victims from their homes in Mexico, knowing that they would actually force the women to engage in prostitution for the defendants’ profit. The defendants compelled the victims through threats, violence, psychological coercion, and other means, to perform acts of prostitution in connection with a prostitution circuit that spanned multiple locations on the east coast of the U.S., including Miami. In November 2011, a court sentenced each defendant to 15 years in prison. Earlier in the year, Mexican law enforcement partners, acting on leads and intelligence exchanged through a U.S.-Mexico Bilateral Enforcement Initiative to combat cross-border human trafficking, apprehended and successfully prosecuted a fourth defendant, Jorge Velasquez, for his role in the conspiracy. He was sentenced to 18 years and three months in prison. Mexican authorities also apprehended and convicted three additional members of the sex trafficking ring, sentencing them each to sentences of 16 to 18 years in prison.

United States v. Salvatierra (W.D. Wash.): In May 2011, Cherry Valera, 44, and Bernard Salvatierra, 46, pleaded guilty to crimes relating to their scheme to hold a young Filipina woman in forced labor. Valera recruited an impoverished, young woman from the Philippines to be her family’s live-in domestic servant. Valera and Salvatierra exploited the victim from August 2006 until September 2009, when she escaped. During that time, the defendants required the victim to work seven days a week, providing full-time childcare, cleaning, cooking and other domestic services. The defendants verbally abused and threatened the victim and paid her \$200 to \$240 per month. Valera was sentenced to four months in prison and 100 hours of community service during two years of supervised release. Salvatierra was sentenced to 6 months of home

detention. The couple paid the victim \$57,000 in restitution at the time of their guilty pleas. They are barred from having any contact with the victim or her family.

United States v. Kenit et al. (W.D. Wash): In August 2011, Edk Kenit, 29, and Choimina Lukas, 31, pleaded guilty to crimes relating to forced labor in connection with a scheme to compel the labor of an 18-year-old woman from Micronesia. Kenit and Lukas recruited the victim to travel from Micronesia to be their domestic servant and arranged for her passport and travel to the U.S. Immediately upon her arrival, the defendants took control of the victim's passport as part of their scheme to compel the victim to work as their domestic servant, providing full-time childcare, cooking, and cleaning services without compensation. The defendants also caused the victim to obtain full-time employment at a local chicken processing plant and required that the victim give her earnings to them. Throughout the scheme, Kenit and Lukas kept the victim from having friends, going out of the house unmonitored, or participating in social gatherings unrelated to family activities. The scheme lasted nearly one year before the victim escaped. Kenit was sentenced to 40 months' incarceration with three years supervised release. Lukas was sentenced to 20 months' incarceration with three years supervised release.

United States v. Granados-Hernandez (E.D.N.Y.): In April 2011, a federal grand jury returned an indictment against Eleuterio Granados Hernandez in connection with a scheme to lure young, undocumented women and girls from Mexico into the U.S. to force them into prostitution. Three other defendants, Samuel Granados-Hernandez, Irma Rodriguez-Yanez, and Lilia Ramirez-Granados, subsequently were charged for their respective roles in the sex trafficking enterprise. All four defendants ultimately pleaded guilty to charges arising from the sex trafficking scheme. The defendants used a combination of deception, psychological manipulation, threats, and violence to coerce and compel the victims to engage in prostitution for the profit of the defendants and their associates. Four defendants have entered guilty pleas in connection with the scheme. Eleuterio Granados Hernandez brought women from Mexico to New York between 2000 and April 2011, and used threats and violence to force them to work as prostitutes in Queens, New York, and elsewhere. Samuel Granados-Hernandez seduced a woman in Mexico, smuggled her into the United States and used false promises of love to convince her to work in prostitution. Rodriguez-Yanez, who was Samuel Granados-Hernandez's domestic partner, aided him in his deception of the victim and helped arrange for her prostitution. Lilia Ramirez-Granados took women, whom she knew were being forced through threats and violence to work in prostitution, to prostitution locations and told these women "what they had to do." The victims' prostitution earnings were turned over to Eleuterio and Samuel Granados-Hernandez.

United States v. Juarez-Santamaria (E.D. Va.): In July 2011, Jose Ciro Juarez-Santamaria, 24, was convicted of sex trafficking charges relating to his prostitution of a 12-year-old female throughout northern Virginia, Maryland, and Washington, D.C. Juarez-Santamaria was a leader of the Pinos Locos clique of the violent gang MS-13 and known by the gang as "Sniper." At a Halloween party in Oxon Hill, Maryland, on Oct. 31, 2009, Juarez-Santamaria met a 12-year-old runaway who asked for his help in finding a place to stay. Instead, the very next day, Juarez-Santamaria began prostituting the victim throughout the metropolitan D.C. area. The victim was prostituted from October to December 2009, often every day of the week. To keep the victim compliant, Juarez-Santamaria and others would ply her with alcohol and marijuana. Juarez-Santamaria generally charged \$40 for fifteen minutes of sex, but would

sometimes charge more depending on what the customer wanted. At times, he would take the victim to a location where customers would be lined up waiting for her. Juarez-Santamaria was sentenced to life in prison in October 2011.

United States v. Kizer (W.D. Tenn.): In September 2011, Charles Kizer pleaded guilty and was convicted of crimes relating to sex trafficking. A federal grand jury had indicted Kizer in July 2011, charging that he recruited two women to participate in a prostitution venture through force, fraud, and coercion and transported three women across state lines to engage in prostitution. Kizer pleaded guilty to transporting a woman across state lines to engage in prostitution. At his sentencing in January 2012, the court heard evidence that Kizer used threats of force and violence to create a climate of fear to cause the woman to engage in prostitution for his financial gain. The court sentenced Kizer to ten years in prison.

United States v. Bagley (W.D. Mo.): In February 2011, James Noel, 45, pleaded guilty to his role in a sex-trafficking conspiracy in which a young, mentally disabled woman was coerced into commercial sex for several years while she was tortured in a trailer home located in a wooded area. Noel admitted that he was one of the customers who sexually abused and tortured the female victim, who was 20 years old at the time. The torture included electrocution by wires attached to the woman's vaginal and anal openings. A trial is pending against other defendants in the case.

United States v. Gonikman (E.D. Mich.): In FY 2011, the United States prosecuted Veniamin Gonikman, 56, a naturalized U.S. citizen originally from Ukraine, for his role in an international conspiracy to compel Eastern European women into forced labor in exotic dance clubs in the Detroit metropolitan area. Gonikman and two other defendants, Aleksandr Maksimenko and Michael Aronov, operated Beauty Search Inc., a business that brokered and managed Eastern European women who performed in exotic dance clubs in the Detroit area. The three men recruited a number of these women in Ukraine, facilitated their illegal entry into the United States, and then harbored them for commercial advantage and private financial gain. Gonikman obtained a share of the proceeds earned by the women and transferred the money to Ukraine in order to promote and carry on the Beauty Search business. A fugitive since his co-conspirators were arrested in 2005, Gonikman was apprehended in Ukraine in January 2011 and pleaded guilty to money laundering on September 13, 2011. The court sentenced Gonikman to 36 months in prison followed by 3 years of supervised release. He is the ninth and final member of the conspiracy to be convicted and sentenced. The lead defendants pleaded guilty to forced labor and related felonies. The lead defendant was sentenced to fourteen years in prison and ordered to pay the victims of the scheme over \$1.5 million in restitution. Another lead co-defendant who pleaded guilty to forced labor was sentenced to over seven years in prison and ordered to pay the victims \$1 million in restitution.

United States v. Babb (N.D. Ga.): In July 2011, Juna Gwedolyn Babb, 56, and Michael J. Babb, 55, both of Ellenwood, Georgia, pleaded guilty to felony offenses related to a scheme to compel the labor of a young woman from the Kingdom of Swaziland in southern Africa. While visiting the Kingdom of Swaziland in 2005, Juna Babb invited the victim, then a 29-year-old cook, to travel to the U.S. to cater for a family wedding. In fact, there was no wedding, and Juna Babb instead intended to harbor the woman in the U.S. and compel her to work as a housekeeper in her home for little or no pay. Upon the victim's arrival at the defendant's home in Ellenwood,

Juna Babb concealed her from detection by law enforcement while compelling her housekeeping services from June 2005 through February 2007. During this time, Juna Babb also threatened the victim over the debt she owed for her travel to the U.S., and with arrest and deportation because she was in the United States illegally. Michael Babb, a minister, knew of his wife's harboring of the victim, as well as the fact that Juna Babb was compelling the victim's labor. Yet, Michael Babb failed to notify law enforcement authorities of the alien harboring and affirmatively concealed his wife's crime by denying to special agents of the FBI that the victim worked as the defendants' housekeeper. The defendants each agreed to pay \$25,000 in restitution to the victim for her unpaid labor.

United States v. Williams (N.D. Tex.): In March 2011, Marcus Choice Williams pleaded guilty to sex trafficking, conspiracy, and several other charges relating to his operation of an interstate prostitution ring, including adult escort web sites, headquartered in the Dallas-Fort Worth area and operating in Boston and the Washington, D.C. metro area. Williams recruited vulnerable women, specifically single mothers from troubled backgrounds, and, in some cases, used a combination of deception, fraud, coercion, threats, and physical violence to compel the women to engage in prostitution, requiring each young woman to secure a daily quota of money, and if operating out of town, to wire the funds to him. Williams made thousands of dollars in profits, while the victims received next to nothing. The court sentenced Williams in March 2012 to 30 years in prison. Two co-defendants also were convicted for their roles in the conspiracy.

2. Cases from CEOS and USAOs:

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

U.S. v. Mozie, et. al (S.D. Fla.): On December 20, 2011, James Mozie was convicted by a federal jury of sex trafficking of minors, conspiracy, and production of child pornography. Co-defendant Laschell "Shelly" Harris pleaded guilty to one count of sex trafficking of a minor and was sentenced on November 16, 2011 to 13 years in prison. Co-defendant Willie David Rice pleaded guilty to one count of being a felon in possession of a firearm and was sentenced to four years in prison. Mozie and Harris, his common-law wife, acted as pimps and prostituted adults and minors out of a house near Fort Lauderdale, where Rice, a previously convicted felon, provided security. Seven victims, all minors when the offenses occurred, testified that when they first arrived at the residence, Mozie had them complete an application that included their date of birth, and specifying the sex acts that they were willing to perform. Mozie would "initiate" each minor victim by engaging in sexual intercourse with her. In May 2012, Mozie received a sentence of life in prison.

U.S. v. Sullivan (N.D. Cal.): On February 25, 2011, after a bench trial in the Northern District of California, Edward Lee Sullivan was convicted of one count of producing and one count of possessing child pornography. Evidence presented at trial showed that during a two-week period in March 2008, Sullivan trained a 14 year-old girl to work for him as a prostitute. During the course of those two weeks, Sullivan produced numerous photographs and videos of the minor, which documented the steps Sullivan took to prepare the 14 year-old to work as a prostitute. According to trial evidence, 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. In March 2012, Sullivan received a sentence of 300 months in prison.

U.S. v. Sanderson (D. Conn.): On June 7, 2011, Jarell Sanderson, 31 of New Britain, Connecticut, was sentenced to 310 months in prison, and five years of supervised release on child sex trafficking charges. Sanderson pleaded guilty in January 2011 to one count of conspiracy to commit sex trafficking of children and two counts of sex trafficking of children. Co-defendant Hassanah Delia, of East Hartford, Connecticut, was sentenced to 110 months in prison and five years supervised release, having previously pleaded guilty to two counts of sex trafficking by force, fraud or coercion. According to the evidence, court documents, and statements made in court, Sanderson and Delia recruited two 14-year-old girls to work as prostitutes. In July 2009, Sanderson and Delia transported the girls to hotels in Hartford and East Hartford, Connecticut, where the girls engaged in sexual conduct with men in exchange for money that was paid either to Sanderson or Delia. The men who paid to engage in sexual conduct with the girls had responded to an advertisement placed on a website by Sanderson by calling a phone that was answered by Delia, who then set up appointments for the girls. Sanderson and Delia provided the minors alcohol in order to dull their fears about participating and threatened them on several occasions, which included telling the minors that Sanderson had a gun.

U.S. v. Mason (D. Md.): In August 2011, a Frederick, Maryland man was sentenced to ten years in prison, followed by ten years of supervised release, for sex trafficking of a minor. Duane Mason admitted as part of a plea agreement that he recruited a fifteen-year-old to work as a prostitute and took sexually suggestive photographs of the minor to post in online advertisements for prostitution. Mason was arrested as part of an undercover operation investigated by the Maryland Human Trafficking Task Force.

Extraterritorial Sexual Exploitation of Children

U.S. v. Pavulak (D. Del.): On October 5, 2011, Paul Edward Pavulak of New Castle, Delaware, was sentenced to life plus ten years in prison for overseas child exploitation offenses. Pavulak was convicted after a jury trial at which evidence showed that Pavulak developed an online relationship with a young woman in the Philippines who had a two-year-old daughter. Pavulak took extensive steps to “train” the toddler, to enable him to sexually abuse her during a planned trip to the Philippines, and he also attempted to produce child pornography of the child during online instant chat message exchanges with her mother.

Appendix E: Title VII Cases

In FY 2011, the EEOC filed three lawsuits that raise human trafficking issues under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII), as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-1 et seq.:

EEOC v. Signal Int'l (E.D. La.). The EEOC's lawsuit alleged that defendant, a large fabrication company headquartered in Pascagoula, Mississippi, had violated Title VII by discriminating against a large class of East Indian employees working in the U.S. under H-2B Visas. Specifically, the complaint alleged that the defendant had subjected these employees to adverse terms and conditions of employment and a hostile work environment because of their national origin and/or race, and forcibly detained and subsequently discharged two employees because they opposed defendant's discriminatory practices. The human trafficking issues in this case involved requiring the Indian employees to live in company-owned work camps and deducting exorbitant fees from the workers' pay checks for housing, regardless of whether individual workers resided in the camps. The defendant also provided substandard housing and meals, deprived employees of their personal privacy, and subjected them to unwarranted discipline, unsafe living conditions, threats of deportation, criminal prosecution, forcible physical imprisonment, insults, travel restrictions and other restrictions of their freedom.

By court order, the lawsuit was transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, for possible consolidation with a private class action that includes charging parties Vijayan and Kadakkarappally among the plaintiffs. The private action does not allege violations of Title VII; however, the plaintiffs' claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1981 involve allegations of employment discrimination and retaliation which are identical or very similar to those in the EEOC's lawsuit. The pending private action also asserts factually related claims arising from alleged violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1985, the Fair Labor Standards Act, as well as supplemental claims of fraud/negligent misrepresentation, and breach of contract.

EEOC v. Global Horizons, Inc. (D. Haw.). This case, filed April 19, 2011, involves a labor contracting company that provided farming businesses with temporary agricultural workers brought from Thailand to work in the U.S. under H-2A Visas. The EEOC's lawsuit presents a Title VII claim of systemic discrimination by the labor contractor (Global Horizons) and six farming businesses (Captain Cook Coffee Company, Del Monte Fresh Produce, Kauai Coffee Company, Kelena Farms, Mac Farms of Hawaii, and Maui Pineapple Company) that operated as joint employers of a large class of over 250 Thai workers. The complaint alleges that the defendants subjected their Thai employees to harassment and a hostile work environment, disparate treatment in the terms and conditions of their employment, and constructive discharge on the bases of their national origin and/or race, as well as in retaliation for their opposition to such discriminatory employment practices. The human trafficking issues in this case involve allegations that the defendants exploited poor, non-English speaking workers by, among many other things, charging exorbitant fees, not paying them on time and for all work, keeping them in isolation from non-Thai employees and outside contacts, providing them with grossly

substandard housing and inadequate food, and threatening them with physical violence and deportation for objecting to the defendants' discriminatory practices. This case is currently pending before the district court for civil discovery by the parties.

EEOC v. Global Horizons, Inc. (E.D. Wash.). This case is a closely related companion to the EEOC's Global Horizons lawsuit filed in Hawaii, except that the joint-employer defendants in this case were two grower businesses in the State of Washington, Green Acre Farms, Inc. and Valley Fruit Orchards, Inc. The EEOC's complaint alleged the same or very similar Title VII pattern or practice claims of systemic discrimination committed by the defendants against a large class of Thai H-2A temporary agricultural workers on the bases of their national origin and/or race, as well as retaliation against class members who opposed the defendant's unlawful employment practices. This case is currently pending before the district court following an order that granted in part and denied in part the grower defendants' motions to dismiss EEOC's first amended complaint. The court's order allowed EEOC to proceed with civil discovery on pattern or practice claims that the grower defendants violated Title VII by maintaining a hostile work environment in their orchards and constructively discharging Thai H-2A workers, and that defendant Green Acre Farms engaged in a pattern or practice of retaliatory conduct against Thai H-2A workers who complained about terms and conditions of employment and the hostile work environment in its orchards

Appendix F: U.S. Government Funds Obligated in FY 2011 for TIP Projects

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|----------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DOD | Global | Global | Film House | | 140,000 | FY11 | O&M | X | | | | Public Service announcement (both radio and TV spots) viewed at all DoD overseas locations and on the Pentagon Channel. | N | 48 | Both |
| DOD | Global | Global | Booz Allen | Polaris Project | 130,000 | FY11 | O&M | X | | | | Law Enforcement Training Modules mandatory for all military police and investigative agencies. | N | 48 | Both |
| DOD | Global | Global | Multiple | Multiple | 197,000 | FY11 | O&M | X | | | | To provide ongoing support to training, education and associated technical assistance required to provide civilian and military personnel of the Department of Defense with the tools necessary to identify and report suspected cases of human trafficking. | N | 48 | Both |
| DOI/OIA | WHA | USA/CNMI | Guma Esperansa | | 419,400 | FY11 | Assistance to Territories | | X | | | Guma Esperansa is the only permanent shelter for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and human tracking in the CNMI. Since its inception in 2001, Guma Esperansa has served more than 1,500 victims regardless of citizenship, ethnicity or immigration status. The funding awarded by OIA provides food, housing, and medical assistance to victims of foreign labor fraud in the CNMI identified by the Federal | N | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|----------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ombudsman's Office, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S Immigrations and Customs Enforcement. | | | |
| DOI/OIA | WHA | USA/CNMI | Assistant U.S. Attorney Saipan | | 150,000 | FY11 | Assistance to Territories | | | X | | | In 2011, \$150,000 in total was requested and provided to continue support for an Assistant U.S. Attorney (AUSA) position in the Saipan Field Office. This AUSA position is devoted entirely to enforcement of federal laws addressing the labor, immigration and law enforcement initiative. | N | 12 | Both |
| DOI/OIA | WHA | USA/CNMI | CNMI Labor Ombudsman's Office | | 250,000 | FY11 | Assistance to Territories | X | | | | | The Federal Ombudsman's Office provides assistance to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands' 30,000 plus nonresident workers with labor and immigration complaints. The Federal Ombudsman's Office has a staff of professional caseworker/interpreters who speak Mandarin, Taiwanese, Tagalog, Bengali, Hindu, Urdu and Singhalese. Technical Assistance funds are utilized to pay for the operations of the Ombudsman's Office. | N | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DOJ/OJP/BJA | WHA | USA | City of San Jose | | 500,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC/BJA | | | X | | | 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. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/BJA | WHA | USA | Metropolitan Police Dept (DC) | | 500,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC/BJA | | | X | | | 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 | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution & Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 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. | | | |
| DOJ/OJP/BJA | WHA | USA | City of Clearwater | | 346,159 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC/BJA | | | X | | 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 | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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. | | | |
| DOJ/OJP/BJA | WHA | USA | Seattle, City of | | 500,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC/BJA | | | X | | | 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. | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DOJ/OJP/BJA | WHA | USA | Erie County Sheriff's Office | | 500,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC/BJA | | | X | | | 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. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/BJA | WHA | USA | City of Arlington, TX | | 500,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC/BJA | | | X | | | 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 | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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. | | | |
| DOJ/OJP/BJA | WHA | USA | City of Westminster | | 91,831 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC/BJA | | | X | | | One year continuation funding for an existing task force for the 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 proactive 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 | Y | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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. | | | |
| DOJ/OJP/BJA | WHA | USA | Upper Midwest Community Policing Institute (UMCPI) | | 304,178 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC/BJA | | | X | | | To deliver nationally anti-human trafficking training developed by UMCPI. Advanced Investigations Training, Anti-Human Trafficking Training for State Prosecutors and State Judges. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/NIJ | WHA | USA | Abt Associates | | 488,007 | FY11 | NIJ Base | | | X | X | | The data that has been collected on human traffickers or trafficking cases is neither systematic nor large enough to understand the criminal business of trafficking and to develop typologies of trafficking organizations and their facilitators. Virtually absent from the literature is information from the perspectives of human traffickers themselves, that would enable researchers and law enforcement to understand trafficker's motivations, perceptions of risk, strategies for risk mitigation, the structure and operation of trafficking organizations, how facilitators contribute to trafficking operations, and other data that could inform more effective prevention and enforcement strategies. This project | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | will fill these gaps and directly addresses two of NIJ's three stated areas of interest: (1) traffickers, trafficking organizations, and their facilitators, and (2) both labor and sex trafficking. The project team will gather quantitative and qualitative data from two key sources. First, the project team will access data and Pre-Sentence Reports (PSRs) held by the United States Sentencing Commission (USSC). Second, the project team will conduct in-depth interviews with a purposive sample of human traffickers, the individuals best positioned to provide information about their motivations, decision making processes, strategies, organizations, and relationships. | | | |
| DOJ/OJP/NIJ | WHA | USA | Urban Institute | | 498,844 | FY11 | NIJ Base | | | X | X | | The proposed project seeks to fill a knowledge gap by studying the process by which persons are victimized by traffickers to perform forced labor. Using an in-depth case study method, the researchers will analyze the stages or components of the labor victimization experience from recruitment and entrapment to transportation, documents acquisition, the victimization itself, victim efforts to seek help, and the process of victim extrication from the exploitative situation. Using data from victim service records and victims themselves, supplemented with data from law enforcement, researchers will | Y | 24 | Labor |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | examine trafficking cases that fall into multiple types of labor trafficking including domestic servitude, restaurant and service work, commercial agriculture, factory work (sweatshops), and other affected types of work. The proposed research will provide much needed information on the nature and characteristics of labor trafficking in the U.S., including information about how labor traffickers carry out their operations. The research will also help identify barriers that may prevent law enforcement from recognizing or acting upon cases of human trafficking that have been identified by victim service providers. | | | |
| DOJ/OJP/NIJ | WHA | USA | Vera Institute of Justice | | 488,421 | FY12 | NIJ Base & OVC IAA | X | | | | X | This observational study will validate and disseminate a screening tool with the potential to improve victim identification, victim services, and law enforcement on a nation-wide scale. The study will answer three research questions: Can the tool successfully identify victims of human trafficking and associated risk factors? Does it work well in practice for front-line service providers? If so, what is the best way to disseminate the tool? To answer these questions, this study has three overlapping parts that use quantitative and qualitative methods: tool validation, process evaluation, and knowledge translation. First, the Vera research team will lead data collection by using the screening tool, | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | and by training and supervising community-based researchers, who will administer it to a survey sample of more than 200 adult and child clients of agencies working with diverse populations. Second, Vera researchers will conduct participatory process evaluation using focus groups (n=6) with participating service providers. Finally, integrated knowledge translation, defined as dissemination planning with stakeholders throughout research, will ensure that the screening tool and user guide are disseminated to service providers and allied sectors effectively. | | | |
| DOJ/OJP/OJJDP | WHA | USA | Safe Horizon | | 450,000 | FY11 | Missing Children's Assistance | X | | | | | This program will support an organization or a consortium of organizations to provide technical assistance to OJJDP grantees and other organizations addressing commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) or domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) of girls and boys. The program will offer education and training, expert consultations, peer-to-peer networking opportunities, resources, and other tailored assistance to effectively respond to diverse communities addressing the sexual victimization of girls and boys. | N | 12 | Sex |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DOJ/OJP/OJJDP | WHA | USA | Seattle, WA | | 292,000 | FY11 | Missing Children's Assistance | X | X | X | | | This program supports law enforcement agencies to develop strategies and to improve their capacity to: recognize commercially sexually exploited children and children at risk for exploitation; effectively investigate and prosecute cases against adults who exploit children; intervene appropriately with and compassionately serve victims, including providing essential services; improve community responsiveness to CSE victims; identify best practices for law enforcement in addressing CSE victimization. | N | 24 | Sex |
| DOJ/OJP/OJJDP | WHA | USA | Bossier City Marshall's Office | | 292,000 | FY11 | Missing Children's Assistance | X | X | X | | | This program supports law enforcement agencies to develop strategies and to improve their capacity to: recognize commercially sexually exploited children and children at risk for exploitation; effectively investigate and prosecute cases against adults who exploit children; intervene appropriately with and compassionately serve victims, including providing essential services; improve community responsiveness to CSE victims; identify best practices for law enforcement in addressing CSE victimization. | N | 24 | Sex |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DOJ/OJP/OJJDP | WHA | USA | San Jose, CA | | 292,000 | FY11 | Missing Children's Assistance | X | X | X | | | This program supports law enforcement agencies to develop strategies and to improve their capacity to: recognize commercially sexually exploited children and children at risk for exploitation; effectively investigate and prosecute cases against adults who exploit children; intervene appropriately with and compassionately serve victims, including providing essential services; improve community responsiveness to CSE victims; identify best practices for law enforcement in addressing CSE victimization. | N | 24 | Sex |
| DOJ/OJP/OJJDP | WHA | USA | Denver, CO | | 290,492 | FY11 | Missing Children's Assistance | X | X | X | | | This program supports law enforcement agencies to develop strategies and to improve their capacity to: recognize commercially sexually exploited children and children at risk for exploitation; effectively investigate and prosecute cases against adults who exploit children; intervene appropriately with and compassionately serve victims, including providing essential services; improve community responsiveness to CSE victims; identify best practices for law enforcement in addressing CSE victimization. | N | 24 | Sex |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DOJ/OJP/OJJDP | WHA | USA | GEMS | Green Chimneys | 500,000 | FY11 | JJDP Part G (Mentoring) | X | | | | | Provides services for child victims of CSE/DST in New York City by (1) strengthening identification efforts for victims and at risk youth, which will reach more than 1,500 youth; (2) increasing availability of direct services, including intensive case management, court advocacy, shelter, safety planning, mental health treatment, medical care, dental care, substance abuse treatment, acquiring identification and benefits, specialized education services, job training, employment assistance, transportation, victim advocacy and support during criminal prosecution against offenders where appropriate, which will be provided to 125 youth; (3) enhancing mentoring capacity to serve 20 children; (4) providing baseline mentoring training and support for 20 young adult CSE/DST survivors and 20 adult CSE/DST survivors and allies; and (5) reducing the number of youth returning to CSE by 10%. Through its efforts with partner agency Green Chimneys, GEMS is including boys and transgender youth victims of CSE/DST in the agency's survivor leadership and empowerment services model. | N | 36 | Sex |

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| DOJ/OJP/OJJDP | WHA | USA | Justice Resource Institute | Boston GLASS | 499,831 | FY11 | JJDP Part G (Mentoring) | X | | | | | With the JRI Boston GLASS community-drop in center for sexual minority youth and Support to End Exploitation Now (SEEN), enhances victim identification through direct outreach to 90-130 CSE victims in the Boston area; expands MLMC survivor mentoring project to serve more girls, and enhances mentoring services to boys using a structured and tested mentoring program. It provides initial and ongoing training for mentors after they have been screened and completed background checks based on the MLMC mentoring model, and enhances the provision of direct services through use of in-house mental health clinicians, substance abuse treatment, coordinated case management, triage, resource identification and referral. | N | 36 | Sex |
| DOJ/OJP/OJJDP | WHA | USA | MISSEY | | 500,000 | FY11 | JJDP Part G (Mentoring) | X | X | | | | Expands support services, outreach, and prevention education to victims of or those at risk of commercial sexual exploitation in the Alameda County area. The purpose of the Alameda County CSEC Mentoring and Outreach Project is to achieve these overarching goals: (1) Increase the number of girls and boys (ages 12-18) identified who are at risk or victims of commercial sexual exploitation; (2) Reduce the number of youth re-victimimized/returning to their CSEC environments; (3) Increase the number of youth engaged in healthy | N | 36 | Sex |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | relationships with adults; and, (4) Increase the number of CSEC or at-risk youth accessing direct and support services. | | | |
| DOJ/OJP/OJJDP | WHA | USA | National Academy of Sciences | Institute of Medicine | 1,472,282 | FY11 | Missing Children's Assistance | | | | X | | OJJDP-funded research project of the Institute of Medicine and the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education of the National Research Council, which is studying the commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors in the United States. A committee of independent experts who are reviewing relevant research and practice-based literatures and will make policy recommendations is conducting the study. | N | 24 | Sex |
| DOJ/OJP/OJJDP | WHA | USA | GEMS | | 300,000 | FY11 | Missing Children's Assistance | X | | X | | X | Provides training and technical assistance to targeted ICAC Task Forces; developed a curriculum titled "Understanding the Dynamics of Internet Facilitated Crimes Against Victims of CSEC and Human Trafficking" to be disseminated to the ICAC program. | N | 12 | Sex |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | ARC Community Services, Inc. | | 300,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | ARC Community Services will provide comprehensive services for domestic (U.S. citizen and Lawful Permanent Resident) victims of human trafficking (including domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | victims) within the Metropolitan Area of Madison, Wisconsin. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. | | | |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach | | 400,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | Asian Pacific Islander Outreach will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within the San Francisco Bay Area, California. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking | | 400,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | The Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area, California. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | International Institute of Connecticut, Inc. | | 400,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | International Institute of Connecticut, Inc., will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within the State of Connecticut. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | Justice Resource Institute | | 149,999 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | The Justice Resource Institute will provide specialized mental health services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/ labor trafficking victims) within the Continental United States and Territories. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | Karidat Social Services–Guma' Esperansa | | 400,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | Karidat Social Services–Guma' Esperansa will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within the Northern Mariana Islands. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles | | 300,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | The Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles will provide specialized legal and immigration services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area, California. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | Safe Horizon, Inc. | | 400,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | Safe Horizon, Inc., will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | victims) within New York, New York (5 Burroughs). Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. | | | |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | The Salvation Army of Central Ohio | | 369,086 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | The Salvation Army of Central Ohio will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within Central Ohio (14 counties). Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | Tapestri, Inc. | | 300,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | Tapestri, Inc., will provide comprehensive services for foreign national victims of human trafficking (including adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within the State of Georgia. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | Texas RioGrande Legal Aid, Inc. | | 300,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | Texas RioGrande Legal Aid, Inc., will provide specialized legal and immigration services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within 68 counties within the Southwestern third of Texas (including the 1,200-mile Texas-Mexico border), plus Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | International Institute of Buffalo | | 500,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | The International Institute of Buffalo will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within Western New York State. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. The BJA-funded law enforcement partner is the Erie County, Pennsylvania, Sheriff's Office. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | International Rescue Committee, Inc | | 500,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | International Rescue Committee, Inc., of Seattle will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within Western Washington State. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. The BJA-funded law enforcement partner is the City of Seattle Police Department. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | Mosaic Family Services, Inc. | | 500,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | Mosaic Family Services, Inc., will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington Metropolitan Area, Texas. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. The BJA-funded law enforcement partner is the City of Arlington Police Department. | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | Polaris Project | | 500,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | Polaris Project will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within the Washington D.C., Metropolitan Area. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. The BJA-funded law enforcement partner is the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking, Santa Clara University | | 500,000 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | As part of the South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking, Santa Clara University, in partnership with community-based victim service organizations, will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within the Greater San Francisco Bay Area, California. Grantees may use up to five percent of the grant for training and awareness raising. The BJA-funded law enforcement partner is the City of San Jose Police Department. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOJ/OJP/OVC | WHA | USA | World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals | | 483,985 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | X | | | | World Relief will provide comprehensive services for all victims of human trafficking (including foreign national/domestic, adult/minor, male/female, sex/labor trafficking victims) within the Tampa Bay Area, Florida. Grantees may use up to 5% of the grant for training and awareness | Y | 24 | Both |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | raising. The BJA-funded law enforcement partner is the City of Clearwater Police Department. | | | |
| DOJ/OJP/ OVC | WHA | USA | Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVCTTAC) | | 659,308 | FY11 | DOJ/OVC | X | | | | | To support the ongoing provision of comprehensive training and technical assistance (T/TA) to OVC-funded victim service providers and BJA-funded law enforcement agencies. This includes the individualized T/TA to victim service providers and law enforcement; and coordination of regional training forums across the U.S. Funds will also support various forms of T/TA to traditional victim service organizations seeking to incorporate the needs of trafficking victims into their service models as well as various communities seeking guidance in creating an anti-human trafficking task force. | Y | 12 | Both |

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| DOL/ILAB | Global | Global | Various | Various | \$5.8 million - *Since 1995, DOL/ILAB has received an annual appropriation and funded projects to reduce the worst forms of child labor internationally. Some of these projects may include Trafficking in Persons as one of the worst forms of child labor. Across all projects funded in FY 11, DOL/ILAB expects to spend about \$5.8 million to provide services to child trafficking victims, as a proportion of all children assisted through its projects. This figure is a rough estimate since these projects will not report numbers of beneficiaries until the projects close. | FY11* | DOL/ILAB | X | X | | | | These projects aim to eliminate exploitative child labor around the world. | N | Various | Both |

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| DOS/DRL | NEA | Jordan | ILO | Business for Social Responsibility | 742,574 | FY09 | HRDF | X | | | | X | Protecting Migrant Workers' Rights in Jordan. | N | 24 | Labor |
| DOS/DRL | EAP | EAP | ILO | | 297,000 | FY10 | ESF | X | X | | | | Through trainings and other information distribution efforts and with funding from DRL, the International Labor Organization's program increases the awareness of citizens of existing labor rights and the illegality of child soldier recruitment. Community outreach includes the creation and distribution of multi-lingual brochures and nation-wide workshops. | N | 24 | Labor |
| DOS/EAP/RSP | EAP | Regional | Nathan Associates | ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), Human Rights Resource Center (HRRC), and the ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) | 525,000 | FY11 | ESF | X | | X | | | Support for ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR), Human Rights Resource Center (HRRC), and the ASEAN Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC). These funds will be implemented through the Nathan Associates contract established by USAID's Regional Development Mission to Asia with State/EAP regional funds, and in consultation and coordination with the ASEAN Secretariat. Funds are currently supporting capacity building, training, and consultation with these bodies on countering and preventing TIP; and especially on how to protect and promote the rights of women, children, | N | 12 | Both |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | migrant workers, and on enhancing corporate social responsibility to help eliminate the supply chains for TIP. | | | |
| DOS/ECA | AF | Uganda | Humphrey Fellow/IIE | | 70,000 | FY11 | ECA Base | X | | | | | Focusing on trafficking policy and prevention at University of Minnesota. | N | 11 | Both |
| DOS/ECA | EUR | Russia | Humphrey Fellow/IIE | | 70,000 | FY11 | ECA Base | X | | | | | Focusing on trafficking policy and prevention at University of Minnesota. | N | 11 | Both |
| DOS/ECA | NEA | Pakistan | Humphrey Fellow/IIE | | 70,000 | FY11 | ECA Base | X | | | | | Focusing on trafficking policy and prevention at University of Minnesota. | N | 11 | Both |
| DOS/ECA | WHA | Uruguay | Humphrey Fellow/IIE | | 70,000 | FY11 | ECA Base | X | | | | | Focusing on trafficking policy and prevention at University of Minnesota. | N | 11 | Both |
| DOS/ECA | EAP | Japan | Fulbright | | 55,280 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | North Korea's Abduction of Japanese and South Korean Citizens. | N | 4 | Labor |
| DOS/ECA | WHA | Canada | Fulbright | | 25,000 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | Human Rights and Social Justice: Conflict Resolution in Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. | N | 4 | Sex |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | (Mark "x" when applicable) | | | | | | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | | | | | |
| DOS/ECA | NEA | Morocco | Fulbright | | 29,525 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | | Comparative International Refugee Law and Practice. | N | 9 | Both |
| DOS/ECA | SCA | India | Fulbright | | 13,335.80 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | | Gender in an International Perspective: Global Feminisms, the History of Trafficking, and the History of Non-Violent Activism. | N | 6 | Sex |
| DOS/ECA | NEA | Bahrain | Fulbright | | 4,750 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | | Trafficking in persons training and education for police personnel. | N | 10 days | Labor |
| DOS/ECA | NEA | United Arab Emirates | Fulbright | | 6,616.30 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | | Criminal justice training with one of the specialties including human trafficking. | N | 25 days | Both |
| DOS/ECA | SCA | India | Fulbright | | 10,650.59 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | | Public lecture--"Human trafficking in international perspective" | N | 42 days | Sex |
| DOS/ECA | EUR | Germany | Fulbright | | 21,500 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | | Academic research objective explores the relationship between regional gender-based cultures of violence and human trafficking, prostitution and sexual slavery. | N | 12 | Both |
| DOS/ECA | SCA | India | Fulbright | | 32,240 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | | Master's work focusing on sex work, human trafficking, women's activism and mobilizing women. | N | 12 | Both |
| DOS/ECA | EUR | UK | Fulbright | | 25,000 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | | Studying anthropology and focused on sexual violence and women's rights. | N | 12 | Sex |
| DOS/ECA | EUR | Netherlands | Fulbright | | 12,500 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | | Focus on the Southern Africa region, human trafficking, peace building and humanitarian relief. | N | 12 | Labor |
| DOS/ECA | EUR | Latvia | Alumni | | 25,000 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | | Raise awareness in all sectors of Latvian society - but particularly at risk youth - of the risk and forms of human trafficking. | N | 4 | Both |
| DOS/ECA | WHA | Mexico | Alumni | | 21,000 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | | Training course to provide Tijuana-based youth civil society activists to design, implement, and sustain | N | 9 | Both |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | programs on a variety of themes, including human trafficking. | | | |
| DOS/ECA | AF | Mauritania | Alumni | | 4,725 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | The Women's Empowerment and Training Education Program educated women on their rights, including as they relate to trafficking. | N | 6 | Both |
| DOS/ECA | AF | Togo | Alumni | | 28,000 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | Mobile clinics to provide legal services to women in remote villages. | N | 10 | Both |
| DOS/ECA | Multi | Multi | IVLP | | 3,540,000 | FY11 | ECE | X | | | | | Visit program to the U.S. to familiarize foreign officials, academics, activists and others about U.S. efforts to protect and assist victims of trafficking. | N | 2-3 weeks | Both |
| DOS/EUR/ PD | EUR | Russia | NGO Satellite | | 20,090 | FY10 | AEECA | X | | | | | This project proposes to raise decision-makers' awareness about trafficking in Russia and abroad, apply existing measures to counteract trafficking, and utilize existing national and international documents related to human trafficking. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/EUR/ PD | EUR | Georgia | Democrat Women's Organization | | 23,446 | FY10 | AEECA | X | | | | | The creation of the Women's Democracy Information Center of Akhaltsikhe, will provide information on the newly ratified gender equality law and will provide resources on other political and legal topics of interest to women, including domestic violence and trafficking. | Y | 12 | Both |

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| DOS/EUR/ PD | EUR | Moldova | International Center for Women's Rights Protection & Promotion: La Strada | | 24,000 | FY10 | AEECA | X | X | | | | La Strada will partner with service provider members of the National Referral Mechanism for the identification and social protection of victims of trafficking and potential victims of trafficking in particular referring to victims of domestic violence as well as other service providers available especially in rural areas. | Y | 10 | Both |
| DOS/EUR/ PD | EUR | Ukraine | Charitable Foundation "Caritas" | | 13,235 | FY10 | AEECA | X | X | | | | The project purpose is to prevent illegal labor migration and human trafficking. The NGO seeks to provide consultations to persons who want to travel and work abroad with a special focus on young people and the unemployed. The Foundation will conduct walking marches and other street events to draw public attention to TIP. | Y | 10 | Both |
| DOS/EUR/ PD | EUR | Macedonia | YouthInk | | 17,706 | FY10 | AEECA | X | | | | | The project will implement a youth camp (Camp GLOW) to develop leadership skills for multi-ethnic girls from Macedonia. One of the training components will address Women's Studies: Self-Esteem, Objectification of Women in the Media, and Human Trafficking. | Y | 1 | Both |
| DOS/EUR/ PD | EUR | Albania | Women in Development Shkoder | | 21,410 | FY10 | AEECA | X | | | | | This project will create a favorable environment for social and economic integration of vulnerable groups of women, girls and youth endangered from social exclusion with the aim of improving their status in Shkodra and its surrounding areas, where better anti-trafficking awareness and | Y | 10 | Both |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | prevention activities are needed. | | | |
| DOS/EUR/ PD | EUR | Armenia | Women's Resource Center NGO | | 21,840 | FY10 | AEECA | X | | | | | The project is aimed to develop activism and empower young women from the regions of Armenia to mobilize and lead their communities around urgent gender and women's issues. Trainings will be provided to raise community awareness on: the concept of human rights, women's human rights, gender-based violence and trafficking, and community problems and their gender dimensions. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/EUR/ PD | EUR | Georgia | Women's Center/ Azerbaijani Women's Union of Georgia | | 20,125 | FY10 | AEECA | X | | | | | The project aims to support the integration minorities through protection and promotion of women's rights by advocating for implementation of international standards, domestic legislation and policies, educating women about existing legislation, raising awareness of minority rights and discussing how human rights fit within their culture. The project will raise awareness of the country's National Action Plan Combating Domestic Violence, National Action Plan on Human Trafficking, and National Action Plan on Gender Equality. | Y | 10 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOS/INL | EUR | Azerbaijan | IOM | | 269,400 | FY10 | AEECA | X | X | | | | This project aims to 1) strengthen the national capacity to counter labor trafficking; 2) continues supporting the establishment of effective cooperation mechanisms between the Azeri government and NGO community; 3) improves awareness; and 4) assists victims' reintegration into society, particularly migrant workers. | N | 12 | Labor |
| DOS/INL | EUR | Armenia | Bulk obligated through Letter of Agreement to Embassy | | 300,000 | FY10 | AEECA | X | X | X | | | Funding will be sub-obligated to international organizations and local NGOs no later than June 2012. These programs will focus on increasing the Armenian government's effectiveness in preventing and prosecuting human trafficking and protecting and reintegrating victims into society. The program goals and objectives will support Armenia's national action plan on combating trafficking in persons as well as the FY11 G/TIP report recommendations. | N | 24 | Both |
| DOS/INL/EA | SCA | Tajikistan | IOM | | 550,000 | FY10 | AEECA | | | X | X | | To enhance Tajikistan's law enforcement capacity for investigating and prosecuting TIP cases (IOM project, and Post-implemented activities). Also, to monitor the cotton harvest (IOM project). | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/INL/EA | EUR | Ukraine | IOM | | 168,784 | FY10 | AEECA | | | X | X | X | The project activities will include the analysis of refusals of prosecutor's offices to initiate criminal cases involving labor trafficking; the development of a practical toolkit (model cases and practical guidelines) for investigators; and conducting joint trainings for operational officers, | N | 12 | Labor |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | investigators, prosecutors, and judges, with the aim of developing a common operational framework to investigate and hear in court labor trafficking cases in all regions of Ukraine. | | | |
| DOS/INL/EA | EUR | Ukraine | IOM | | 214,388 | FY10 | AEECA | X | X | | | | The project activities will include the development of relevant guidelines (in accordance with the Law of Ukraine on protection of individuals in criminal proceedings) for the application of victim/witness protection measures related to the changing of identification documents and relocation. The project will also provide specialized training for investigators, counter-trafficking operational officers, and judicial police officers on the application of measures of victim/witness protection in trafficking-related crimes. | N | 12 | Both |
| DOS/INL/EA | SCA | Kazakhstan | IOM, Assoc. Against TIP in Central Asia | | 264,000 | FY10 | AECCA | | | X | | | Enhance capacity of law enforcement, prosecutors & judges on identifying, detecting, investigating, and prosecuting TIP crimes. | N | 12 | Both |
| DOS/INL/EA | SCA | Turkmenistan | IOM | | 150,000 | FY10 | AECCA | | | X | | | Enhance capacity of law enforcement, prosecutors & judges on identifying, detecting, investigating, and prosecuting TIP crimes. | N | 12 | Sex |
| DOS/INL/EA | EUR | Georgia | IOM | N/A | 100,000 | FY10 | AEECA | X | X | X | | | This program aims to build the capacity of Georgia's referral mechanism and develop international law enforcement cooperation between Georgian officials and key destination countries. | N | 12 | Labor |
| DOS/INL/EA | EUR | Russia | IOM | N/A | 436,156 | FY09 | AEECA | | | X | | | Project aims at prevention of human trafficking, assistance to victims and | N | 14 | Labor |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | criminal prosecution. | | | |
| DOS/INL/EA | EUR | Russia | ALOA | N/A | 192,669 | FY10 | AEECA | | | X | | | Provides resources for the RLAs at post to organize training, workshops and study tours. | N | 12 | Labor |
| DOS/INL/EA | EUR | Russia | ABA-ROLI | N/A | 100,000 | FY10 | AEECA | | | X | | | Increase capacity among relevant government actors to effectively investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases. | N | 12 | Labor |
| DOS/J/TIP | AF | Angola | IOM | | 273,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | | IOM will increase the capacity of civil society and law enforcement officials to identify and protect victims of trafficking. This will be achieved through in-depth sensitization and capacity building trainings for law enforcement officials, government officials, and civil society; the development and dissemination of a counter-TIP handbook and SOPs; the provision of financial support to selected shelters, the strengthening of referral systems for coordination victim identification and assistance, and the development of a counter-TIP monitoring mechanism through a consolidated database. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | AF | Central African Republic | International Partnership for Human Development (IPHD) | Caritas | 600,000 | FY10 | ESF | X | X | X | | | IPHD is working to build public awareness on TIP awareness and implement measures to protect and care for trafficked children, including the establishment of a legal center and shelter for children. Further, the project will build the capacity of local NGOs to advocate the government through the holding of workshops. | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOS/J/TIP | AF | The Gambia | ChildFund International | | 400,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | | | ChildFund will support the government to create a national child protection system to prevent and respond to child TIP. This will involve: 1) the creation of a centralized database; 2) technical support to facilitate coordination between governmental and non-governmental organizations; 3) capacity-building workshops for law enforcement; and 4) the establishment of child protection committees and a community-level referral network. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | AF | Lesotho | World Vision | | 400,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | | World Vision will support the government in its efforts to combat TIP with the overall goal of reducing incidents of TIP and mitigating its impact of rural communities. The project will focus primarily on building the capacity of relevant ministries and civil society to fulfill their duties under the 2011 National Action Plan, while equipping rural communities to effectively prevent TIP and protect victims. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | AF | Sierra Leone | World Hope International | | 400,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | | World Hope International will build upon their current project, which seeks to prevent and protect victims of trafficking through established referral mechanisms among anti-TIP trained Village Parent Groups (VPGs), law enforcement, and victim service providers. Supplemental funds will support the creation of the only shelter in Sierra Leone to provide immediate assistance to victims of trafficking before reintegrating them back into the | Y | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | community with the help of VPGs. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | AF | Uganda | American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (ABA FJE) | | 210,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | | The ABA will: 1) train local stakeholders on Ugandan and international laws relating to TIP; 2) create a national task force to develop protocols and other coordination mechanisms for combating TIP and improving support for victims; and 3) implement training-of-trainer sessions for Task Force members to help promote future implementation of the coordination protocols. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | AF | Zambia | IOM | | 500,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | X | X | | | IOM will build upon their current project which seeks to strengthen the Zambian national response to TIP by conducting training on the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking, and supporting government shelters by upgrading their facilities and training their staff to meet minimum requirements for victim aftercare services. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | AF | Regional (SADC Member States) | UNODC | | 200,000 | FY10 | ESF | | | X | | | UNODC Regional Office Southern Africa (ROSAF) will strengthen technical and legal capacity of Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to draft national anti-trafficking legislation that is in line with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its TIP Protocol, | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | while advocating for the ratification of both. Additionally, UNODC Southern Africa will support the drafting of national policies, including plans of action against trafficking in persons. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | EAP | Cambodia | NEXUS Institute | | 550,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | | X | | The NEXUS Institute will conduct a longitudinal study of victims of TIP who have been returned and reintegrated back into society in order to examine the factors that may shape the success or failure of reintegration. By exploring the long-term reintegration experiences of victims, the NEXUS Institute will identify the unmet needs of victims and gaps in services, specifically among those who are traditionally underserved or unassisted. The NEXUS Institute will also provide sub-grants to selected local NGOs allowing them to pilot research-based initiatives aimed at improving and expanding service provision and evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot programs. | Y | 36 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | EAP | Indonesia | American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS) | International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) | 300,000 | FY10 | ESF | X | X | X | | | ACILS aims to improve the record of prosecutions and civil cases in three key transit and destination areas of Indonesia. This project will improve the enforcement of existing laws and empower civil society actors to advocate for greater implementation of established anti-TIP policies at the local level. In improving and expanding legal and other direct protection services, ACILS will deploy | Y | 18 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | a legal consultant and build a larger cadre of legal advocates to represent victims. ACILS will partner with ICMC to train and build capacity for service providers and lawyers. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | EAP | Malaysia | Boat People SOS | | 250,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | | | Boat People SOS will build on their recent anti-TIP efforts by advocating for enhanced national and state governments and NGO collaboration in anti-TIP efforts, with a focus on legal reforms and victim protection and care. Project activities will include supporting a coalition of NGOs to provide case management to victims. Boat People SOS will also implement an intensive awareness raising campaign for migrant workers with the goal of preventing forced labor and making available referral networks for workers who are victims. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | EAP | Mongolia | IOM | Mongolian Gender and Equality Centre (MGEC) | 141,520 | FY10 | INCLE | | X | | | | IOM will partner with the MGEC to provide direct support to Mongolian victims of TIP. The project will provide legal and reintegration assistance to victims as well as establish a national victims' assistance fund in Mongolia. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | EAP | The Philippines | International Justice Missions (IJM) | | 600,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | X | X | | | IJM will build capacity of the criminal justice system to respond to sex trafficking in Angeles City and increase the quantity and quality of sex trafficking investigations, prosecutions and convictions. To accomplish this, IJM will provide | Y | 36 | Sex |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | intelligence and technical and legal assistance to law enforcement and judicial officials. IJM also will provide assessment and care to rescued victims, and capacity building to government social workers, with the goal of minimizing the occurrence of re-trafficking. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | EAP | Solomon Islands | American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (ABA FJE) | | 250,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | | The ABA will build on its current project by collaborating with local partners to develop and implement a data collection system on TIP cases for reporting, referrals, and prosecutions; build protection protocols and a national referral network for survivors; and enhance legal services and counseling for survivors. ABA will also engage in an anti-TIP public awareness campaign targeted to government, service providers, and vulnerable communities. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | EAP | Thailand | Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHSPH) | | 300,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | X | | X | X | JHSPH will estimate the scope of sex and labor trafficking in Mae Sot, Thailand. Through intervention monitoring, the JHSPH will provide SAW with enhanced skills and capacity for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of its programs, and provide valuable data on the reach and impact of their services. This project will advance the field's understanding of the prevalence of TIP and its risk factors within a major transit community, as well as inform the development of best practices for | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | assisting victims. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | EAP | Thailand | TRAFCORD | | 260,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | Supplemental funding will allow TRAFCORD, a non-governmental coordination unit for anti-TIP operations in Chiang Mai, to continue to coordinate government and NGO activities to combat TIP. The project will: 1) raise community awareness of TIP; 2) provide direct assistance to victims; 3) and support police and prosecutors in the investigation and prosecution of this crime. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | EAP | Vietnam | Blue Dragon Children's Foundation | | 300,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | The Blue Dragon Children's Foundation will identify and assist children from Hue Province who have been subjected to forced labor in the garment industry. Blue Dragon will provide protection assistance; conduct a public awareness campaign; and collaborate with local authorities to rescue children, enforce labor laws, and assist in gathering evidence for legal action in TIP cases. | Y | 24 | Labor |
| DOS/J/TIP | EAP | Regional | IOM | | 300,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | X | | | This project will improve the administration and quality of assistance provided to trafficking victims in shelters run by the Malaysian government, and support capacity building of government agencies in Lao PDR and Cambodia to provide reintegration support to | Y | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | returned trafficking victims. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | EAP | Regional | The National District Attorneys Association (NDAA) | | 400,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | | | | This project will enhance investigation and prosecution efforts as well as address the need for systematic victim identification in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI). Using multiple strategies such as advocacy, training and technical assistance for key governmental and NGO stakeholders, and awareness raising campaigns, NDAA aims to lay the groundwork for a comprehensive anti-trafficking framework for prevention, protection, and prosecution in the these key countries. | Y | 36 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | EUR | Moldova | American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS) | | 500,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | | | This project seeks to establish a Migrant Worker Rights and Resource Center in Chisinau to provide free legal advice and raise awareness about forced labor among migrant workers. ACILS also proposes to establish partnerships to develop networks with trade unions in destination countries. | Y | 36 | Labor |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOS/J/TIP | EUR | Turkey | International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) | | 500,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | | | | The proposed project seeks to assist the Government of Turkey and local NGO partners in establishing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for identification and referral of victims of trafficking. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | NEA | Egypt | IOM | | 200,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | X | | | Building upon an existing grant, IOM proposes to strengthen Egypt's national counter-TIP capacity by providing technical assistance and training to law enforcement, improving coordination among law enforcement agencies, and strengthening linkages between law enforcement and victim support agencies. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | NEA | Lebanon | International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) | | 250,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | X | | | | Building upon an existing grant, ICMPD will support the Lebanese Government to develop the first draft of the National Action Plan and produce Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the identification and referral of TIP victims. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | NEA | Tunisia | IOM | | 400,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | X | | IOM will improve the understanding of TIP through: 1) the conduct of a comprehensive mapping exercise; 2) capacity building activities for government officials and CSOs in the identification and treatment of TIP victims; 3) the establishment of a referral mechanism for the provision of direct assistance services to victims; and 4) the provision of technical assistance to enhance the Tunisian | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | anti-TIP legislation. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | Afghanistan | Afghan Women Skills Development Center (AWSDC) | | 250,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | | X | | The AWSDC will address the trafficking of women and girls through awareness raising and action-oriented research in 14 districts in the Faryab province. The project will support the formation of District Advocacy Groups (DAG) in an effort to strengthen relationships among relevant stakeholders and raise awareness of trafficking at the district level. They will also conduct research to support public legislators in their efforts to advocate for additional measures against internal trafficking and improve existing anti-trafficking legislation. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | Afghanistan | Hagar USA Inc. | | 704,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | X | X | | | Hagar USA Inc. will provide training and capacity building to key NGO staff in order to improve the care and management of victims. They will provide training for government officials (judiciary, border police) on the TIP law and identification and referral of trafficking victims. | Y | 40 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | Afghanistan | IOM | | 200,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | | | | IOM will conduct a public awareness campaign targeting key border regions in Afghanistan. They will also work working to mobilize community members, government officials, religious leaders and social workers through a series of roundtable | Y | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | discussions. The project will also focus on building the capacity of the local media to produce anti-TIP media spots. IOM will also organize training sessions for teachers. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | Afghanistan | Voice of Afghan Women (VWO) | | 250,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | | | | VWO will provide comprehensive services to trafficked women and girls in the Badghis province of Afghanistan. Services will include: housing, counseling, medical care, vocational training, and legal assistance. Voice of Afghan Women will also establish a Coordination and Cooperation Committee (CCC) that will be responsible for facilitating communication and coordination between the shelter, Afghan authorities, and other relevant stakeholders. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | Bangladesh | IOM | | 500,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | | | IOM proposes to contribute to the government's efforts to reduce labor TIP. Targeted activities include: creating a parliamentary caucus and conducting consultations with parliamentarians, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and the media; enhancing Bangladeshi officials' understanding and execution of the draft law upon its passage; building the capacity of the labor ministry and developing SOPs for referral services; providing victim assistance; training members of the Vigilant Task Force (VTF); and supporting the development of minimum standards for evaluating the | Y | 24 | Labor |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | performance of recruitment agencies. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | India | Anti-Slavery International, d/b/a Free the Slaves | | 200,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | X | Anti-Slavery International will continue its efforts to combat sex and labor trafficking in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh through the development of community vigilance committees in targeted districts, rescue and rehabilitation of trafficking victims, and prosecution of offenders. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | India | Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) | | 100,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | | BBA will continue providing assistance to victims of trafficking for forced labor. It will conduct public awareness campaigns against TIP and facilitate the formation of people vigilance committees in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Delhi. BBA will also provide capacity-building support and training for grassroots organizations to rescue and rehabilitate victims of labor trafficking and to pursue prosecution of traffickers. | Y | 12 | Labor |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | India | International Justice Mission (IJM) | | 500,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | | The project will continue to contribute to the development of a public justice system in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh that works on behalf of forced laborers by ensuring that victims are identified, released, and provided with appropriate aftercare services and perpetrators are | Y | 24 | Labor |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | prosecuted. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | India | Nomi Network | | 200,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | | | | The pilot protection project will provide targeted vocational training to a core group of trafficking victims and at risk women in West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, and Delhi. The project will equip the women with marketable skills and will enable them to engage in income generating activities. | Y | 24 | Sex |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | Nepal | American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (ABA FJE) | | 200,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | X | | | Building upon an existing TIP Office-funded project, the ABA will continue to enhance the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases in Nepal, foster police-prosecutor cooperation on TIP cases, and provide institutional support to the Office of the Attorney General (OAG). | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | Nepal | The Asia Foundation (TAF) | Kathmandu School of Law | 150,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | | | | TAF, in partnership with the Kathmandu School of Law, has been supporting the police to develop a computerized monitoring and tracking system for TIP cases. TAF will provide district attorney offices in high-risk trafficking districts with computer systems, networking infrastructure, and specialized software in order to facilitate information-sharing and more effectively track cases. TAF will also provide training and technical assistance on the implementation and utilization of the equipment. | Y | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | Tajikistan | American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education (ABA FJE) | | 500,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | X | | | The proposed project activities include development of a mobile TIP training team comprised of lawyers, prosecutors, and police to provide community training and pro bono legal assistance to vulnerable populations in rural areas as well as conducting public awareness raising activities. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | SCA | Uzbekistan | IOM | | 500,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | X | X | | | IOM will establish reintegration/rehabilitation centers for male victims of trafficking as well as to expand an existing shelter for female victims of trafficking in cooperation with local NGO partners. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Costa Rica | Rahab Foundation | | 200,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | | | Rahab will provide shelter and services, including psychological, medical, and vocational training, to female TIP victims. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Ecuador | Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) | | \$400,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | | | | CATW will work to prevent sex trafficking by combating the demand for commercial sex in Ecuador through implementation of an educational model and a public awareness campaign that challenges the traditional model of masculinity in Latin America and raises awareness that the demand for commercial sexual exploitation fuels sex trafficking. | Y | 24 | Sex |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Guatemala | Covenant House (Asociacion Casa Alianza) | | 400,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | | Casa Alianza will expand its efforts to expand TIP prevention outreach to street children and other vulnerable populations, increase their shelter capacity, and provide legal assistance to TIP victims. | Y | 36 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|---|---|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Haiti | Anti-Slavery International, d/b/a Free the Slaves | Fondasyon Limyè Lavi | 200,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | | | These funds will replenish funds that Anti-Slavery International expended immediately following the earthquake in order to provide an emergency anti-trafficking response and enable them to complete the original objectives of their grant award. Activities include the creation of comprehensive and locally-based service models that combine whole community dialogues with targeted interventions, economic alternatives, and psychological support to address the needs of child trafficking victims. | Y | 3 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Haiti | Anti-Slavery International, d/b/a Free the Slaves | Fondasyon Limyè Lavi | 700,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | | | Anti-Slavery International will partner with the Fondasyon Limyè Lavi to prevent and reverse the flow of children from source communities into restavek slavery. These organizations will do this through development, testing and refinement of a grassroots-based model that reduces the incidence of children sent into the restavek system and increases reintegration of former restavek children, and will incorporate these communities into advocacy for passage of an effective legislative framework to combat restavek slavery. | Y | 36 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Haiti | Catholic Relief Services (CRS) | Solidarite Fwontalye and the Sisters of St. John the Evangelist | 300,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | X | | | CRS will raise community awareness about TIP in the border area between Northeast Haiti and Dajabón, Dominican Republic and to provide comprehensive services to Haitian or foreign victims through a safe house in Ouanaminthe, Haiti. In addition to | Y | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | shelter, victims will receive legal, medical, psychosocial services, and family tracing when needed. CRS will also develop a database to track information about victims' cases that can be shared with appropriate government and law enforcement actors in both countries. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Haiti | Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights | Organizasyon Jen Fanm en Aksyon, and TIMKATEC | 250,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | | | | Heartland Alliance will partner with Foundation Maurice Sixto, Organizasyon Jen Fanm en Aksyon, and TIMKATEC to enhance their administration and organizational learning and expand and improve their programs to combat child trafficking. Heartland Alliance will accomplish this through individualized assessments, individualized and joint trainings, and particular emphasis on enhancing the quality of data management, financial administration and sustainability, and best practices for anti-trafficking programming. | Y | 18 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Haiti | International Association for Women Judges (IAWJ) | Chapitre Haïtien de l'Association Internationale des Femmes Juges/ Haitian Association of Women Judges (CHAI FEJ) | 650,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | X | | | IAWJ will strengthen the capacity of Haitian judges to recognize, conduct and decide cases involving human trafficking, enhance judicial coordination with other agencies, and recommend improvements in judicial procedure and anti-trafficking legislation. This project will include an analysis of judicial handling of cases with trafficking issues under the current legal framework. | Y | 36 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Haiti | IOM | Center for Action for Solidarity and Integral Development (CASODI); Fondation Zanmi Timoun; Group for Humanitarian Action for the Development of Leogane; Hands to Help Children | 750,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | | | | IOM will continue a recently completed project to combat trafficking of women and children in Haiti. Continued activities will include provision of services to victims of trafficking, including family reintegration and micro-enterprise development; enhancing the capacity of partner NGOs to effectively address the needs of restavek children; increasing awareness in source and host communities about the dangers and consequences of trafficking of children; and reinforcing a network of local NGOs working to combat trafficking in persons through multi-sectoral working groups to address the issue. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Haiti | IOM | Association for Children of Mirebelais; Jano Sikse Border Network; Foyer L'Escale | 100,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | X | | | This project will contribute to an improved standard of assistance provided to victims of trafficking, as provided by J/TIP grantees. The project consists of three pillars: identifying promising practices concerning standards of assistance, referral and return for child trafficking victims; operationalizing promising practices in cooperation with governmental counterparts; and facilitating a coordination mechanism for J/TIP grantees in Haiti that will foster synergies, avoid duplication, and share lessons learned. | Y | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Haiti | SHARE Institute (*Has been terminated) | | 575,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | | | | SHARE will increase awareness and improve the response to TIP and GBV in Haiti. The project will involve community-based outreach, discussion and awareness methods along with innovative uses of mobile and web technology to identify and protect victims of these crimes. The partners will document and map cases of TIP and GBV in IDP camps and develop a referral and response network for their protection. | Y | 36 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Haiti | University of San Francisco School of Law (*Has been terminated) | | 750,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | | The University of San Francisco Center for Law and Global Justice will enhance the understanding of the legal community of the importance of a comprehensive legal framework to address TIP, implement a strategy to reduce the supply and demand for restavek children, and protect women and children from GBV through community-based prevention activities. | Y | 36 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Haiti | The Warnath Group | | 50,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | X | | | The Warnath Group will assist the government with enacting and implementing comprehensive anti-TIP legislation through a supplement to an existing global training and technical assistance program. | Y | 6 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Regional (Haiti and the DR) | IOM | | 250,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | X | | IOM will support the Haitian Government, including in coordination with the Government of the DR, to address cross-border TIP into and from the DR, especially Dominican women in Haiti and Haitian children in the Dominican Republic. IOM will | Y | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution & Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | accomplish this through actionable research, capacity building for government officials, and the promotion of bilateral referral mechanisms to protect victims of trafficking. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Mexico | Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking (CAST) | | 500,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | The proposed project activities include provision of technical assistance to NGOs throughout Mexico on victim service provision and increased regional and national anti-trafficking networks. | Y | 36 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Mexico | DOJ/OPDAT | | 500,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | X | | The proposed project will support anti-trafficking training to be conducted by the U.S. DOJ Legal Advisor. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Mexico | IOM | | 200,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | The proposed project seeks to ensure the implementation of anti-TIP legislative reforms and the National Action Plan at the state level through the provision of training and sensitization workshops. | Y | 24 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Nicaragua | Asociación Casa Alianza Nicaragua | | 198,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | | Asociación Casa Alianza Nicaragua will provide a safe environment and treatment methodology for TIP victims and for potential victims at high risk of being trafficked. Casa Alianza will provide a multidisciplinary 24-hour residential treatment program for child victims and those at-risk; offer street outreach services; and provide comprehensive protection to children trafficked across borders in Mexico, Central America. | Y | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Regional (Caribbean) | Center for Women Policy Studies (CWPS) | | 100,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | X | | | GlobalPOWER Caribbean will engage women Members of Parliaments and Ministers from up to 10 countries as partners in addressing trafficking of women and girls as a global women's human rights crisis. The project will include a week long workshop at which Parliamentarians and Ministers will develop country-specific strategic action plans to strengthen national and regional anti-trafficking laws, policies, and programs. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Regional | DOJ/FBI | | 250,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | X | | | The FBI's International Training & Assistance Unit plans to develop and conduct a pilot training program at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia for 30-35 foreign law enforcement investigators for skills-based anti-TIP training. The two-week interactive course will feature techniques for interviewing adult and child victims, interrogating traffickers, building a case from sources beyond the victim, and working with victim service providers. | Y | 27 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Regional | INTERPOL, U.S. National Central Bureau | | 350,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | X | | | The U.S. National Central Bureau of INTERPOL will develop and deliver a comprehensive classroom-based curriculum at established police training venues in INTERPOL member countries in WHA. The program goal is to create sustainable capacity to mount intelligence-driven operations that target TIP networks in this region, and foster an inter-regional dialogue on human trafficking issues among | Y | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | senior law enforcement, border security, and justice officials from the region. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Regional | IOM | | 500,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | | IOM will work to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement in identified countries to investigate and prosecute TIP cases and provide victim assistance as well as improve multilateral coordination in the region. | Y | 36 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | WHA | Regional | OAS | | 100,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | X | | | OAS will build upon its program to build the capacity of law enforcement actors in Central America and the Caribbean to address TIP by expanding the training program to South America. The OAS will provide training to police, customs and immigration officials, and other investigative actors in South America; encourage governments to incorporate the training materials into their police academy curricula; seek to improve communications among police, prosecutors and judges; and establish an information-sharing network to improve victim protections throughout the region. | Y | 8 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOS/J/TIP | Global | Global | The Fair Trade Fund | | 450,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | | | | J/TIP will continue to support the Fair Trade Fund in its development of an online tool and mobile application that measures an individual's slavery "footprint" based on their purchasing habits, and utilizing an analysis of data drawn from reports published by the government and international organizations. The Fair Trade Fund will also expand its tool to provide a more complete picture of the way an individual's consumer habits contribute to slavery as well as provide users with information that will empower them to take action to end slavery. | Y | 12 | Labor |
| DOS/J/TIP | Global | Global | International Labor Rights Forum (ILRF) | Not for Sale Campaign | 100,000 | FY10 | INCLE | X | | | | | Continued funding will allow the ILRF, in partnership with the Not for Sale Campaign, to continue its efforts to improve standards through which a company can be evaluated on its efforts to combat forced labor in its supply chain as well as create the tools through which consumers can easily access such information. The additional funding will enable ILRF to further improve its existing company assessments, analyze new industries, and identify best practices. | Y | 12 | Labor |
| DOS/J/TIP | Global | Global | IOM | | 200,000 | FY10 | ESF | | X | X | | | These funds will be used to supplement and continue a cooperative agreement with the IOM which supports two purposes globally: 1) short-term targeted technical assistance and/or training to foreign governments and NGOs based on the findings of the annual Trafficking in | Y | 9 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Persons Report, and 2) emergency assistance on a case by case basis for individuals identified as trafficked persons overseas when no other resources are available or assistance cannot be provided in a timely manner to meet the emergency needs of such victims. | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | Global | Global | NEXUS Institute | University of Michigan | 400,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | X | | | The NEXUS Institute will pilot a model that builds awareness and the capacity of international law firms and lawyers to participate on a pro-bono basis in the fight against human trafficking. This project will be the first of its kind to engage and educate pro-bono lawyers in a systematic program to be able to contribute to protecting the legal and non-legal interests of victims of trafficking. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | Global | Global | UNODC | | 100,000 | FY10 | ESF | | | X | | | Through this supplemental award, UNODC will continue to work 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 trafficking in persons in selected states. UNODC will also provide consultation on drafting of anti-trafficking legislation in selected countries that lack comprehensive legislation. | Y | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | (Mark "x" when applicable) | | | | | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | | | | |
| DOS/J/TIP | Global | Global | UNODC | | 190,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | X | X | | Supplemental funding will allow UNODC to expand its global TIP case law database, which currently holds more than 200 case reports. The UNODC will continue to gather case law through its established networks as well as expand partnerships with national correspondents and expert contributors. They will also translate the case template and database user interface into all six United Nations languages. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | Global | Global | UNODC | | 500,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | | | | The proposed funding will serve to increase the capacity of UNODC as the custodian of the Palermo Protocol. Funds will be used to support efforts to ensure that UN-prepared or funded anti-TIP materials are consistent with the provisions of the Palermo Protocol. | Y | 36 | Both |
| DOS/J/TIP | Global | Global | IOM | London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine | 400,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | | X | | IOM will conduct a research study to advance the understanding of the health needs of victims of labor trafficking with the aim of enhancing mechanisms for improving health outcomes. Through targeted training, this project will also build the capacity of healthcare professionals to deliver appropriate care to victims of trafficking in two countries. | Y | 24 | Labor |
| DOS/J/TIP | Global | Global | Westat, Inc. | | 575,000 | FY10 | INCLE | | | | | X | Westat, Inc. will provide J/TIP grantees with tools and skills necessary for data collection on the local level, thereby enhancing the measurement of project performance and operations. They will also conduct a full-scale evaluation of a | Y | 36 | Labor |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | J/TIP funded program. | | | |
| DOS/NEA | NEA | Oman | | | 181 | FY11 | Post rep funds | X | X | | | | TIP Roundtable at CMR, tour of Omani TIP shelter. | N | N/A | Both |
| DOS/PRM | Global | Global | IOM | | 80,000 | FY11 | MRA | | X | | | | The "Global Assistance Fund" provides return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking that are stranded in areas of the world that do not have other return programs. | N | 12 | Both |
| DOS/PRM | WHA | United States | IOM | | 958,000 | FY11 | MRA | | X | | | | "Return, Reintegration, and Family Reunification for Victims of Trafficking in the United States" reunifies persons trafficked to the United States with their relatives by bringing eligible family members to the U.S. or by providing return and reintegration assistance. | N | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---|--|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DOS/PRM | WHA | Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama | IOM | | *PRM is unable to assign precise dollar amounts to the counter-trafficking components of regional projects because they are integrated with migration activities that improve the protection environment for all vulnerable migrants. | FY11 | MRA | X | X | X | | | "Regional Program to Strengthen Capacities to Protect and Assist Vulnerable Migrants in Mesoamerica" builds the capacity of governments and civil society to identify, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, including trafficking victims. | N | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOS/PRM | EAP | People's Republic of China, Republic of South Korea | IOM | | *PRM is unable to assign precise dollar amounts to the counter-trafficking components of regional projects because they are integrated with migration activities that improve the protection environment for all vulnerable migrants. | FY11 | MRA | X | X | | | | "Northeast Asia: Enhancing Capacity to Manage Mixed Migration Flows in the People's Republic of China and Republic of Korea" builds the capacity of governments and civil society to identify, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, including trafficking victims. | N | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DOS/PRM | AF | Southern Africa (mostly South Africa) | IOM | | *PRM is unable to assign precise dollar amounts to the counter-trafficking components of regional projects because they are integrated with migration activities that improve the protection environment for all vulnerable migrants. | FY11 | MRA | X | X | | | | "Southern Africa – Addressing Irregular Migration Flows to South Africa" builds the capacity of governments and civil society to identify, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, including trafficking victims. | N | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOS/PRM | AF | Ethiopia, Djibouti, Puntland, Somaliland | IOM | | *PRM is unable to assign precise dollar amounts to the counter-trafficking components of regional projects because they are integrated with migration activities that improve the protection environment for all vulnerable migrants. | FY11 | MRA | X | X | | | | "Horn/Gulf of Aden/Yemen: Improving Protection of Migrants" builds the capacity of governments and civil society to identify, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, including trafficking victims. | N | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOS/PRM DOS/J/TIP | EAP | Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia | IOM | | *PRM is unable to assign precise dollar amounts to the counter-trafficking components of our regional projects because they are integrated with migration activities that improve the protection environment for all vulnerable migrants. | FY11 | MRA INCLE (fund cite) | X | X | | | | "Addressing the Risks and Needs of Vulnerable Migrants in Burma, Thailand, and Vietnam and in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Malaysia" builds the capacity of governments and civil society to identify, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, including trafficking victims. | N | 12 | Both |
| DOS/SCA/ PPD | SCA | Kazakhstan | Bolashak Public Association | | 18,085 | FY10 | AEECA | X | | | | | Increase awareness in Taraz city and 10 regions of Zhambylskaya Oblast on personal and social risk of people trafficking, on rendering assistance in understanding laws and opportunities of personal legal protection. | Y | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | (Mark "x" when applicable) | | | | | | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | | | | | |
| DOS/SCA/PPD | SCA | Kazakhstan | SO Center for the Protection of Women of Aktobe | | 9,402 | FY10 | AEECA | X | | | | | | SO Center for the Protection of Women of Aktobe would like to create and conduct an assistance programs through innovative teaching methods of young girls of Aktobe and Oblast regarding misunderstandings at home which result in conflicts and domestic violence. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/SCA/PPD | SCA | Kyrgyzstan | Republican Independent Assoc. of Women with Disabilities | | 17,952 | FY10 | AEECA | | X | | | | | The project aims at protecting women with disabilities from domestic violence, by providing legal assistance to them, installation of a hotline and conducting training and seminars and information campaign. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/SCA/PPD | SCA | Turkmenistan | Perspectiva | | 12,945 | FY10 | AEECA | X | X | | | | | The objective of the project is to provide training in human trafficking and consultations in small businesses, entrepreneurship for 60 women in Bayramaly town, Mary velayat. | Y | 7 | Labor |
| DOS/SCA/PPD | SCA | Uzbekistan | Ferghana Center of Social and Legal Support of Women - Qalb Nuri | | 4,290 | FY10 | AEECA | X | X | | | | | Conducting field research in Ferghana region to improve strategies on predicting and preventing violence in families. | Y | 6 | Labor |
| DOS/SCA/PPD | SCA | Uzbekistan | Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan, Khorezm | | 6,410 | FY10 | AEECA | | | | | | | Main goal of the project is to combat TIP in Khorezm region by increasing legal literacy of potential labor migrants, women and children, provide legal assistance to TIP victims and public awareness on TIP issues. | Y | 12 | Labor |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| DOS/SCA/PPD | SCA | Uzbekistan | Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan, Qashqadary a | | 10,090 | FY10 | AEECA | X | | | | | The main goal of the project is to monitor the use of forced labor and forced child labor in Qashqadary a region and to take active preventive measures by informing the population about their human rights. | Y | 12 | Labor |
| DOS/SCA/PPD | SCA | Uzbekistan | Initiative Group of Women Lawyers of Samarkand | | 4,400 | FY10 | AEECA | X | | | | | The population of Samarkand is 396,400 people; 185,600 of them (50%) are women. The NGO emphasizes that the low level of the women's legal literacy in Samarkand region causes serious problems such as increase of the suicide among women, crime and domestic violence. | Y | 12 | Both |
| DOS/SCA/PPD | SCA | Uzbekistan | Oydin Nur Family Social Protection Center NGO | | 9,280 | FY10 | AEECA | X | | | | | Its mission is to improve women's status in the society through the promotion of nonviolent forms of relationships in family and society. The primary target group of the victims of domestic violence. | Y | 12 | Both |
| HHS/ACF/ORR | WHA | USA | Polaris Project | | 799,333 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | X | X | | | | To operate the National Human Trafficking Resource Center, a 24/7 hotline that provides emergency assistance to trafficking victims, service referrals, tips to law enforcement agencies, and information and training on human trafficking. | Y | 36 | Both |
| HHS/ACF/ORR | WHA | USA | United States Conference of Catholic Bishops | | 1,913,146 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | | X | | | | Comprehensive case management services. | Y | 66 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | Houston Rescue and Restore | Catholic Charities – Cabrini Center Montrose Counseling Center Chinese Community Center Houston Interfaith Workers Justice | 298,000 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | X | X | | | | Promotes public awareness of human trafficking in the greater Houston metro area; provides anti-trafficking coalition management; and conducts targeted outreach to the Asian, Middle East, and Latino populations, domestic workers and employers of domestic work, and apartment and hotel managers. | Y | 36 | Both |
| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | Safe Horizon | Empire State Coalition New York Asian Women's Center City Bar Justice Center | 298,900 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | X | X | | | | Works with partners in New York City to conduct public awareness activates and outreach to the criminal justices system personnel and to organizations serving youth and the Asian community; conducts direct outreach to potential trafficking victims; provides training to health care providers, social service agencies, first responders, and community groups. | Y | 36 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | Healing Place Serve | Trafficking Hope Crisis Pregnancy Center of Slidell, Inc. Family Values Resource Institute Louisiana Human Trafficking Task Force of the Middle District Catholic Charities Archdiocese of New Orleans | 239,750 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | X | X | | | | Works in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, LA, and conducts a public awareness campaign; participates in local coalition; trains social service organizations and community groups and conducts direct outreach to potential trafficking victims. | Y | 36 | Both |
| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | Colorado Legal Services | Rocky Mountain Immigrant Advocacy Network Prax(us) Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance | 300,000 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | X | X | | | | Provides anti-trafficking coalition leadership in Colorado; conducts direct street outreach to youth; educates detained immigrants, low-wage workers, students, service providers, and law enforcement officials about human trafficking. | Y | 36 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | International Rescue Committee | Asian & Pacific Islander Safety Center Refugee Women's Alliance Central Washington Comprehensive Mental Health, Yakima YouthCare/ James W. Orion Center Lutheran Community Services Northwest | 300,000 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | 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, law enforcement, first responders and the community; and conducts outreach to street youth, immigrant communities, and sex trafficking victims. | Y | 36 | Both |
| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | SAGE Project | Newcomers Health Program Sisters of the Holy Family BAWAR Alameda County District Attorney | 300,000 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | X | X | | | | Works with partners in the San Francisco Bay Area to create a response protocol for assisting trafficking victims and to address service gaps; educates faith-based communities, government agencies, and immigrant communities on human trafficking. | Y | 36 | Both |
| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | Sacramento Employment Training Agency | Opening Doors, Inc. My Sister's House WEAVE | 287,412 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | X | X | | | | Conducts targeted outreach and public awareness campaign within the Sacramento metropolitan area; provides anti-trafficking coalition management; and leads training for service providers and other professionals. | Y | 36 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | International Institute of St. Louis | Catholic Charities UMOS (United Migrant Opportunities Services) Puentes de Esperanza – Bridges of Hope (part of Hoyleton Youth & Family Services) | 292,300 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | X | X | | | | Coordinates a consortium of four anti-trafficking coalitions in Eastern Missouri and Southern Illinois; conducts public awareness activities and educates social service agencies, law enforcement agencies, and community groups about human trafficking. | Y | 36 | Both |
| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission | Central California Legal ServicesCentro la FamiliaFamily Services of Tulare CountyMarjaree Mason CenterMennonite Central CommitteeWests ide Family Preservation Services Network | 241,667 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | 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. | Y | 36 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | Mosaic Family Services | ACH Child and Family Services Freedom House of Parker County Grayson Crisis Center Henderson County HELP Center Opening Doors Immigration Services SAFE-T | 291,971 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | X | X | | | | Works in North Texas providing education and outreach to immigrants and runaway youth, to local organizations likely to encounter potential trafficking victims and to the general public. Participates in local anti-trafficking task force. | Y | 36 | Both |
| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | Pacific Gateway Center | Myanmar Association of Hawaii Word International Ministries Wat Dhammavihara Hawaii Wat Lao Sithammaram of Hawaii Career Changers TV Communications Pacific Pacific Alliance to Stop Slavery | 150,000 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | X | X | | | | Conduct public awareness activities on human trafficking throughout the state of Hawaii; provides training to health care providers, social service organizations, and community groups. | Y | 36 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | Tapestri, Inc. | | 593,355 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | | X | | | | Comprehensive case management services. | N | 36 | Both |
| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | Heartland Human Care Services, Inc. | | 551,833 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | | X | | | | Comprehensive case management services. | N | 36 | Both |
| HHS/ACF/ ORR | WHA | USA | U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants | | 1,354,812 | FY11 | HHS Appropriations | | X | | | | Comprehensive case management services. | N | 36 | Both |
| USAID | AF | DRC | UNICEF | N/A | 3,999,660 | FY10 | ESF | X | X | | | | In September 2011, USAID began funding a 2-year, \$4 million program for the release, reunification and reintegration of children associated with armed forces in North and South Kivu. The program aims to provide temporary care and reintegration services for 1,556 children associated with armed forces and armed groups (including 311 girls). There is also a community-based child protection component of the program which aims to prevent the recruitment and re-recruitment of children into armed groups. | | 24 | Both |
| USAID | AF | DRC | IOM | N/A | 200,000 | FY11 | ESF | | | | X | | USAID/DRC has provided a \$400k grant to IOM for a countrywide research project on trafficking in persons. This research will be published in a report in March of 2012 and is intended for use by the government and other stakeholders for informed decision-making. Highlights | | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | include the training of 45 Congolese researchers and the completion of trafficking research in nine provinces. | | | |
| USAID | AF | Senegal | TBD | TBD | 500,000 | FY10 | DA | X | | X | | | Funds will be used to provide leadership training and support to members of national and local anti-trafficking in persons task forces. As a result of the training, task force members, including the Senegalese police, will develop the skills and relationships necessary to more effectively prevent and prosecute human trafficking crimes in Senegal. | | 24 | Labor |
| USAID | AF | Uganda | Platform for Labour Action | N/A | 17,332.18 | FY08 | DA | X | X | | | X | The Combating Trafficking in Persons Using Community Structures (CTPUC)/Platform for Labour Action activity is working in four informal settlements in Kampala district: Katwe, Kisenyi, Kamwokya and Bwaise, which are receiving areas for trafficked persons. The project aims to strengthen community networks between duty bearers and community volunteers in order to protect, prevent, and raise awareness of trafficking in persons in Kampala district, Uganda. | | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| USAID | AF | Mauritania | OHCHR | N/A | 120,175 | FY10 | DA | X | X | | | | The Anti-Slavery and Anti-Trafficking Financial Empowerment Activities project aims to develop a better financial, physical and legal environment for women and children, particularly those affected by slavery and sexual violence; provide ex-slaves the means to be autonomous through other livelihoods opportunities; restore and reinforce the rights of children of ex-slaves by providing them with birth certificates; and fight against social discrimination that contributes to trafficking and violence. Activities include construction of a reception and training center; public awareness campaigns in three regions of the country; and training programs for victims to inform them about their rights. | | 8 | Both |
| USAID | EUR | Russia | MTV EXIT | MTV Russia and Russian production companies | 465,742 | recoveries | AEECA | X | | | | | To launch a multi-media campaign to raise awareness and increase prevention of TIP in Russia, especially among vulnerable youth. Possible activities include production of a TV mini-series, PSAs, music videos, youth forums and roadshows. | Y | 18 | Both |
| USAID | EUR | Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Moldova, | International Centre for Migration Policy Development | | 642,800 | FY12 | AEECA | | X | | | | Follow-on to earlier regional anti-TIP program that developed trans-national referral mechanism (TRM) guidelines and SOPs to assist on cross-border collaboration in providing assistance to and repatriating TIP victims. Current project focuses on concrete tools to facilitate implementation of the TRM and on increasing cooperation | Y | 18 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | between relevant officials in all countries as well as key destination countries. | | | |
| USAID | EUR | Albania | IOM | | 400,000 | FY11 | AEECA | X | X | | | | Build capacity of individual NGO shelters; Enhance cooperation between civil society and GOA Anti-Trafficking entities; Build capacity of civil society to prevent trafficking and protect victims. | N | 42 | Both |
| USAID | EUR | Azerbaijan | OSCE | Azerbaijan Migration Center; Azerbaijan Children's Union; the third sub-grantee will be selected in 2/2012 | 268,740 | recoveries | SEED | X | X | | | | The activities will support OSCE efforts to improve coordination and capacity among key government (anti-trafficking focal points at relevant ministries, Victim Assistance Center, government-run shelter) and non-governmental actors in assisting victims of trafficking and forced labor. OSCE also will support three shelters run by local NGOs whose beneficiaries are women, men and children, and secure legal services to register undocumented children with authorities to reduce their vulnerability to trafficking. The program will train journalists on traditional and new media tools for investigating and reporting trafficking and forced labor cases and provide understanding of relevant domestic and international legal instruments applicable to | Y | | |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Azerbaijan. | | | |
| USAID | EUR | Belarus | IOM | | 400,000 | FY11 | AEECA | X | X | | | | Improving job skills and employment opportunities of focus groups, increasing understanding of the dangers of trafficking among targeted populations; providing reintegration services to the victims of trafficking. | Y | 30 | Both |
| USAID | EUR | Moldova | TBD | TBD | 358,320 | recoveries | SEED AEEB | X | | X | X | | The TIP activities will be part of a larger 8.8 million USD ROL program. The funding available for TIP will target three activities: (1) Integration of anti-trafficking curricula into the National Institute of Justice as part of the mandatory continuous legal education program for judges and prosecutors. (2) Strengthen civil society organizations advocacy efforts with respect to anti-trafficking issues; monitoring of anti-trafficking cases, and increase public legal awareness; and (3) help the GOM to improve data collection on criminal cases at the national and local level. | Y | 21 | |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| USAID | EUR | Ukraine | IOM Mission in Ukraine | Ukrainian NGOs | 800,000 | FY11 | AEECA | X | X | | | | USAID-funded: While providing the necessary services to prevent trafficking and to assist victims of trafficking (VoT), this project aims at strengthening the national capacity – the capacities of the Government of Ukraine and of the civil society – to sustainably undertake counter-trafficking work, including reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking under the institutionalized framework of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) led by the state. | Y | 108 | Both |
| USAID | Global | Global | Chemonics | | 273,000 | FY11 | DA | | | | X | X | This contract provides technical assistance to missions and implementing partners to effectively combat TIP. FY11 deliverables included an assessment of the scope and nature of TIP in Dominican Republic, updating a USG TIP program database to improve transparency and increase interagency coordination; regular production of the "Anti-Trafficking Update" publication, event support for two TIP "listening sessions", and drafting content for an online training. | | 88 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| USAID | ASIA | Bangladesh | Winrock | Rights Jessore, PROYAS, Agrogoti Sangstha, Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA), Dhaka Ahasania Mission (DAM), YPSA (Young Power in Social Action), SHISUK (Shikkha Shastha Unnayan Karzakram), Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit - RMMRU, Change Makers | 915,000 | FY10 | DA | X | X | X | X | X | The ACT Program works collaboratively with the host Government and local NGOs to empower survivors of trafficking and those at-risk for trafficking; provide viable economic alternatives to unsafe internal and cross-border migration; expand public awareness and participation in prevention efforts and crime reduction; and build the capacity of government institutions to identify and prosecute perpetrators. | Y | 72 | Both |
| USAID | ASIA | Cambodia | The Asia Foundation | RDA, APL, GD, HCC, WHI, IJM, SISHA and WVC | 1,450,000 | FY10 | DA, ESF | X | X | X | | | Strengthen the joint efforts of the Royal Government of Cambodia and civil society to combat human trafficking by addressing prevention, protection, prosecution, and safeguarding the rights of those most vulnerable to human trafficking and exploitation. | Y | 61 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| USAID | ASIA | Nepal | HHS/ORR 2012 National Consultation | Subs: Legal Aid and Consultancy Center (LACC), Forum for Protection of People's Rights (PPR), Center for Legal Research and Resource Development Center (CeLRRD), Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), Forum for Women, Law and Development (FWLD), National Judicial Academy (NJA), Nepal Tamang Women's Ghedung (NTWG), Pourakhi, SAATHI, Change Nepal, Gramin Mahila Swabalamban Sansthan (GMSS), Nepal Institute of Development | 1,700,000 | FY10 | ESF | X | X | X | | X | Reduce trafficking in persons in Nepal by providing support and protection for victims of trafficking and those at risk of being trafficked; improving the ability of the judicial system and law enforcement agencies to appropriately prosecute trafficking cases; and increasing public awareness of TIP and safe migration practices to prevent future cases of TIP. | Y | 60 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness | Protection - Services | Prosecution Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | Studies (NIDS) | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution & Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| USAID | ASIA | Philippines | Visayan Forum Foundation | Local NGO partners | 900,000 | FY10 | DA | X | X | X | | The activities and interventions focus on: 1) Prosecution: improve the effectiveness of prosecution and increase the conviction of human traffickers by improving the capacity of frontline service providers and support activities that take into consideration the important role of victim protection in successful prosecution 2) Protection: Provide comprehensive and integrated protective services to trafficking victims to ensure they gain new life skills and will not be re-trafficked. 3) Prevention through information campaigns. | | | |
| USAID | ASIA | Various | MTV | Local NGO and media partners | 600,000 | FY06 | DA | X | | | | Program advances USG efforts at combating human trafficking by increasing the level of awareness amongst those most at risk of being trafficked and those whose behavior could increase the demand for goods and services derived from human trafficking. It brings award-winning filmmakers together with Asia's hottest stars to raise awareness among the region's youth, those most at-risk of being trafficked or whose behavior encourages trafficking. | | | |
| USAID | ASIA | Vietnam | UNIAP/UNC R Bangkok | CSAGA. SHARE, Blue Dragon Children Foundation | 227,000 | FY11 | DA | X | X | X | X | Document and research of victim protection and prosecution procedure. Pilot projects to improve statistics in TIP; Improve quality of shelter services in 8 shelters in VN including the development of questionnaires to determine the appropriate needs of | | 60 | Sex |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | victims; Improving services to underserved groups through local NGOs. | | | |
| USAID | ASIA | Kazakhstan | IOM | | 281,343 | FY11 | AEECA | X | X | | | | Program is assisting the five governments of Central Asia and relevant civil society actors in their efforts to respond to the problem of human trafficking through prevention and protection activities. The objectives are: (1) to prevent human trafficking through gender-mainstreamed awareness-raising campaigns on key human trafficking issues focused on national level advocacy, policy debate, and informational activities through civil society and governmental and non-governmental actors; and (2) To protect both female and male victims of trafficking through providing appropriate and comprehensive direct assistance. | | 36 | Both |
| USAID | ASIA | Kyrgyzstan | IOM | | 200,000 | FY11 | AEECA | X | X | | | | Program is assisting the five governments of Central Asia and relevant civil society actors in their efforts to respond to the problem of human trafficking through prevention and protection activities. The objectives are: (1) to prevent human trafficking through gender-mainstreamed awareness-raising campaigns on key human trafficking issues focused on national level advocacy, policy debate, and | | 24 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | informational activities through civil society and governmental and non-governmental actors; and (2) To protect both female and male victims of trafficking through providing appropriate and comprehensive direct assistance. | | | |
| USAID | ASIA | Tajikistan | IOM | | 415,000 | FY11 | AEECA | X | X | | | | Program is assisting the five governments of Central Asia and relevant civil society actors in their efforts to respond to the problem of human trafficking through prevention and protection activities. The objectives are: (1) to prevent human trafficking through gender-mainstreamed awareness-raising campaigns on key human trafficking issues focused on national level advocacy, policy debate, and informational activities through civil society and governmental and non-governmental actors; and (2) To protect both female and male victims of trafficking through providing appropriate and comprehensive direct assistance. | | 40 | Both |
| USAID | ASIA | Turkmenistan | IOM | | 367,932 | FY11 | AEECA | X | X | | | | Program is assisting the five governments of Central Asia and relevant civil society actors in their efforts to respond to the problem of human trafficking through prevention and protection activities. The objectives are: (1) to prevent human trafficking through gender-mainstreamed awareness-raising | | 36 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | campaigns on key human trafficking issues focused on national level advocacy, policy debate, and informational activities through civil society and governmental and non-governmental actors; and (2) To protect both female and male victims of trafficking through providing appropriate and comprehensive direct assistance. | | | |
| USAID | ASIA | Uzbekistan | IOM | | 494,784 | FY11 | AEECA | X | X | | | | Program is assisting the five governments of Central Asia and relevant civil society actors in their efforts to respond to the problem of human trafficking through prevention and protection activities. The objectives are: (1) to prevent human trafficking through gender-mainstreamed awareness-raising campaigns on key human trafficking issues focused on national level advocacy, policy debate, and informational activities through civil society and governmental and non-governmental actors; and (2) To protect both female and male victims of trafficking through providing appropriate and comprehensive direct assistance. | | 40 | Both |
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | Soluciones Emprendedoras por Oaxaca, A. C. | 49,600 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | X | | | | | Training course for women leaders in Oaxaca, encouraging them to return to the community and teach courses in self-esteem, trafficking and human rights. | | 12 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|---|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | Fundación de Apoyo Infantil Quintana Roo IAP | 32,000 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | X | | | | | Prevent trafficking in children and adolescents through educational strategies using teaching aids, artistic, recreational and emotional support. | | 12 | Both |
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | Casa de las Mercedes I.A.P. | 60,000 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | | X | | | | Prevention, Protection and Assistance for girls and boys victims of TIP in México. | | 12 | Both |
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | Asociación Oaxaqueña de Estudios Interdisciplinarios sobre Género y Derechos Humanos, A.C. | 40,000 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | X | | | | | Contribute to the prevention of trafficking in Oaxaca through state media campaign and a proposal to reform the local legal framework, to raise awareness about the phenomenon and reduce the chances of women and girls are recruited by networks of traffickers. | | 12 | Both |
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | Defensoras Populares, A.C. | 48,000 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | X | | | | | Will seek to visualize the demand for services resulting from trafficking in persons, for women and girls for exploitation and contribute to the use of social networks to prevent the recruitment and demand through the internet. | | 9 | Both |
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | Fundación Camino a Casa, A.C. | 40,000 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | X | | | | | Educate young girls who suffered from commercial sexual exploitation. | | 10 | Sex |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|---|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|--|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | Fundación Infancia, A.C. | 60,000 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | | X | | | | It poses a strategic alliance between the Mercedes House, Casa Alianza in coordination with IOM, FEVIMTRA to give comprehensive care, which gives social inclusion of victims of trafficking. | | 4 | Both |
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | Universidad Tecnológica de Cancún | 72,000 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | X | | | | | Inform the private tourism sector of the Code of Conduct in Relation to ECPAT USA and The Code.org against TP. | | 4 | Sex |
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | Fondo para Niños de México, A.C | 44,985.20 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | X | | | | | Build a program to disseminate information on TP in order to raise awareness of the population more vulnerable in some indigenous communities in Chiapas. | | 13 | Both |
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | Fundación Casa Alianza México, I.A.P. | 60,000 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | | X | | | | Provide specialized care for children and adolescents who are victims or are at risk of some forms of trafficking in persons for social reintegration. | | 12 | Both |
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral, A.C. | 41,792 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | X | | | | | Develop a proactive strategy on the problem of trafficking in public schools, students developing skills in critical thinking, risk perception and self-protection skills, involving families in turn. | | 15 | Both |

| Agency/Bureau | Region | Country | Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor | Sub-grantees or contractees | Amount Awarded (\$) | Appropriation Year | Funding Source | Prevention - Awareness (Mark "x" when applicable) | Protection - Services | Prosecution | Research & Data | Evaluation | Project Objectives (2-3 sentences) | SPOG Reviewed? | Project Duration (months) | Sex or Labor TIP or Both? |
|---------------|--------|---------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | N/A | 26,773.78 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | X | X | | | | Monitor, train and provide technical assistance to sub-grantees implementing TIP related activities | | 12 | Both |
| USAID | WHA | Mexico | MSI, a subsidiary of Coffey International, Ltd. | N/A | 13,293.77 | FY10/11 ES | ESF | | | X | | | Training and technical assistance to prosecutors on TIP-related crimes. | | 12 | Both |
| USAID | WHA | Bolivia | Robert Crotty | | 2,240 | FY11 | D&C | X | | | X | X | TIP conference held by WHA and G/TIP La Paz. USG employee attending conference. | | 0 | Both |