

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

Fiscal Year 2009

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I. Introduction

The victims of modern slavery have many faces. They are men and women, adults and children. Yet, all are denied basic human dignity and freedom.... We must join together as a Nation and global community to provide [a] safe haven by protecting victims and prosecuting traffickers. With improved victim identification, medical and social services, training for first responders, and increased public awareness, the men, women, and children who have suffered this scourge can overcome the bonds of modern slavery, receive protection and justice, and successfully reclaim their rightful independence.

~ President Barack Obama¹

Despite [our] achievements, there is much more work to be done. Meeting the civil rights challenges of the 21st century will require us to identify new enforcement strategies, to forge new partnerships, and to provide more support for victim service providers. But we should all be encouraged that the global movement to end human trafficking has received unprecedented attention and resources, as well as unprecedented political support.... We must seize the opportunity to be a leader in the global fight against human trafficking, and to ensure that the nation we love remains a beacon of freedom for all humankind.

~ Attorney General Eric Holder²

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

This year marks a significant milestone in the history of the U.S.'s ongoing campaign to eliminate human trafficking—the tenth anniversary of the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), Pub. L. 106-386. Enactment of the TVPA in October 2000 signaled a new step forward in our nation's response to trafficking. Specifically, the TVPA significantly enhanced three aspects of federal government activity to combat TIP: protection, prosecution, and prevention.

First, the TVPA expanded the U.S. Government's efforts to protect victims of trafficking. 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;

¹ Presidential Proclamation, National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, January 4, 2010.

² Opening Remarks, 2010 National Conference on Human Trafficking, May 3, 2010.

outlined protections from removal, including T non-immigrant 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 non-immigrant 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 clearly 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; and expanded U.S. Government exchange and international visitor programs focused on TIP.

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. In particular, the TVPRA 2003 mandated new information campaigns to combat sex tourism, added refinements to the federal criminal law provisions, and created a new civil action that allows TIP victims to sue their traffickers in federal district court. In addition, the TVPRA 2003 required an annual report from the Attorney General to Congress. This report was mandated to provide information on the following U.S. Government activities to combat TIP:

- The number of persons in the U.S. who received benefits or other services under section 107(b) of the TVPA in connection with programs or activities funded or administered by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor, the Board of the Directors of the Legal Services Corporation, and other appropriate federal agencies during the previous Fiscal Year;
- The number of persons who had been granted "continued presence" in the U.S. under TVPA section 107(c)(3) during the previous Fiscal Year;
- The number of persons who applied for, had been granted, or had been denied T non-immigrant status or otherwise provided status under section 101(a)(15)(T)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(T)(i)) during the previous Fiscal Year;

- The number of persons who were charged or convicted under one or more of sections 1581, 1583, 1584, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, or 1594 of title 18, United States Code, during the previous Fiscal Year, and the sentences imposed against each such 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 Act, or section 134 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, during the previous Fiscal Year;
- The nature of training conducted pursuant to section 107(c)(4) during the previous Fiscal Year; and
- The activities undertaken by the Senior Policy Operating Group (SPOG) on Trafficking in Persons to carry out its responsibilities under section 105(f) of the TVPRA 2003 during the previous Fiscal Year.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (TVPRA 2005), Pub. L. 109-164, reauthorized the TVPA and authorized new anti-trafficking resources, including (1) grant programs to assist state and local law enforcement efforts in combating TIP and to expand victim assistance programs to U.S. citizens or resident aliens subjected to trafficking; (2) pilot programs to establish residential rehabilitative facilities for trafficking victims, including one program aimed at juveniles; and (3) 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, mandating the inclusion of information in the Attorney General’s annual report to Congress on the amount, recipient, and purpose of each grant under sections 202 and 204 of the TVPRA 2005.

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA 2008), Pub. L. 110-457, reauthorized the TVPA for four years and authorized new measures to combat human trafficking. The TVPRA 2008, *inter alia*, (a) created new crimes imposing severe penalties on those who obstruct or attempt to obstruct the investigations and prosecutions of trafficking crimes; (b) changed the standard of proof 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; (c) 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; (d) expanded the crime of forced labor by providing that “force” is a means of violating the law; (e) 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; and (f) enhanced the penalty for conspiring to commit trafficking-related crimes; and (g) penalized those who knowingly benefit financially from participating in a venture that engaged in trafficking crimes.

The TVPRA 2008 also required information in the Attorney General’s annual report to Congress on (1) “activities by the Department of Defense to combat trafficking in persons” and (2) “activities or actions by Federal departments and agencies to enforce (a) “section 7104(g)...and any similar law, regulation, or policy relating to U.S. Government contractors and their employees or U.S. 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”; (b) “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 (c) prohibitions on the procurement by the U.S. Government of items or services produced by slave labor, consistent with Executive Order 13107 (December 10, 1998).”

This report, the seventh submitted to Congress since 2004, describes the U.S. government’s comprehensive campaign to combat TIP during Fiscal Year 2009 (FY 2009), including efforts to (1) protect victims by providing benefits and services; (2) investigate and prosecute human trafficking crimes; and (3) prevent further trafficking-related crimes.³ In addition to reporting this information, the report includes an assessment of U.S. government activities based on improvements since the last annual report and recommendations for further improvement.

II. Assessment of U.S. Government Activities in FY 2009

In the June 2009 annual report, the U.S. Government made thirteen recommendations for improving its efforts to combat TIP. Below is a listing of each recommendation immediately followed by a summary of government measures and activities to implement the same recommendation:

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

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- The Minor Victims Working Group, which comprises representatives from the Department of Justice (DOJ)-Civil Rights Division (CRT), DOJ-Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)-U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s (ICE) Victim Assistance Program, and the Department of Health and Human Services’ (HHS) Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division, worked to streamline assistance to minor victims of human trafficking in federal investigations and prosecutions.

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. government agencies and departments involved in anti-human trafficking efforts.

- The Innocence Lost Working Group, which comprises representatives from DOJ, the FBI, State, HHS, and various non-governmental organizations, met quarterly to coordinate prevention, education, and response to commercial sexual exploitation of children in the U.S. and began development of user-specific toolkits on prevention and education, directed at law enforcement, child welfare, and parents.
- The Federal Partners Group, a collaboration of Department of Labor (DOL)-Employment and Training Administration (ETA), DHS-United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Department of State, DOJ-Office of Special Counsel, and DOJ-Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU), worked to coordinate on issues involving foreign guestworkers, including potential trafficking of foreign guestworker victims.
- The Federal Enforcement Working Group, a collaboration of DOJ-HTPU, DOJ-Federal Bureau of Investigation, DHS-ICE, and DOL-Wage and Hour Division (WHD), convened and met regularly to streamline federal criminal investigation and prosecutions and enhance interagency coordination on identifying, investigating, and prosecuting human trafficking cases.

Recommendation #2: Examine barriers related to confusion about law enforcement roles in requesting continued presence and completion of the I-914 Supplement B forms that provide local, state, or federal law enforcement endorsement of the victim for the purpose of a T visa.

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS-ICE hosted a “Train-the-Trainer” conference in Denver, Colorado, with 250 special agents and collateral duty victim assistance coordinators that covered victim assistance responsibilities for ICE agents, including their role in requesting Continued Presence for victims of trafficking. Attendees returned to their field offices to train other agents and incorporate lessons learned into regular trainings for state and local law enforcement across the United States.
- DHS-ICE covered Continued Presence as part of regional and local trainings in FY 2009. Through these local trainings, ICE reached more than 6,000 domestic law enforcement officials.
- DHS-USCIS, along with DHS-ICE, collaborated with the Arizona Peace Officers Standards Training Board to develop a training DVD on U visas that educates first responders on how to complete certifications.
- DHS-USCIS hosted two conferences: a National Stakeholder Conference in June 2009 and a Stakeholder Conference at the Vermont Service Center in August 2009, both of which focused on the T and U visas. DHS-USCIS also participated

in trainings in the Washington, D.C., New York, and San Diego regions, reaching over 200 participants from the law enforcement and advocacy communities.

- In addition, DHS-USCIS focused resources to educate stakeholders about the T and U visa process. USCIS promoted both an email account and telephone hotline through which the advocacy and law enforcement communities can directly reach the unit within the Vermont Service Center that adjudicates T and U visa applications.

Recommendation #3: Enhance recognition, and ability to meet the needs, of all trafficking victims, regardless of national origin, including exploration of intensive case management practices for both foreign national and U.S. citizens, as appropriate.

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- HHS increased funding for the Per Capita Services contract providing comprehensive case management services for foreign nationals. During FY 2009, the program saw a 39% increase in the numbers of clients served, continued self-assessments to identify service area needs, and continually updated training and technical assistance to subcontractors.
- DOJ-Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) provided funding to four new victim service organizations and continuation funding to seven existing organizations in support of its Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Program, which is designed to provide timely, high-quality direct services to pre-certified foreign national victims of severe forms of human trafficking; and build community capacity in addressing the needs of trafficking victims by enhancing interagency collaboration and supporting coordinated victim responses.
- The DHS-ICE Victim Assistance Program (VAP) responds to victims of a wide range of federal crimes. In FY 2009, VAP provided critical support to field offices on specific policy and operational issues concerning human trafficking victims. In line with ICE's victim-centered approach to investigations, ICE agents worked closely with VAP and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to ensure that potential victims of trafficking were rescued and transferred to safe locations.
- In FY 2009, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (DHS-CBP) developed and implemented policy guidance and a new Human Trafficking Screening Form (CBP Form 93) in order to screen unaccompanied alien children. These children are screened for trafficking victimization, risk of trafficking victimization, and any claim of credible fear. The implementation of the CBP form was a step towards institutionalizing a new provision of the TVPRA 2008 and protecting child victims of human trafficking.

Recommendation #4: Increase services to assist and restore children who have been exploited in the commercial sex industry.

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- HHS created a new fact sheet and designed a Request for Assistance form that has enhanced focus on the special needs of foreign child trafficking victims, improved interagency communication on these children's cases, and facilitated an increase in the number of foreign child trafficking victims referred to the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program.
- DOL funded a project in Indonesia that will prevent or withdraw children from several of the worst forms of child labor, including children who have been trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. The project will provide direct services, including education or training opportunities.
- OVC expanded the scope of its human trafficking initiative in FY 2009 by competitively awarding funding under both the TVPRA and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 to address the needs of U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents under the age of 18 who are identified as victims of sex and labor trafficking—better known as “domestic minors.” Through TVPRA funding, OVC awarded three victim service organizations to serve as pilot sites in New York, NY, Chicago, IL, and San Francisco, CA, to develop comprehensive victim service models that could ultimately serve as models for replication around the U.S. ARRA funding allowed for grants to be awarded to two programs in Seattle, WA, and Portland, OR, to provide case management services to domestic minor victims of sex trafficking. A third ARRA grant was made to a program in New York, NY, to provide training and technical assistance to 10 youth-serving organizations across the U.S. in the development and implementation of programs and services for commercially and sexually exploited and domestically trafficked girls and young women.

Recommendation #5: Continue to expand trafficking research and data collection, with research projects designed to assist service providers, law enforcement, and policymakers.

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS-ICE created within its case management database a program code that enabled ICE to track the number of trafficking cases known to have been initiated as a result of its public outreach campaign. This performance indicator contributed unique data to ICE's assessment of its public outreach efforts.
- The HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), with assistance from the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), finalized a study of HHS programs designed to inform HHS program development and services to help trafficking victims overcome the trauma and injuries they have suffered, to regain their dignity, and become self-sufficient.

- DOJ-NIJ continued to expand its portfolio of research on human trafficking (see Appendix B). In FY 2009, NIJ funded four projects:
 - Evaluation of OVC FY 2009 Services to Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking (Research Triangle Institute). This project will address the knowledge gap concerning the characteristics and unique needs of domestic minor victims of trafficking and the strategies for delivery and coordination of services to these youth. The investigators expect that the findings will ascertain promising practices to help victim service agencies and law enforcement make informed decisions for victim services and create a knowledge base for future programs.
 - Identifying Challenges to Improve the Investigation and Prosecution of State and Local Human Trafficking Cases (Northeastern University). This project utilizes a multi-method approach to understand the challenges local, county, and state officials face investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases. The investigators expect that the findings will help identify and overcome barriers to local prosecution of human trafficking and promote local practices that facilitate successful investigation and prosecution.
 - Identifying Community Indicators of Human Trafficking (Research Triangle Institute). The purpose of this project is to investigate correlates of labor trafficking in an effort to identify indicators that could be used by state and local law enforcement as signals that labor trafficking is taking place in their communities. The project will fill in the knowledge gaps about labor trafficking that may contribute to a paradigm shift in identifying victims and providing services instead of criminalizing victims' activities.
 - Trafficking of Migrant Laborers in San Diego County: Looking for a Hidden Population (San Diego State University). The goals of this study are to assess the prevalence and nature of labor trafficking among undocumented migrant populations in San Diego County; determine the demographic and social characteristics of this hidden population; determine how key elements of deception, fraud, force, or coercion are identified in trafficking cases; examine how undocumented migrants perceive and respond to trafficking activities; and outline the policy implications for law enforcement and social service agencies to improve their efforts to combat trafficking activities and protect victims.

Recommendation #6: Develop policies to ensure that diplomatic immunity does not result in impunity for human trafficking crimes.

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- Regarding U.S. Government diplomats, the Department of State issued formal guidelines for U.S. Government employees working overseas under Chief of Mission authority who employ domestic workers, emphasizing that traffickers who are employed by or accompany the federal government employee can face removal from employment and federal prosecution for trafficking offenses committed overseas. Regarding the employment of domestic servants in the United States, in 2009 the U.S. Government advised foreign missions that the Department would, as required by statute, suspend the issuance of domestic worker visas for a diplomatic mission or international organization if the Secretary of State determined that there was credible evidence that employees of such a mission or organization abused or exploited a domestic servant and that the foreign mission or international organization tolerated the actions. The Department of State worked closely with civil society organizations to establish a mechanism to report such cases directly to the Department of State's Office of Protocol and continues to work closely with the Department of Justice as cases arise.
- The Department of State has also implemented measures intended to protect domestic servants from abuse including, most notably, a new requirement that all domestic servants be paid by check or electronic funds transfer directly into a bank account so that salary payments can be verified. Other measures include pre-notification of application for A-3 and G-5 visas, proof of ability to pay prevailing or minimum wage, whichever is higher, and contracts spelling out duties and remuneration kept on file with the Department of State, but also provided in a language s/he understands. The Department of State, HHS, DHS, DOJ, and DOL formed a partnership with civil society to produce a brochure distributed by consulates worldwide informing visa applicants of their employment rights once in the U.S. and how to obtain help if needed.

Recommendation #7: Expand public outreach campaigns that focus on human trafficking in the U.S. and the factors that contribute to trafficking. These campaigns could include the use of opinion leaders to deglamorize sexual exploitation and the demand for sex trafficking.

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- The DHS-ICE *Hidden In Plain Sight* public awareness campaign targeted fourteen of the largest cities in the U.S. The campaign's objective was to identify more victims of human trafficking by raising general awareness and encouraging the public to report to ICE suspected instances of human trafficking. Additionally, ICE's human trafficking outreach material includes pamphlets and wallet-sized cards highlighting the indicators of human trafficking. In FY 2009, ICE translated the TIP cards into nine new languages.
- DHS-USCIS created outreach material for various audiences designed to clarify various parts of the T and U visa application processes.

- In December 2008, USCIS published the *Immigration Relief for Victims of Human Trafficking* pamphlet for victims and legal service providers.
 - Recognizing that police officers, doctors, and nurses may be the first to come into contact with trafficking victims, USCIS finalized content for a pamphlet for state and local law enforcement, as well as health care providers.
 - USCIS also finalized content for the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (IMBRA) pamphlet for individuals who may become victims through the marriage-based immigration process. The IMBRA pamphlet explains how to access help if a relationship becomes abusive or involves compelled or coerced labor, services, or commercial sex acts.
- DHS-CBP continued its Human Trafficking Public Awareness Campaign, which included posters displayed in U.S. ports of entry and Border Patrol stations, as well as information tear cards designed to discreetly inform potential trafficking victims of possible risks and available assistance. The tear cards were translated into simplified Chinese, Spanish, Russian, French, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, and Indonesian.
 - HHS expanded the Rescue and Restore Regional Program to a total of 18 grantees for the intensification of local outreach to and identification of trafficking victims. As part of the grants, the programs are developing regional Promising Practices Compendia specific to their region that incorporate concepts regarding victim identification, collaborative community efforts, and service provision.

Recommendation #8: Review “guestworker” programs for any possible vulnerabilities to trafficking, particularly given the TVPRA 2008’s new crime of fraud in foreign labor contracting.

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS-USCIS worked to identify petitioner-employers who may be abusing the H-2B visa program in order to traffic or otherwise exploit the foreign workers who typically fill labor needs in the hospitality, landscaping, construction, and food service industries. DHS-USCIS and DHS-ICE made plans to improve communication about such employers to other agencies, such as the Department of Labor and Department of State.
- The Department of State implemented measures intended to protect domestic servants from abuse including, most notably, a new requirement that all domestic servants be paid by check or electronic funds transfer directly into a bank account so that salary payments can be verified. Other measures include pre-notification of application for A-3 and G-5 visas, proof of ability to pay prevailing or

minimum wage, whichever is higher, and contracts spelling out duties and remuneration kept on file with the Department of State, but also provided in a language s/he understands. The Department of State, HHS, DHS, DOJ, and DOL formed a partnership with civil society to produce a brochure distributed by consulates worldwide informing visa applicants of their employment rights once in the U.S. and how to obtain help if needed.

- The Federal Enforcement Working Group consisting of DOJ, DHS, and DOL-WHD streamlined coordination and cross-referral procedures among federal agencies to enhance capacity to identify guestworker populations vulnerable to trafficking and fraud in foreign labor contracting.

Recommendation #9: Continue to promote state anti-trafficking legislation and training for state and local law enforcement on human trafficking and a victim-centered approach. FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS-ICE targeted federal, state, and local law enforcement officers, among others, across the U.S. through a variety of specialized trainings, conferences, and workshops. Trainings covered trafficking indicators, case initiation, human trafficking referrals, and immigration relief available to trafficking victims. This outreach and training to domestic and international partners reached over 20,000 NGO and law enforcement personnel worldwide.
- As mentioned above, DHS-ICE also hosted a “Train-the-Trainer” conference in Denver, Colorado with 250 special agents and collateral duty victim assistance coordinators that covered victim assistance responsibilities for ICE agents, including their role in requesting Continued Presence for victims of trafficking.
- DHS-USCIS, along with DHS-ICE, collaborated with the Arizona Peace Officers Standards Training Board to develop a training DVD on U visas that educates first responders on how to complete certifications.
- DHS-USCIS engaged in daily contact with state and local law enforcement regarding T and U visa issues. USCIS also hosted three victim-centered conferences and trainings in the summer of 2009 that reached both law enforcement as well as advocates: a National Stakeholder Conference in June, a presentation at the New York District Office in July, and a Stakeholder Conference at the Vermont Service Center in August.
- HHS conducted targeted outreach to state and local child welfare agencies, officials, and advisors of child welfare officials to improve and develop responses for child victims of human trafficking, integrate services to child victims of trafficking, and develop a comprehensive child welfare response to child trafficking within state and regional agency protocols. Through the Rescue and Restore Regional Program, HHS grantees conducted training for local law enforcement on human trafficking and a victim-centered approach.

- DOJ and DHS collaborated with NGO victim assistance experts to broadcast a nationwide training over the Justice Television Network in May 2009. The program was broadcast to groups of federal, state, and local law enforcement and nongovernmental victim service providers that convened in U.S. Attorneys' Offices (USAOs) nationwide to participate in the interactive training program. The program addressed expanded criminal provisions, immigration protections, and victim assistance provisions introduced by the TVPRA 2008, and provided guidance on victim-centered approaches for overcoming challenges to providing victim services and protections. The program also trained law enforcement on procedures for notifying HHS to streamline access to victim services.

Recommendation #10: Increase ability to track and enforce financial restitution to TIP victims.

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DOL-WHD coordinated with other law enforcement agencies, such as the FBI and USAOs, to ensure restitution on behalf of victims of trafficking.

Recommendation #11: Develop awareness and training materials on human trafficking for dissemination through state and local law enforcement entities.

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- DHS-ICE distributed a wallet-sized TIP indicator card, a pamphlet on its Victim Assistance Program during meetings and training sessions for law enforcement officials, a 60-second PSA focused on victim recognition, and posters listing the indicators of TIP to law enforcement authorities to place in their offices. ICE Special Agent in Charge Office trainings reached 6,293 state and local law enforcement officials in FY 2009.
- DHS-USCIS finalized content for a pamphlet for state and local law enforcement and health care providers. USCIS also launched a re-designed, more user-friendly website that included on its home page information for and about victims of human trafficking and other crimes.
- DHS-CBP continued to post large informational posters on the indicators of human trafficking at U.S. Ports of Entry and Border Patrol stations, in addition to distributing a victim-oriented tear card translated into simplified Chinese, Spanish, Russian, French, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese and Indonesian.
- DOJ partnered with the National Association of Attorneys General to provide training to its Criminal Law Committee and coordinate future state and local law enforcement human trafficking training events.

- DOJ partnered with the National District Attorneys Association to provide human trafficking training materials for inclusion in District Attorney training courses.

Recommendation #12: Make intra-agency cooperation a priority on human trafficking cases by, for example, increasing U.S. Attorney involvement with human trafficking task forces in their districts.

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- As noted above, the Minor Victims Working Group, consisting of representatives from DOJ, DHS, and HHS, worked to streamline assistance to minor victims in federal investigations and prosecutions.
- Also as noted above, the Innocence Lost Working Group, which comprises governmental and nongovernment representatives, worked to coordinate their efforts to combat commercial sex exploitation in the U.S.
- The Federal Enforcement Working Group coordinated with EOUSA to improve coordination with U.S. Attorneys' Offices.

Recommendation #13: Increase efforts to exchange best practices, lessons learned, and research with UN agencies and international organizations (UN Office on Drugs and Crime, International Labour Organization, International Organization for Migration, UNICEF, etc.) that provide technical assistance to combat human trafficking.

FY 2009 Measures to Implement this Recommendation:

- A representative from the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center helped draft and edit, as well as participated in international expert group meetings to develop, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime introductory and advanced level law enforcement investigative training manuals on human trafficking.
- The Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division attorneys served as speakers and panelists at international human trafficking conferences, including the International Labour Organization-Carnegie Council Panel Discussion on Forced Labour and Trafficking in New York.
- The Departments of Homeland Security, State, Justice, and Health and Human Services sent representatives to the World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Brazil in November 2008. World Congress III, sponsored by UNICEF, ECPAT International, the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Government of Brazil, brought together 3,000 delegates, half of whom were representing governments, to analyze, refine, and recommit to actions for the elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

- DHS-ICE Office of International Affairs convened the NGO Liaison Working Group to encourage communication and interaction between ICE and the NGO community. Representatives from over a dozen NGOs and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as other DHS offices, shared information regarding their activities on forced labor and TIP.
- The Departments of State and Justice sent representatives to an OAS meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons in March 2009 to highlight U.S. anti-trafficking efforts and challenges.
- The State Department's G-TIP office represented the U.S. government at an OSCE Conference on Prevention of Modern Slavery where it highlighted U.S. experiences and new initiatives in September 2009.
- The U.S. provided detailed information on national efforts and best practices in response to separate requests for information from the UN Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

III. FY 2010 Recommendations

To effectively rescue victims and combat human trafficking both in the U.S. and abroad, U.S. Government agencies have recommended the following additional actions during FY 2010:

Prosecution

- Continue to increase efficacy and coordination of all task forces and offices dealing with aspects of human trafficking to ensure victims do not go unidentified due to jurisdictional issues or "turf" considerations.
- Intensify the role of Department of Labor and U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission within anti-trafficking task forces to address the full continuum of exploitation, including through civil and administrative actions when appropriate.
- Enhance information sharing and coordination between the federally funded anti-trafficking task forces and the Innocence Lost task forces.
- Support anti-trafficking task forces with enhanced training, particularly advanced training in identifying labor trafficking cases.
- Increase intelligence gathering for human trafficking, especially to obtain actionable intelligence and support law enforcement and policy-makers' intelligence needs.

- Train law enforcement on investigative techniques to provide additional evidence beyond victim testimony and to dismantle trafficking operations at the enterprise level.
- Evaluate law enforcement training programs and consider existing feedback in revising law enforcement training curriculum.
- Create a national data collection mechanism or modify existing mechanisms, in order to count/track human trafficking cases brought under state laws.
- Promulgate standard operating procedures and training for federal law enforcement deployed overseas on how to conduct investigations pursuant to extraterritorial provisions of U.S. anti-trafficking statutes and relevant laws governing contractors and military personnel.
- Ensure information sharing with foreign countries on human trafficking crimes committed in the United States by or against their nationals and intensify cooperation in joint investigations.

Protection

- Provide greater support and service for trafficking victims, including more full-time victim specialists and additional shelter options for minor victims.
- Examine the efficacy of federally funded services provided to victims of trafficking who have received certification.
- Streamline federal funding programs for victim services to prioritize continuity of care in short, medium, and long term, and to build long-term capacity of service organizations.
- Assess legal services needs for victims of severe forms of trafficking, including need for assistance with child custody, immigration actions, civil suits, and advocacy/support through the criminal justice system.
- 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.
- Examine and enhance the efficacy and parity of services provided to U.S. citizen, LPR, and foreign national victims of trafficking.
- Examine barriers related to confusion regarding victim identification in investigative processes.

- Achieve an interagency understanding of law enforcement roles in requesting continued presence and completion of the I-914 Supplement B forms, and expand training to disseminate this understanding nationally.
- Train and conduct outreach to all levels of law enforcement, service providers, and NGOs on the T visa program.
- Require federal grantees to collect and share data in a uniform manner to facilitate research and evaluation.
- Require evaluation of anti-trafficking programs to determine effectiveness and impact and disseminate this information to promote evidence-based practices and promising strategies.
- Increase the engagement of Federal Departments, agencies and offices who work with vulnerable populations directly or through contractors or grantees to train those persons interacting with these populations to recognize indicators of human trafficking and to respond appropriately by contacting law enforcement, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center, or a local service provider.
- 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.
- 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.
- Provide training for state and local child welfare, juvenile justice, and youth services personnel on human trafficking so that these agencies can more effectively interface with DOJ and HHS programs aimed at identifying and assisting minor victims of trafficking.
- Examine the impact of trafficking on American Indian and Alaska Native communities and develop strategies for ensuring coordination with tribal justice systems and providing services to Native victims as appropriate.

Prevention

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

- Incorporate anti-trafficking messages into existing U.S. Government programs for transient and vulnerable populations, including migrant workers, runaways, unaccompanied minors, and workers in low-wage industries.
- Increase anti-trafficking training for federal employees engaged in the areas of health, agriculture, criminal justice, diplomacy, and trade.
- Create culturally and linguistically appropriate public awareness campaigns at a grassroots level with particular focus on at-risk populations such as low wage immigrant workers, farmworkers, guestworkers, and domestic servants.

Other

- Enhance collaboration between government agencies and nongovernmental and private sector partners. Explore new options for virtual collaboration, communication, and information management offered by web 2.0 technologies.
- Clarify the relationship between migrant workers and human trafficking.
- Provide greater U.S. Government leadership in promoting new anti-trafficking initiatives within multilateral organizations and increase interagency collaboration to promote that leadership.
- Conduct regular SPOG briefings for agency principals as they prepare for international meetings to ensure maximum effectiveness in communicating U.S. Government counter-trafficking policies.
- Conduct briefings on the Annual Trafficking in Persons Report and its impact for U.S. Government entities that train and have contact with foreign governments.

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. Government 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 1996,⁴ 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

⁴ Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity and Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L. 104-193, 110 Stat. 2105.

currently little data to assess the extent to which U.S. citizen trafficking victims are accessing the benefits for which they are eligible.

Under sections 107(b)(1) and (b)(2) of the TVPA, various federal agencies must extend some existing benefits to trafficking victims and are authorized to provide grants to effectuate such assistance. The section below details the activities of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of State, the Department of Labor, and the Legal Services Corporation to implement sections 107(b) and 107(c) of the TVPA.

A. Department of Health and Human Services

The TVPA designates the Department of Health and Human Services as the agency responsible for helping foreign trafficking victims become eligible to receive benefits and services so they can rebuild their lives safely in the U.S. The HHS Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division (ATIP) in the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the HHS Administration for Children and Families performs the following service-related activities under the TVPA: (1) issues certifications to non-U.S. citizen, non-Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) adult victims of human trafficking who are willing to assist in the investigation and prosecution of a trafficking crime and have received Continued Presence 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 victims of human trafficking (*i.e.*, minors); (3) provides services and case management to foreign victims of trafficking through a network of service providers across the U.S.; and (4) builds capacity nationally through training and technical assistance and operation of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC).

1. TVPRA 2008 Updates

The TVPRA 2008 made several changes and enhancements to protection and safety assessments for unaccompanied alien children in the U.S. at the time of apprehension as well as during temporary placement and repatriation. The TVPRA 2008 also gave the Secretary of HHS (HHS Secretary) new authority to provide interim assistance to non-U.S. citizen, non-Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) children (under 18) who may have been subjected to a severe form of TIP and to train Federal personnel and State and local officials to improve identification and protection of trafficking victims.

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

Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and NGOs with expertise on victims of trafficking, is required to determine eligibility for long-term assistance for child victims of trafficking.

2. Certifications and Letters of Eligibility

Section 107(b)(1)(E) of the TVPA, as amended, states that the HHS Secretary, after consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, may certify an adult victim of a severe form of trafficking who: (1) is willing to assist in every reasonable way in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of TIP, or who is unable to cooperate due to physical or psychological trauma; and (2) has made a bona fide application for a visa under Section 101(a)(15)(T) of the Immigration and Nationality Act that has not been denied; or is a person whose continued presence in the U.S. the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security are ensuring in order to effectuate prosecution of traffickers in persons. The TVPA authorizes the “certification” of adult victims to receive certain federally funded benefits and services, such as cash assistance, medical care, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly “food stamps”), and housing. Though not required to receive 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.

On March 28, 2001, the Secretary of HHS 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. In FY 2009, ORR issued 330 certification letters to adults and 50 Eligibility Letters to children, for a total of 380 letters issued. Additionally, ORR issued one “Interim Assistance Letter” to a child who later received an Eligibility Letter.

Of the victims certified in FY 2009, 47 percent were male, compared to 45 percent in FY 2008, 30 percent in FY 2007, and six percent in FY 2006. Overall, 82 percent of all victims certified in FY 2009 were victims of labor trafficking, 15 percent were exploited through sex trafficking, and three percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking.

In comparison, 66 percent of minor victims who received Eligibility Letters in FY 2009 were female. Thirty-eight percent of minor victims who received Eligibility Letters were victims of sex trafficking, 56 percent were victims of labor trafficking, and six percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking.

Fiscal Year	Minors	Adults	Total
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
TOTAL	212	1864	2076

In FY 2009, Certification and Eligibility letters were provided to victims or their representatives in 29 States, the District of Columbia, and Saipan. Certified victims came from 47 countries in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Europe. The following chart depicts the top seven countries of origin, the number of certified adult victims from those countries, and the percentage of the total from each:

Country of Origin	# of victims	% of total
Thailand	86	26
Mexico	44	13
Philippines	35	11
Haiti	21	6
India	20	6
Guatemala	18	5
Dominican Republic	10	3

Certification should not be equated with victim identification. HHS grantees and contractors work with trafficking victims at every stage of the victim identification process, from initial contact with suspected victims who might not be ready to work with law enforcement or fully relate their experiences to service providers, to helping certified victims rebuild their lives with the help of federally funded benefits. Factors such as language barriers, 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 full benefits available to them under the TVPA.

3. Per Capita Services and Case Management

ORR has used both contracts and grants to create a network of service organizations available to assist victims of a severe form of TIP. In FY 2009, ORR continued a contract with the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) to provide comprehensive case management and support services to foreign victims of human trafficking. Through this contract, ORR has streamlined support services to help victims gain access shelter and job training, and provided a mechanism for victims to receive vital emergency services prior to receiving certification.

USCCB provides these services to pre-certified and certified victims on a per capita reimbursement basis via subcontractors throughout the country and in U.S. territorial possessions. During FY 2009, USCCB subcontracted with 31 new agencies and ended the fiscal year with 101 subcontracted agencies and capacity to serve victims in 123 locations. Subcontractors provided services in 35 States in 99 different locations during FY 2009.

During FY 2009, a total of 793 individual clients received case management services through a per capita services contract, an increase of 39 percent over the previous year. This number included 393 clients who received services before certification (pre-certified), 450 clients who received services after certification, and 81 family members (spouse, children, or other dependents) who received services. Included in these numbers are 131 clients who received service both before and after certification.

Type of Services	Number of Clients
Prior to certification (pre-certified)	393
Post-certification	450
Pre- and post-certification	131

Eighty-two percent of the trafficked clients served by the contract were labor trafficking victims, 13 percent were victims of sex trafficking, and five percent were victims of both sex and labor trafficking. During FY 2009, 92 percent of all clients served under the contract were adults and eight percent were children, while 57 percent of the clients were male and 43 percent were female.

Type of Victim	Number (percent)
Labor Trafficking	650 (82 percent)
Sex Trafficking	103 (13 percent)
Sex and Labor Trafficking	40 (5 percent)

The per capita contract also provides training and technical assistance to subcontractors on service provision, case management, and program management. Additionally, the contract provides outreach and additional training to other entities and organizations on human trafficking, operations of the contract, and victim services. During FY 2009, the contract provided training to 1,428 participants and technical assistance to 1,486 individuals in 41 States and 83 locations.

4. Foreign Child Trafficking Victims

a. HHS Service Provision

Unaccompanied children (those without a parent or legal guardian in the U.S. who is willing or able to provide care) who are trafficking victims may be referred to HHS's Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program, which is run by ORR. The URM program establishes legal responsibility for these children, under State law, to ensure that

unaccompanied children receive the full range of assistance, care, and services available to all foster children in the State. A legal authority is designated to act in place of the child's unavailable parent(s). Safe reunification of children with their parents or other appropriate adult relatives is encouraged. The program offers a variety of care levels to meet children's individual needs: 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; assistance adjusting immigration status; cultural activities; recreational opportunities; support for social integration; and cultural and religious preservation.

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

b. Child Protection Team

In FY 2009, ATIP Child Protection Specialists provided specialized victim-identification and victim-care training to ORR shelter staff, working to improve ORR's capacity to conduct thorough, timely victim screening and crisis care. During FY 2009, ATIP conducted six on-site training workshops on victim identification and victim care to ORR shelter staff in Arizona, Illinois, New Jersey, Virginia, and Washington. The workshops trained direct-care staff on (1) the federal definition of human trafficking; (2) overcoming barriers to identifying child victims; (3) accessing benefits and services for victims; and (4) providing specialized care and safety planning for trafficked children. As a result, ORR care providers tripled the number of children identified as victims of trafficking compared to FY 2008, and 25 trafficked children identified by ORR were placed in the URM program.

The 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 areas as service to child victims of trafficking as well as the development and integration of a comprehensive child welfare response to child trafficking in State and regional agency protocols. During FY 2009, targeted outreach was conducted to child welfare officials and providers advising child welfare officials in California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas.

ATIP Child Protection Specialists provide case coordination for child trafficking victims brought to ORR's attention and play a key role in facilitating the issuance of all Eligibility Letters, conducting foster care referrals to the URM program where appropriate, and conducting family reunification and safe return and reintegration

referrals to the International Organization for Migration's trafficking program. These specialists also provide guidance on special considerations for trafficking victims placed in URM programs around the country, such as safety planning, victim rights in criminal prosecutions, referrals to immigration legal services, and emancipation issues.

ATIP created a new fact sheet that outlines the process of obtaining an Eligibility Letter for child victims, and also designed a Request for Assistance for Child Victims of Trafficking form. This enhanced focus on the special needs of child trafficking victims has improved interagency communication on children's cases and facilitated an increase in the number of child trafficking victims referred to the ATIP Division for eligibility for services.

The TVPRA 2008 provides that "[n]ot later than 24 hours after a Federal, State, or local official discovers that a person who is under 18 years of age may be a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, the official shall notify HHS to facilitate the provision of interim assistance" (TVPRA, Section 107(b)(1)(G), or 22 U.S.C. § 7105 (b)(1)(G)). Accordingly, HHS designed a reporting mechanism for Federal, State, or local officials to notify ATIP Child Protection Specialists when they are made aware of an alien child who may be a victim of trafficking. The mechanism has facilitated linkages between ATIP Child Protection Specialists and Federal law enforcement agencies in San Francisco, CA; Indianapolis, IN; Phoenix, AZ; Milwaukee, WI; Atlanta, GA; Miami, FL; New York, NY; Baltimore, MD; Fairfax, VA; and Washington, DC.

c. Office of Refugee Resettlement Associate Director for Child Welfare

ORR's Associate Director for Child Welfare oversees and promotes child welfare practices in ORR's child-serving programs, including efforts by ATIP to increase identification of child trafficking victims and improve capacity to care for unaccompanied children. In FY 2009, the Associate Director conducted briefings, trainings, and presentations to HHS stakeholders and incorporated the issue of child trafficking, both foreign and domestic trafficking, in this outreach. The Associate Director also provides regular case consultation to ATIP's Child Protection Team.

5. National Human Trafficking Resource Center

Since 2007, HHS has funded the Training, Technical Assistance, and Strategic Planning (TTASP) grant to Polaris Project, a leading anti-trafficking NGO. The TTASP grant supports the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC), a 24/7 trafficking victim referral crisis line for both adults and children: 1 (888) 373-7888. The NHTRC is also a premier source for anti-trafficking educational materials, promising practices, and training opportunities. Since providing responsibility for the NHTRC to Polaris Project, the Resource Center's call volume has increased substantially and remains consistently high. NHTRC also provides 24/7 responses to email tips and inquiries.

In FY 2009, the NHTRC received a total of 7257 calls, including 49 crisis calls, 1019 tips regarding possible human trafficking incidents, 697 requests for victim care referrals, 1758 calls seeking general human trafficking information, and 286 requests for training and technical assistance. Calls referencing potential trafficking situations included the trafficking of foreign nationals, U.S. citizens and LPRs – both adults and children. In FY 2009, the NHTRC fielded 192 calls about potential situations of labor trafficking and 511 calls about potential situations involving sex trafficking.

During FY 2009, the majority of NHTRC calls originated in Texas, California, Florida, New York, and Washington, DC. The NHTRC conducted 91 percent of calls in English and eight percent of calls in Spanish. Other callers included Korean, Mandarin Chinese, Vietnamese, French, Russian, Persian, Turkish, Arabic, French Creole, Farsi, Amharic, and Panjabi speakers who received translation services via NHTRC interpreters or through a private contractor, Certified Languages International.

One of NHTRC's central functions is to facilitate timely referrals to appropriate law enforcement and social services entities. Of the 300 calls that required law enforcement referrals, NHTRC reported caller information to DOJ's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, DHS-ICE Investigations Headquarters, the Innocence Lost Task Force, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children as well as state and local law enforcement. In FY 2009, 697 calls requiring social services referrals were received. The NHTRC connected callers with organizations providing a variety of specifically requested services, including emergency shelter, mental health care, substance abuse treatment, employment services, ESL/language training, and general case management.

The NHTRC also responds to email inquiries. In FY 2009, the NHTRC received 704 emails providing tips or requesting general information, training and technical assistance, or victim care referrals.

In FY 2009, the NHTRC launched its web portal, <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org>, as another avenue to contact the NHTRC and to receive valuable information on human trafficking in the U.S. The website provides information on, *inter alia*, the hotline, services provided by the NHTRC, the identification of human trafficking, training and technical assistance services provided by the NHTRC, information and resources on human trafficking, key telephone numbers, and answers to FAQs relating to human trafficking.

6. HHS In-Reach Campaign

Formally launched in FY 2007, HHS continued the ATIP In-Reach Campaign in FY 2009 to educate the HHS community on the issue of human trafficking and to increase HHS's agency-wide response to modern-day slavery. The goals of the In-Reach Campaign are to increase domestic and foreign trafficking victim identification and service provision in the U.S.; to encourage and improve collaboration within HHS programs so that HHS is a better resource for victims as well as for Federal staff,

grantees, and contractors serving them; and to map, strengthen, and streamline HHS service provision for domestic and foreign trafficking victims.

In FY 2009, the Office of Women's Health (OWH) hosted ATIP staff to provide training to headquarters and regional staff on human trafficking and identify ways in which all OWH programming can incorporate trafficking into their campaigns, programs, and training efforts. As part of those efforts, ATIP staff provided cross-sector TIP training to the directors of Advancing System Improvements to Support Targets for Healthy People 2010 (ASIST2010), increasing the program's capacity to recognize and address the impact of trafficking within the various public health systems and collaborative partnerships.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Bureau of Primary Care (BPC) works closely with migrant agricultural workers, a population with a high vulnerability to labor and sex trafficking. In-Reach training provided to the staff of the HRSA resulted in a presentation at the Latino Behavioral Health Institute in Los Angeles, CA, thus increasing partnership with non-traditional anti-trafficking stakeholders, as well as presentations to BPC grantees at the three regional Migrant Farmworker Health Forums across the U.S. on identifying and serving victims of human trafficking.

Meetings during FY 2009 with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program were held to increase awareness and overlap of human trafficking and forced marriage, specifically involving minors, and to discuss the trafficking of women often first identified when they utilize services at domestic violence shelters.

7. Trafficking Studies

During FY 2009, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), with assistance from ORR, finalized a study of HHS programs serving human trafficking victims. The study was developed to identify how HHS programs are currently addressing the needs of victims of human trafficking, including domestic victims (*i.e.*, citizens and lawful permanent residents), with a priority focus on domestic youth. The project was designed to provide information to help HHS design and implement effective programs and services that help trafficking victims overcome the trauma and injuries they have suffered, regain their dignity, and become self-sufficient. Components to the study included a comprehensive review of relevant literature, studies or data (published or unpublished) related to providing services to victims of human trafficking (including domestic victims); nine site visits to geographic areas containing at least one federally funded program currently assisting victims of human trafficking; at least three brief reports highlighting interesting, innovative, and/or effective experiences, knowledge, or information resulting from one or more of the site visits; and a final report providing a synthesis of all information obtained under the study. The report results appear on the ASPE website at: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/HumanTrafficking>.

B. Department of Justice

1. Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance

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

In FY 2009, BJA did not issue a solicitation to increase the number of Anti-Human Trafficking Task Forces. BJA supplemented 19 task forces so that all task forces have sufficient funding until the end of FY 2010. There are currently 40 active BJA funded task forces (see Appendix A).

2. Office for Victims of Crime

a. Services to Foreign National Victims of Human Trafficking

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) continued administering its Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Program in FY 2009. The primary goals of the program are to: (1) provide timely, high-quality direct services to pre-certified foreign national victims of severe forms of human trafficking (non-U.S. and non-legal permanent status victims who are awaiting certification by HHS); and (2) build community capacity in addressing the needs of trafficking victims by enhancing interagency collaboration and supporting coordinated victim responses. OVC grantees provide—directly or indirectly—a comprehensive array of culturally and linguistically appropriate services. These services are provided to male and female victims of sex and labor trafficking and include intensive case management; medical care; dental care; mental health treatment; sustenance and shelter; translation/interpretation; legal/immigration assistance; transportation; and other services deemed necessary.

During FY 2009, OVC provided funding to four new victim service organizations and continuation funding to seven existing organizations. At the end of December 2009, OVC had 37 active grants supporting victim service organizations that worked collaboratively with the anti-human trafficking law enforcement task forces funded by BJA. Additionally, OVC continued to support Project REACH—a project of the Justice Resource Institute in Boston, Massachusetts—to provide rapid response mental health consultations for trafficking victims, as well as training and technical assistance for service providers.

OVC grantees with open grants in FY 2009:

OVC Services to Victims of Human Trafficking Grantees – 2009

Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach, San Francisco, CA
*Ayuda, Washington, DC
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 of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA (grant will be deobligated in FY 10)
 *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
 Guma'Esperansa-Karidat, Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands
 Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights, Chicago, IL
 ***Hope House, Independence, MO
 ***International Institute of Boston, Boston, MA
 International Institute of Buffalo, Buffalo, NY
 International Institute of Connecticut, Stamford, CT
 International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis, St. Louis, MO
 International Rescue Committee, Miami, FL
 International Rescue Committee, Phoenix, AZ
 International Rescue Committee, Seattle, WA
 Justice Resource Institute/Project REACH, Brookline, MA- National scope project
 Metropolitan Battered Women's Program, New Orleans, LA
 Mosaic Family Services, Dallas, TX
 North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Raleigh, NC
 Refugee Services of Texas, Austin, TX
 Safe Horizon, New York, NY
 **Safe Horizon, New York, NY (Domestic Minor Trafficking)
 **SAGE, San Francisco, CA (Domestic Minor Trafficking)
 Salvation Army Alaska Division, Anchorage, AK
 **Salvation Army, Chicago, IL (Domestic Minor Trafficking)
 Salvation Army Hawaiian and Pacific Island Division, Honolulu, HI
 Salvation Army Clark County Command, Las Vegas, NV
 Salvation Army Southern California Division, Los Angeles, CA (for site in Orange Co.)
 ***Salvation Army Western Territory, Long Beach, CA
 *Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA
 Tapestri, Inc., Tucker, GA
 Tides Center/Utah Health & Human Rights Project, Salt Lake City, UT
 World Relief Corporation, Baltimore, MD (for Tampa/Clearwater, FL)
 YMCA of the Greater Houston Area, Houston, TX
 *indicates new foreign national provider grantee (4 total)
 **indicates new domestic minor provider grantee (3 total)
 *** indicates grant ended in 2009 (3 total)

b. Services to Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking

OVC expanded the scope of its human trafficking initiative in FY 2009 by competitively awarding funding to three victim service organizations to develop

comprehensive victim service models for U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents under the age of 18 who are identified as victims of sex and labor trafficking, better known as “domestic minors.” The three awarded programs were Safe Horizon (New York, New York); Salvation Army Metropolitan Division (Chicago, Illinois); and Standing Against Global Exploitation (SAGE) Project, Inc. (San Francisco, California). This three-year demonstration project will identify promising practices in the delivery of services to domestic minors who have been subjected to sex trafficking and/or labor trafficking as defined by the TVPA.

OVC conducted an intensive external and internal peer review process for this project to ensure that successful applicants demonstrated a clear understanding of sex and labor trafficking; documented how comprehensive services would be provided to both male and female victims of trafficking; and described how they would work collaboratively with juvenile justice system professionals, child welfare professionals, other youth-serving organizations, and existing anti-human trafficking task forces to ensure that a comprehensive set of services would be provided to victims.

Specifically, each grantee is required to (1) provide a comprehensive array of services to victims of sex trafficking and labor trafficking who are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents under the age of 18; (2) develop, enhance, or expand the community response to domestic minor victims of all forms of human trafficking; and (3) produce a final report about the implementation of the project that may be disseminated through OVC to the victim services field.

Additionally, with funding from OVC, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) competitively awarded a three-year grant to the Research Triangle Institute (Research Triangle Park, North Carolina) to conduct a participatory process evaluation of the three demonstration projects. The goals of the evaluation are to (1) document the components of program implementation for each of the three OVC demonstration sites; (2) identify promising practices for service delivery programs for domestic minor victims of human trafficking; and (3) inform delivery of current and future efforts by youth-serving agencies, law enforcement, and others serving domestic minor victims of human trafficking.

c. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

In February 2009, President Obama signed into law the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), which, *inter alia*, provided funding for grants to combat violence against women, fight Internet crimes against children, improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, assist victims of crime, and support youth mentoring. Through OVC’s FY 2009 Recovery Act: National Field-Generated Training, Technical Assistance, and Demonstration Projects Program and BJA’s FY 2009 Recovery Act: Edward Byrne Memorial Competitive Grant Program, three organizations were awarded funding to address issues related to domestic minor victims of trafficking. OVC oversees each of these projects and has incorporated them into its existing cadre of human trafficking grantees.

Organizations and projects selected for funding were:

Girls Education and Mentoring Services (GEMS), Inc. (New York, NY) will increase and improve the capacity of victim service providers and other allied professionals in developing and implementing programs and services for commercially sexually exploited and domestically trafficked girls and young women through their Survivor Informed Training and Technical Assistance Project. GEMS will provide training and technical assistance to 10 youth-serving organizations across the U.S. and create a program manual, *Effective Survivor Informed Service Delivery for Victims of CSEC and Human Trafficking*, which may be disseminated by OVC to the victim services field.

The Seattle Police Department (Seattle, WA) will create a Prostituted Youth Victim Advocate position, which will be housed within a larger Residential Recovery Program for Prostituted Youth (supported with non-Recovery Act Funds) and managed by a local community-based agency in collaboration with the City of Seattle's Human Services Department and Seattle Police Department. The Recovery Act-supported advocate position will be instrumental in engaging prostituted youth and helping them to access existing services and receive support while navigating the complex social services and criminal justice systems.

The Sexual Assault Resource Center (SARC) (Portland, OR) will coordinate a response to minor victims of domestic sex trafficking in the Portland Metropolitan Area. The Recovery Act funding prevented the elimination of a case manager position responsible for conducting initial needs assessments; locating safe and secure housing; providing age-appropriate victim advocacy during the criminal justice process; and connecting victims to physical/wellness, mental health, education, child protection, and other support services. Additionally, SARC has implemented community trainings to first responders, including police, sheriffs, district attorneys, child welfare workers, and NGOs in the metropolitan area.

d. Victim Service Statistics

From the inception of the program in January 2003 through June 30, 2009, OVC grantees provided services to 2,699 pre-certified potential victims of trafficking.⁵ Data collected from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009 (the last full 12-month period for which data has not been previously reported in this report), indicate that 461 victims were enrolled as new clients by the OVC-funded grantees and were provided comprehensive services. (OVC trafficking victim services grantees report semi-annually, in January and July of each year.) Grantees also report providing ongoing case management and other services to victims enrolled in the program in previous report periods. For example, in the six-month period from January 1, 2009 to June 30, 2009, grantees reported services for 77 clients who were enrolled in the grant program during the previous report period (July to December 2008).

⁵ Statistic calculated using the figure from the FY 2008 AG's report (2,238), plus New Pre-Certified Clients July 2008-December 2008 (176), plus New Pre-Certified Clients from January 2009 to June 2009 (285).

In addition to providing direct services, OVC grantees work to improve the capacity of organizations within the community to identify and respond appropriately to TIP victims. During the 12-month period from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009, grantees trained over 29,216 professionals, representing law enforcement officials, immigration attorneys, victim service providers, medical and mental health professionals, faith-based organizations, and other community-based organizations.

Since OVC's 2005 launch of its Trafficking Information Management System (TIMS) to track grantee performance data, OVC grantees' data show a steady increase in services to labor trafficking victims, while services to sex trafficking victims has grown at a much slower rate. In all but one reporting period (January to June 2006), OVC grantees served more labor trafficking victims than sex trafficking victims. In the last two years there has been a dramatic increase in the number of labor trafficking victims served by the initiative. In June 2009, 401 out of 571 (70 percent) of adult clients were classified as labor trafficking victims.⁶

OVC's programs to support the needs of domestic minor victims of trafficking did not officially begin until the end of 2009; as such, service statistics for this population will be provided in FY 2010.

3. Victim-Witness Coordinators

DOJ also assists trafficking victims through its Victim-Witness Coordinators. The Victim-Witness professionals in the Civil Rights Division's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, U.S. Attorney's Offices, and the FBI serve as liaisons between law enforcement and NGO victim service providers to facilitate the provision of victim protections, benefits, and services to human trafficking victims during the course of investigations and prosecutions. The Victim-Witness Coordinators' roles include locating appropriate NGO providers of culturally appropriate services, locating interpreters, facilitating safe travel of victims and their families, and supporting victims and witnesses to prepare them for court appearances and participation in law enforcement interviews.

C. Department of Homeland Security

DHS provides short-term emergency services to identified victims of human trafficking in the immediate aftermath of a rescue or victim identification. DHS also provides referrals to NGOs for longer-term services that may be needed. Through specialized programs and close partnerships with NGOs and HHS, DHS remains committed to providing immediate services to trafficking victims. The specific efforts noted below have strengthened DHS's ability to appropriately and swiftly respond to victims' needs and offer resources that provide safety and stability. In addition to these efforts, DHS provides short-term and long-term immigration relief for victims of TIP and

⁶ These service statistics and trends are specific to the activities of this particular group of grantees and may not necessarily reflect those of other entities providing direct services to foreign national victims of human trafficking.

other crimes. Immigration relief can be an important step in the long-term health and safety of victims and can put victims on a path towards permanent residence and eventual citizenship. More information on immigration relief is detailed in the following section.

1. ICE Victim Assistance Program

The ICE Victim Assistance Program (VAP) responds to victims of a wide range of federal crimes, including human trafficking, child pornography, child sex tourism, white collar crime, and human rights abuse. In FY 2009, VAP provided critical support to the ICE Office of Investigations (ICE-OI) and Detention and Removal Operations (ICE-DRO) field offices on specific policy and operational issues concerning human trafficking victims. In line with ICE's victim-centered approach to investigations, ICE agents worked closely with VAP and local NGOs to ensure that potential victims of trafficking were rescued and transferred to safe locations.⁷ Recognizing the importance of victim-sensitive interviewing, when possible during large operations ICE also provided funding and arranged for space to interview victims in a non-detention setting, in addition to providing medical and social services.

When immediate services were needed in FY 2009, 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. VAP 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. The majority of the funding for this type of response was provided by DOJ's OVC through an interagency agreement with the ICE Office of Investigations. This funding supported ICE Special Agent in Charge (ICE OI-SAC) offices by providing them the ability to obtain emergency services for victims of crime, including human trafficking, when local resources were not available. The funds are an essential part of ICE's victim-centered response as they enable ICE to provide emergency services and safe short-term housing from the time victims are first identified.

2. ICE Victim Specialists in Office of Investigations Field Offices

Staffing of full-time Victim Specialists in ICE Office of Investigations (ICE OI-SAC) field offices also grew in FY 2009. During FY 2009, ICE for the first time hired full-time Victim Specialists to complement the work of the existing 250 special agents who serve as collateral duty Victim Assistance Coordinators.

In FY 2009, ICE Victim Specialists worked directly for SAC offices in the field after receiving training from the VAP at ICE headquarters in Washington, DC. Many of these Victim Specialists had extensive experience in TIP victim service provision, and some were assigned to human trafficking groups within their SAC offices. Their presence in the field ensured that there was a full-time subject matter expert and singular point of contact on victim issues. This specialized role enabled Victim Specialists to

⁷ VAP Coordinators from ICE HQ and/or collateral duty agents serving as Victim Assistance Coordinators are present when identifying and providing safety for potential victims of human trafficking.

conduct extensive outreach to other anti-TIP organizations and build the partnerships necessary for a comprehensive response, seamless service delivery, and interagency information sharing. Since they do not carry the investigative caseload of collateral duty Victim Assistance Coordinators, these Victim Specialists were available full-time to assist agents from the moment victims were first identified.

3. ICE Child Forensic Interview Specialists

In FY 2009, the ICE VAP expanded its scope and impact by hiring two full-time Child Forensic Interview Specialists in response to the unmet need for highly trained bilingual interviewers to conduct developmentally appropriate, legally defensible, and victim-sensitive interviews of child and adolescent victims in ICE investigations. Forensic interviews are non-leading, fact-finding interviews designed to elicit a child victim's account in his or her own words, while minimizing any trauma experienced by the child. Although the forensic interview specialists support all ICE investigations involving juvenile victims, they have been heavily utilized in child trafficking cases. In the first six months of the forensic interview program, the interview specialists conducted nearly 100 forensic interviews in child pornography, child sex tourism, and human trafficking investigations throughout the U.S. and elsewhere.

4. CBP Unaccompanied Alien Children Human Trafficking Screening Form

The TVPRA 2008 included significant reforms for the processing of unaccompanied alien children (UAC) encountered at and between U.S. ports of entry. In FY 2009, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) implemented the law by developing and implementing policy guidance and a new Human Trafficking Screening Form (CBP Form 93) in order to screen UACs. These children are screened for trafficking victimization, risk of trafficking victimization, and any claim of credible fear. The implementation of the CBP form was a step towards institutionalizing this provision of the TVPRA 2008 and protecting child victims of human trafficking.⁸

D. Department of Labor

The Department of Labor's (DOL) One Stop Career Centers provide employment and training services to TIP victims, including job search assistance, career counseling, and access to occupational skills training. These services are provided in accordance with the Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 19-01, change 1, which was reissued by DOL's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) in 2008. In addition to informing the state and local workforce systems about Federal resources for victims of trafficking, the guidance letter notes that no state or U.S. territory may deny services available to victims of severe forms of trafficking based on their immigration status. Any such services are provided directly by state and local grantees to trafficking victims, and

⁸ As part of the screening process CBP, both Field Operations and Border Patrol, refers potential victims of trafficking to ICE OI, whether based on CBP Form 93 or for other reasons.

ETA does not collect information on the extent to which such services are offered or used by trafficking victims.

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

E. Department of State

In FY 2009, the Department of State (DOS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) provided approximately \$4.5 million in support of 26 counter-trafficking programs implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Two of these programs assisted trafficking victims identified in the U.S. These projects include:

- The Global Return, Reintegration, and Family Reunification Program for Trafficking Victims, which reunites family members with trafficked persons identified in the U.S. As provided by the TVPA, trafficked persons can bring their eligible family members to the U.S. after receiving a T visa (discussed in Section V). PRM's implementing partner, IOM, collaborates with NGOs and U.S. Government agencies to support the travel of immediate family members, including pre-departure assistance, travel documentation, transportation, and escorts for children.

For trafficked persons who do not wish to avail themselves of the T visa, the program also works to ensure the victim's safe return and reintegration in their home community. This includes pre-departure assistance, travel documentation, transportation, and reception upon arrival by IOM partners on the ground. In addition, reintegration assistance may be provided through local NGO partners to reduce the likelihood of re-trafficking, and may include temporary shelter, healthcare, vocational training and education, and small grants for income-generating activities.

In FY 2009, this program assisted 105 victims of human trafficking. One hundred and twenty-eight family members were reunited with trafficking survivors in the U.S. and two trafficking victims elected to return to their country of origin. Since the program began in 2005, it has reunited 378 family members with trafficking victims in the U.S. and helped 15 victims return to their country of origin, involving a total of 41 countries.

- In support of the TVPRA 2008 section 235(5)(A), PRM began a pilot program in FY 2009 for the reintegration of repatriated unaccompanied children from El

Salvador. El Salvador was chosen as the host country because its government had expressed an interest in partnering with the U.S. and IOM for the development of such a program. Still in its early stages, the program will involve several Salvadoran government agencies and will involve coordination with DHS and HHS. More details on project activities will be provided in the report on the repatriation of unaccompanied alien children due out later this year.

F. Legal Services Corporation

LSC is a private, non-profit corporation established by Congress to fund legal aid programs throughout the nation to assist low-income persons with gaining access to the civil justice system. Under section 107(b) of the TVPA, LSC must make legal assistance available to trafficking victims, who often need assistance with immigration and other matters. LSC has issued guidance to all LSC program directors describing LSC’s obligations to provide legal services to trafficking victims. The current guidance is available at: <http://www.lsc.gov/program/pl/pl2005-2.pdf>. In FY 2009, 7 LSC grantees assisted 92 trafficking victims, as shown in the chart below.

LSC Grantees	# of Persons Served
Utah Legal Services	37
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	22
Micronesian Legal Services	13
Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid	8
Florida Rural Legal Services	7
Colorado Legal Services	4
Legal Aid Society of Orange County (CA)	1
TOTAL	92

V. Immigration Benefits for Trafficking Victims

DHS provides short-term immigration relief to victims through Continued Presence (CP) and longer-term immigration relief through T and U nonimmigrant status (also referred to as T and U visas), which can put victims on a path towards permanent residence and eventual citizenship. The application to request T or U status or the related adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident is a self-petitioning process. In other words, the victim can file the application directly with DHS-USCIS. The Law Enforcement Parole Branch (LEPB) within ICE grants CP, and USCIS grants T and U nonimmigrant status. Victims granted CP or T status are eligible for federal benefits. However, by law federal benefits are not available to victims of crimes who are granted U status. DHS provides copies of CP and T status determinations to HHS. After HHS receives notification, HHS provides the certification⁹ under section 107(b) of the TVPA, allowing for the provision of certain services and benefits.

⁹ 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

A. Continued Presence

Continued Presence (CP) allows certified victims of trafficking to remain in the U.S. for up to one year and, for purposes of applying for T nonimmigrant status, serves as evidence that the alien is a victim of a severe form of trafficking.¹⁰ DHS through ICE is the sole agency with the authority to grant CP to victims of severe forms of human trafficking who are potential investigation or prosecution witnesses.¹¹ 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 LEPB, pursuant to the delegated authority from the Secretary of Homeland Security.

When the LEPB authorizes CP, the approved application is forwarded to the Vermont Service Center (VSC) within USCIS for production of an employment authorization document (EAD) and an I-94, Arrival/Departure Record. CP is initially authorized for a period of one year; however, an extension of CP may be authorized for a longer period if the investigation is ongoing.

FY 2009 represented an increase over previous fiscal years in CP requests, CP authorizations, and CP extensions. In FY 2009, the LEPB received 301 requests for CP, 299 of which were authorized and two withdrawn. ICE also authorized 148 requests for extensions to existing CP. During FY 2009, the LEPB terminated 141 CP statuses either because the victim received a T visa or the victim departed the U.S. and returned to his or her home country. Since enactment of the TVPA, 1,599 requests for CP have been authorized.

REQUESTS FOR CONTINUED PRESENCE IN FISCAL YEARS 2001 - 2009

Fiscal Year	Thru 2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Requests for CP Number Authorized	374 ¹²	484 ¹³	166	117	122 ¹⁶	239	301
			158 ¹⁴	112 ¹⁵	125	225 ¹⁷	299 ¹⁸

determined to be a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons. Juveniles are provided with “eligibility” letters allowing them to receive benefits.

¹⁰ Section 107(c)(3) of the TVPA, P.L. 106-386, codified at 22 USC 7105(c)(3); see also 8 CFR 214.14(f).

¹¹ 28 CFR 1100.35.

¹² U.S. Dep’t of Justice, *Report to Congress from Attorney General John Ashcroft on U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2003* (2004), 16 (*listed as approximate figure).

¹³ U.S. Dep’t of Justice, *Report to Congress from Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzalez on U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2004* (2005), 3, 15.

¹⁴ U.S. Dep’t of Justice, *Attorney General’s Annual Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons Fiscal Year 2008* (2009), 30.

Number Withdrawn	2	5	3	14	2
Extensions Authorized	92	20	5	101	148
Countries of Origin Represented	29	24	24	31	35
Countries with the Highest Number of Requests	Korea, Peru, and Honduras	Mexico, El Salvador, and South Korea	Mexico, El Salvador, and China	Mexico, Philippines, and South Korea	Thailand, Philippines, Haiti, and Mexico
U.S. Cities with the Highest Number of Requests	New York, San Francisco, and Newark	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

From July 1, 2008, through September 30, 2009, the BJA Human Trafficking Task Forces identified 351 potential victims of human trafficking. CP was requested on behalf of 126 of these victims. The cumulative total of potential victims that have been identified by BJA-funded task forces since the inception of the program is now 3687, with 523 persons having had CP requested on their behalf by federal law enforcement.

B. T and U Nonimmigrant Status

T Nonimmigrant Status (T Visa)

Congress created the T nonimmigrant status (also referred to as the T visa) in order to provide immigration relief to TIP victims who are cooperating with an investigation or prosecution. DHS through USCIS is the sole agency with the authority to grant T nonimmigrant status. Victims of a severe form of TIP 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 the United States , American Samoa, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or at a port of entry, on account of such trafficking, including victims brought into the U.S. to participate in

¹⁵ Id.

¹⁶ Id.

¹⁷ Id.

¹⁸ ICE OIA-LEPB data.

investigative or judicial processes associated with an act or a perpetrator of trafficking,

- (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.¹⁹

The TVPRA 2008, which took effect December 23, 2008, expanded the T nonimmigrant statutory provisions to extend broader immigration protections than previous versions. These expansions included: (1) amending the physical presence provision to include presence on account of an investigation or prosecution,; (2) exempting adults unable to cooperate with reasonable requests for assistance in the investigation or prosecution due to physical or psychological trauma; (3) extending protection to certain qualifying family members facing retaliation as a result of the trafficking victim’s escape or cooperation with law enforcement; and (4) allowing a victim to request a fee waiver for any forms associated with the filing of T status through adjustment of status. During FY 2009, USCIS began implementing these expanded protections to grant immigration relief to victims qualifying under the broader provisions as amended by the TVPRA 2008. USCIS trained personnel at the VSC who adjudicate this relief to ensure the expanded provisions were available to victims.

Victims who receive a T visa are eligible to remain in the U.S. for up to four years, or longer if the law enforcement authority involved certifies that the victim’s presence is necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of trafficking, or an extension is warranted due to exceptional circumstances, or during the application for adjustment of status.²⁰

Regulations implementing the T visa were published in 2002.²¹ In FY 2009, USCIS expertise on the adjudication of the T visa continued to deepen, and USCIS remained on target with processing cycle time goals for T visas.

APPLICATIONS FOR T NONIMMIGRANT STATUS

FISCAL YEAR	VICTIMS			FAMILY OF VICTIMS			TOTALS		
	Applied	Approved*	Denied**	Applied	Approved*	Denied**	Applied	Approved*	Denied**
2002	163	17	12	234	9	4	397	26	16

¹⁹ INA 101(a)(15)(T); 8 USC 1101(a)(15)(T).

²⁰ INA 214(o)(7); 8 USC 1184(o)(7).

²¹ 8 CFR 214.11.

2003	587	285	72	456	268	56	1,043	553	128
2004	352	156	303	359	271	58	711	427	361
2005	229	112	213	124	114	18	353	226	231
2006	346	182	46	301	106	39	647	288	85
2007	230	279	70	149	261	52	379	540	122
2008	394	247	64	290	171	19	684	418	83
2009²²	475	313	77	235	273	54	710	586	131
TOTALS	2,776	1,591	857	2,148	1,473	300	4,924	3,064	1,157

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

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

U Nonimmigrant Status (U 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 an investigation or prosecution. Congress provided this relief to victims of a broad list of criminal activity, including trafficking. DHS through USCIS is the sole agency with the authority to grant U nonimmigrant status. TIP victims 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,²³
- (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 investigating or prosecuting the criminal activity, and
- (4) is a victim of criminal activity that violated the laws of the U.S. or occurred in the U.S. or the territories and possessions of the U.S.²⁴

Victims who receive a U visa are eligible to remain in the U.S. for up to four years, or longer if a law enforcement authority involved certifies that the victim's presence is

²² Source data for Fiscal Years 2005-2008 was obtained from the USCIS Vermont Service Center operational database. Since FY 2009, USCIS has reported data from its national Performance Analysis System (PAS). While this change in reporting will continue efforts to strengthen the integrity of reported data, FY 2005-2008 figures cannot be reconciled with current PAS data.

²³ The qualifying types of criminal activities or any similar activity in violation of Federal, State, or local criminal law are rape, torture, trafficking, incest, domestic violence, sexual assault, abusive sexual contact, prostitution, sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation, being held hostage, peonage, involuntary servitude, slave trade, kidnapping, abduction, unlawful criminal restraint, false imprisonment, blackmail, extortion, manslaughter, murder, felonious assault, witness tampering, obstruction of justice, perjury, or attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation to commit any of the listed crimes.

²⁴ INA 101(a)(15)(U); 8 USC 1101(a)(15)(U).

necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of the criminal activity, or if an extension is warranted due to exceptional circumstances, or during the application for adjustment of status.²⁵

Implementing regulations were published on September 17, 2007, just before the start of Fiscal Year 2008.²⁶ Prior to that time, USCIS had a program of interim relief for those who might ultimately be eligible for the U visa, which allowed an alien to remain in the U.S. on the basis of deferred action and to receive employment authorization until he or she could eventually apply for the U visa itself.

Due to regulatory delays and fee processing complications, FY 2009 was the first full year of adjudication of U nonimmigrant status since the issuance of regulations. TVPRA 2008, which took effect December 23, 2008, allowed a victim to request a fee waiver for any forms associated with the filing of U nonimmigrant status through adjustment of status. During FY 2009, USCIS succeeded in significantly reducing the backlog for U nonimmigrant status, bringing USCIS within cycle time goals and on track to reach the annual statutory cap of 10,000 U visas for FY 2010.

APPLICATIONS FOR U NONIMMIGRANT STATUS

FISCAL YEAR	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

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

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

TVPRA 2008 allowed DHS to grant an administrative stay of final order of removal when USCIS determined that the applicant made a prima facie case for approval of U nonimmigrant status. USCIS and ICE worked together in May 2009 to increase coordination on this issue. The two agencies created a process of prima facie eligibility determinations for U visa petitioners and derivatives (family members). The process allows ICE to receive information on the status of those U visa filings and take the appropriate course of action for individuals subject to final orders of removal or in detention.

C. Adjustment of Status to Lawful Permanent Residence

Both T and U nonimmigrants can apply to USCIS for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident (also referred to as obtaining a “green card”). Regulations implementing adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident for T and U nonimmigrants were published on December 12, 2008, creating a path to citizenship for

²⁵ INA 214(p)(6); 8 USC 1184(p)(6).

²⁶ 8 CFR 214.14.

TIP. USCIS is the sole agency with authority to grant a T or U nonimmigrant adjustment of status.

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 since the date of admission as a T nonimmigrant or during the investigation or prosecution of trafficking and the investigation or prosecution is complete, whichever time period is less;
- (2) has been a person of good moral character while in T nonimmigrant status;
- (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 removal²⁷; and
- (4) who is admissible to the United States or for whom the applicable ground(s) of inadmissibility have been waived.

TVPPRA 2008 expanded certain aspects of the adjustment of status program for T nonimmigrants, including: (1) providing two exceptions for law enforcement need and other law enforcement certification, to the general rule that a departure from the U.S. in excess of 90 days, or for any periods in the aggregate exceeding 180 days, fails to meet continuous physical presence and (2) a waiver for disqualifications for good moral character, including a disqualification due to engaging in prostitution, when the disqualification was because of the trafficking. During FY 2009, USCIS began implementing these expanded protections and trained personnel at the VSC who adjudicate adjustment of status to ensure the expanded provisions were available to victims.

Lawful permanent residence is available to a U nonimmigrant who:

- (1) has been physically present in the U.S. for a continuous period of at least three years since the date of admission as a U nonimmigrant;
- (2) has not unreasonably refused to provide assistance in a criminal investigation or prosecution,
- (3) for whom continued presence in the U.S. is justified on humanitarian grounds, to ensure family unity, or is otherwise in the public interest²⁸; and

²⁷ INA 245(m); 8 USC 1255(m).

²⁸ INA 245(l); 8 USC 1255(l).

- (4) is not inadmissible due to participation in Nazi persecution, genocide, or acts of torture or extrajudicial killing.

In 2009, USCIS began adjudicating adjustment of status applications for individuals with a T or U visa. This was the first time that individuals who had received immigration relief as victims of human trafficking became lawful permanent residents, marking a significant milestone for the T and U visa programs. USCIS personnel were trained to ensure adjustment of status applications were adjudicated with consistency. USCIS expects to report statistics on this group in Fiscal Year 2010.

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

All applications for T visas, U visas, or the related adjustment of status are adjudicated in the Victims and Trafficking Unit at the USCIS Vermont Service Center (VSC) by a cadre of adjudicators specially trained in victim issues and the dynamics of trafficking. This unit significantly enhanced customer service and outreach during FY 2009. The VSC recognized the need for efficient communication with its two primary stakeholder groups, law enforcement organizations and the advocacy community, and provided a direct email address and phone number to address emergent issues specific to TIP victims. Through these channels, advocates can now send case inquiries directly to the USCIS unit adjudicating their cases. Law enforcement officers can access general information about trafficking, clarify their role in the victim certification process for U visas, and ask questions about specific cases.

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.

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation

Special agents in the Civil Rights Unit (CRU) at FBI Headquarters and in field offices around the country investigate trafficking in the U.S. FBI Legal Attachés at U.S. embassies around the world support investigations with international links. FBI agents in the CRU also coordinate with agents in the Organized Crime and Crimes Against Children units to ensure that cases initially identified as smuggling cases, Internet crimes against children, and/or sex tourism are also identified for potential human trafficking elements.

On August 30, 2005, the FBI began its Human Trafficking Initiative, which involved the FBI's field offices determining the existence and scope of the trafficking problem in their region; participating in an anti-trafficking task force; establishing and maintaining relationships with local NGOs and community organizations; conducting victim-centered investigations; and reporting significant case developments to the CRU. To date, the FBI participates in a significant majority of the BJA-funded human

trafficking task forces as well as other human trafficking task forces and/or working groups. In 2006, the CRU requested that the 56 field offices complete a Civil Rights Program Threat Assessment. A review and analysis of those assessments formed the basis for the National Human Trafficking Threat Assessment, which has been forwarded to all FBI field offices. During FY 2009, the CRU, in collaboration with DOJ's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, provided agents with training regarding TIP and the updated provisions of the TVPRA 2008 as part of the annual Civil Rights In-Service training held in June 2009.

During FY 2009, the FBI CRU participated with DOJ-HTPU, DHS-ICE, and DOL-WHD in the Federal Enforcement Working Group to strengthen inter-agency coordination and collaboration on federal human trafficking enforcement.

In FY 2009, the FBI opened 167 human trafficking investigations, made 202 arrests, and filed 77 complaints. In FY 2009, 121 informations/indictments were filed in FBI human trafficking cases and 93 convictions were obtained.²⁹ In FY 2009, the FBI rescued 13 minor victims of trafficking and dismantled seven trafficking organizations.³⁰

In June 2003, the FBI, DOJ's Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS), and National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) launched the Innocence Lost National Initiative, which is designed to address the growing problem of domestic commercial sexual exploitation of children in the U.S. The initiative brings together state and federal law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and social service providers. In the six years since its inception, the Initiative has resulted in the development of 37 dedicated task forces and working groups throughout the U.S.

In June 2008, to mark the fifth anniversary of the Innocence Lost Initiative, the FBI's Crimes Against Children Unit (CACU) coordinated a national sting called Operation Cross Country to combat domestic sex trafficking in children. Innocence Lost Task Forces in 16 cities participated in the operation by targeting venues where children are trafficked, such as street tracks, truck stops, motels, casinos, and the Internet. Due to the coordinated effort of federal, state, and local law enforcement, 22 child victims were recovered and 23 pimps were identified and arrested. As a result of the extensive participation, successful recoveries, and media attention paid to the commercial exploitation of children, the CACU pursued and conducted Operation Cross Country II – IV, with Operation Cross Country III and IV held in 2009.

In February 2009, Operation Cross Country III was conducted in 29 cities with 124 federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. This effort led to the recovery of

²⁹ The arrest, indictment, and conviction statistics are in trafficking cases. Not every arrest, indictment, or conviction is for a trafficking charge; rather, they occurred in a case opened based on an allegation of trafficking.

³⁰ These numbers are different from the prosecutions detailed elsewhere in this report, as the FBI does not participate in every human trafficking investigation.

48 child victims and the arrest of 55 pimps. Operation Cross Country IV was planned during FY 2009 and conducted in October 2009, with record participation with representatives from 31 FBI Divisions in 37 cities. Over 1,600 law enforcement officers from 120 federal, state, and local agencies participated, their efforts leading to the identification and recovery of 59 child victims and the arrests of 69 pimps. Victims ranged in age from five to 17 years old, with an average age of 15. Ten of the children were listed in NCIC as missing by law enforcement and only one child was reported actively missing to NCMEC.

From the inception of the Innocence Lost program in June 2003 through the execution of Operation Cross Country IV in October 2009, these groups rescued over 891 children. The investigations have uncovered schemes that run the gamut from prostituting children at truck stops to promoting their services on the Internet. Over 500 pimps, madams, and their associates who exploit children through prostitution have been convicted at the state and federal levels. These convictions have resulted in lengthy sentences, including four life sentences and multiple sentences averaging 35 to 45 years as well as the seizure of over \$3 million of real property, vehicles, and monetary assets. Ninety-two criminal enterprises have been disrupted, and 44 have been dismantled.

In addition to the Innocence Lost Task Forces, there is also the Innocence Lost Working Group, which is comprised of representatives from numerous government and nongovernmental agencies, including DOJ, DOS, HHS, ICE, FBI, NCMEC, Polaris Project, the American Prosecutors Research Institute, Salvation Army, and Catholic Charities. These agencies dedicate resources to combating domestic sex trafficking of children and meet quarterly to share information, develop strategies, and coordinate efforts.

With respect to child sex tourism, CEOS has also developed a strategy to develop long-lasting relationships with local law enforcement and prosecutors in countries which are child sex tourism “hot spots” in order to effectively combat the issue from a supply and demand perspective. The goal is to increase the prosecution of these individuals in the U.S., where they typically face stiffer penalties than if they were prosecuted in the destination country. CEOS attorneys are currently involved in over 40 child sex tourism investigations. To further facilitate the investigation of child sex tourism crimes, in April of 2009, CEOS convened a summit, which was attended by federal law enforcement, international law enforcement, and key partners in the non-governmental community, such as ECPAT and the International Justice Mission, to develop best practices for the investigation of this crime.

2. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

a. ICE Investigations

Within DHS, the responsibility for human trafficking investigations falls under the purview of ICE. Through its Office of Investigations and Office of International Affairs, in FY 2009 ICE disrupted and dismantled domestic and international criminal

organizations that engaged in human trafficking. ICE Special Agents within domestic and international offices worked closely with the ICE Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit (HSTU), ICE Cyber Crimes Center (C3), ICE Victim Assistance Program (VAP), and other units within the Office of Investigations (ICE OI) and Office of International Affairs (ICE OIA) to effectively conduct victim-centered investigations of TIP.

In FY 2009, DHS pursued an active and aggressive domestic and overseas human trafficking investigations program. ICE investigative personnel address all aspects of human trafficking, including human trafficking for sexual exploitation or labor, forced labor, and related offenses such as child sex tourism. ICE actively participated in DOJ’s BJA-funded human trafficking task forces and other TIP working groups globally and domestically to enhance its investigative reach. ICE also focused on the investigation of the importation of goods produced overseas by forced labor, with a focus on forced child labor. ICE also investigated American citizens and legal permanent residents who traveled to other countries to engage in commercial sexual exploitation of minors. Through the authorities granted by the PROTECT Act,³¹ C3 investigators and ICE field agents aggressively investigated child sex tourism cases and brought the offenders to justice in U.S. federal courts. ICE OIA’s global network of 63 Attaché offices in 44 countries conducted international investigations to ensure the arrest of child sexual predators and human traffickers.

During FY 2009, ICE initiated 566 cases with a nexus to human trafficking, a substantial increase over FY 2008. These investigations led to 388 criminal arrests, more than double the number of arrests from the previous fiscal year, resulting in 148 indictments and 165 convictions.³² In FY 2009, ICE investigations resulted in 61 counts of human trafficking violations, which led to 26 convictions.

FISCAL YEAR	INVESTIGATIONS	ARRESTS	INDICTMENTS	CONVICTIONS
2005	274	101	58	10
2006	299	184	130	102
2007	348	164	107	91
2008	432	189	126	126
2009	566	388	148	165

During FY 2009, ICE’s HSTU actively collaborated with DOJ’s Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, FBI, and DOL to strengthen coordination between federal investigative and prosecutorial agencies, and streamline case identification efforts and cross-referral procedures among federal agencies.

b. ICE Cyber Crimes Center (C3) and Operation Predator

³¹ P.L. 108-21, 117 Stat. 650.

³² These figures include arrests, indictments, and convictions resulting from an investigation implicating TIP. In some instances, the statutes charged may be offenses other than Title 18, Chapter 77 TIP offenses, depending on prosecutorial assessments of admissible evidence and other considerations.

During FY 2009, the ICE Cyber Crimes Center (C3) continued to investigate U.S. persons who traveled to foreign countries to engage in sexual activity with minors. With the increased accessibility of international travel and the proliferation of the Internet, child sex tourists have more sources of information to share and consider than ever before. Since the PROTECT Act was enacted in 2003, ICE has conducted over 495 investigations of U.S. citizens traveling abroad for the purpose of sexually exploiting children, resulting in over 66 convictions.

ICE also manages Operation Predator, a comprehensive ICE initiative to identify, arrest, and/or deport foreign national sex offenders, international sex tourists, and Internet child pornographers. Under Operation Predator, which has made over 11,654 arrests since its launch in 2003, ICE continued to target in FY 2009 the many perpetrators of child exploitation, including child pornographers, child sex tourists and facilitators, criminal aliens convicted of offenses against minors and those deported for child exploitation offenses who have returned illegally. Leads developed by domestic ICE offices were shared with ICE Attaché offices overseas and foreign law enforcement for action, reflecting significant international coordination. In FY 2009, ICE made over 1,412 arrests under Operation Predator.

3. Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center

The Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC) serves as the federal government's intelligence fusion center and information clearinghouse for all federal agencies addressing illicit travel issues, to include human smuggling, human trafficking, and the facilitation of terrorist mobility. The HSTC is an interagency body composed of representatives from domestic and foreign law enforcement and the diplomatic and intelligence communities. By co-locating subject matter experts from the participating agencies, the HSTC facilitates the exchange of strategic and tactical information in a coordinated manner that supports the U.S. strategy to investigate and prosecute criminals involved in the illicit travel of human cargo, both domestically and internationally.

In order to develop leads and disseminate information relative to the identification of major international trafficking networks, the HSTC monitors the internal communication and case management systems of its participating agencies and researches and analyzes intelligence reports in classified and unclassified systems. The HSTC reviews information for potential human trafficking indicators, performs preliminary checks to follow up on that information, and, when warranted, ensures the information is delivered to the appropriate parties for further investigation. This comprehensive review of law enforcement data and national security intelligence assists not only in the identification of domestic and foreign trafficking victims, but also in coordinating international efforts to disrupt trafficking networks. Besides providing specific case assistance and assisting domestic and foreign law enforcement, the HSTC analyzes all-source information to identify trafficking trends and identify ongoing international trafficking events.

Currently, there is not a centralized U.S. Government database to collect information that pertains to the victims of human trafficking. Information pertaining to human traffickers, victims, statistics, outreach efforts, etc., is scattered throughout the U.S. Government in a non-standardized manner. With the enactment of the TVPRA 2008, Congress mandated that the HSTC create a central database by collecting all applicable data on persons identified as victims of human trafficking, thereby creating a single repository to analyze and quantify related information. HSTC is in the process of hiring expert technical support positions needed to advise, develop, and administer such a database. The HSTC is also formulating a working group to examine the requirements of this mandate and identify ways to overcome potential hurdles in obtaining specific data-sets.

In FY 2009, the HSTC provided support to U.S. law enforcement field offices in TIP-related matters, such as the smuggling of Chinese minors and Hungarian and Brazilian females into the U.S. The HSTC also worked with foreign DHS-ICE and DOS offices to support host country prosecution of traffickers. In addition to supporting ongoing field operations, the HSTC evaluates classified reporting and writes intelligence products that relate to TIP, such as *Transnational Sex Trafficking in Republic of Korea* (HSTC20090600009). All of the HSTC's intelligence-based products are posted on a classified system for use by all U.S. agencies.

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

4. Department of Labor

In FY 2009, the Department of Labor (DOL) continued to increase its emphasis on compliance with labor standards laws, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, and the H-2A and H-2B programs under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

DOL civil law enforcement responsibilities relating to trafficking, as described above, are carried out by the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) with the support of the Office of the Solicitor. WHD targets industries that employ vulnerable workers such as restaurants, garment manufacturing, and agriculture. WHD investigators interview workers and assess situations where workers may have been intimidated, threatened, or held against their will. WHD investigators interview workers, review payroll records, and inspect migrant farm worker housing. WHD coordinates with other law enforcement agencies, such as the FBI and USAOs, to ensure restitution on behalf of victims of trafficking.

Additionally, criminal enforcement agents from DOL's Office of the Inspector General (DOL-OIG) have worked with their FBI and DHS-ICE counterparts on a growing number of criminal investigations, particularly those involving organized crime groups. To those ends, DOL-OIG has joined the Attorney General's International Organized Crime Council, partnering with other council members to identify and help prosecute international organized crime groups that violate U.S. laws or threaten the safety and well-being of the American worker, as well as the nation's security.

B. Prosecutions

The Criminal Section of DOJ's Civil Rights Division (CRT), and its specialized Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU), in collaboration with U.S. Attorneys' Offices (USAOs) nationwide, has principal responsibility for prosecuting human trafficking crimes, except for cases involving sex trafficking of minors. Within the Criminal Division, CEOS is the subject matter expert on federal child sexual exploitation crimes, including the sex trafficking and prostitution of children and child sex tourism. CEOS attorneys prosecute certain of these cases, provide training and guidance, and develop and advise on policy and legislative initiatives.

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

In FY 2009, CRT's and the USAOs' anti-trafficking efforts resulted in a record number of investigations, human trafficking prosecutions, and charged defendants in a single year. FY 2009 also saw the highest number of labor trafficking cases ever brought in one year. Together, CRT and USAOs initiated 189 investigations, charged 114 defendants in 43 cases, and obtained 47 convictions involving human trafficking.³³ Traffickers were ordered to forfeit nearly \$50,000 in assets and to pay restitution awards totaling \$841,587.

³³ It is common for a case to last many months from time of charging to verdict. Cases charged in a given fiscal year frequently are not resolved until a subsequent fiscal year. The convictions obtained during a given fiscal year therefore are not necessarily cases charged that same year; and are likely to result in significant part from cases charged in prior fiscal years.

The chart below lists the numbers of defendants charged, prosecuted, and convicted in human trafficking cases since FY 2001.³⁴

All 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

Historically, in the last nine fiscal years since enactment of the TVPA, FYs 2001-2009, CRT and USAOs have prosecuted 645 defendants, compared to 95 defendants charged in the prior nine fiscal years, an increase of 579 percent. During this same period, CRT and USAOs have secured 466 convictions (an increase of 513 percent over the 76 obtained in the prior nine years) and opened 1,187 new investigations (586 percent more than the 173 opened in the prior nine-year period).³⁵

The average number of cases filed, defendants charged, and defendants convicted annually has increased significantly in the past five-year period (2005 to 2009), as compared to each of the preceding five-year periods (1995 to 1999 and 2000 to 2004). The annual average of 36.6 cases filed, 98.5 defendants charged, and 72.2 defendants convicted over the past five years represents a significant increase over the preceding five-year averages of 12 cases filed, 31.6 defendants charged, and 23 defendants convicted annually, which in turn represents a marked increase over the prior five-year

³⁴ Defendants convicted and sentenced in FY 2009 are not necessarily the same defendants charged in FY 2008. These figures do not include DOJ's Criminal Division's prosecutions of child sex trafficking and child sex tourism.

³⁵ These figures do not include the Criminal Division's prosecutions of child sex trafficking and child sex tourism.

averages of 3.2 cases filed, 16.8 defendants charged, and 11.4 defendants convicted annually, before enactment of the TVPA. The chart below lists the numbers of defendants charged, prosecuted, and convicted in human trafficking cases during these three five-year periods.³⁶

Trafficking Prosecutions	1995-1999	2000-2004	2005-2009
Cases Filed	16	60	183
Avg. per year	3.2	12	36.6
Defendants Charged	84	158	492
Avg. per year	16.8	31.6	98.4
Convictions	57	115	361
Avg. per year	11.4	23	72.2

C. Sentences

In order to present data regarding 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 2009 that involved the trafficking offenses under sections 1581 (peonage), 1583 (enticement for slavery), 1584 (sale into involuntary servitude), 1589 (forced labor), 1590 (trafficking with respect to peonage/slavery/involuntary servitude/forced labor), 1591 (sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud or coercion), 1592 (unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking), and 1594 (general provisions) of title 18, United States Code. This calculation differs from the case statistics presented in the preceding charts, because the AOUSC database tracks cases only by the statutes involved, does not indicate all applicable charges when a defendant is charged with more than five offenses, and does not capture trafficking cases resolved by pleas to other charges.

According to AOUSC data, of the 73 defendants convicted where at least one of the Chapter 77 human trafficking offenses was charged, 67 defendants received a prison sentence, four received a probation-only sentence, and two defendants received a suspended sentence. The average prison term for those defendants sentenced to prison was 157 months (13.1 years), and prison terms ranged from two to 540 months. The length of the prison term for one defendant was unknown. Twenty-one defendants received a prison sentence of five years or less, 15 received terms from five to 10 years, and 30 defendants received a prison term of more than 10 years. Among defendants receiving a probation-only sentence, three defendants received a probation term of six months and one received a probation term of 36 months.

VII. International Grants to Combat Trafficking

³⁶ These figures do not include the Criminal Division's prosecutions of child sex trafficking and child sex tourism.

The U.S. Government provides a substantial amount of international assistance aimed at preventing trafficking in persons, protecting victims, and prosecuting traffickers through foreign assistance from Department of State, the Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. In FY 2009, the U.S. Government supported 168 international anti-trafficking programs, totaling approximately \$84 million³⁷ and benefiting over 80 countries.

A. Department of State Programs

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

In FY 2009, G/TIP awarded more than \$26 million for anti-human trafficking programs: 80 projects in 50 countries totaling approximately \$21.85 million, five regional projects totaling \$2.25 million, and eight global projects totaling roughly \$1.9 million. Nearly all of these awards were funded through the office's annual competitive grant process.³⁸

Examples of FY 2009 G/TIP projects include:

- In Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, G/TIP funded Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights to conduct the Great Lakes Regional Anti-Trafficking Protection Partnership that will enhance and expand direct services to trafficking victims. With G/TIP funding, Heartland Alliance will provide protection, recovery and reintegration services to TIP survivors. The services will include counseling, psychosocial support, and vocational training.
- In Cameroon, G/TIP funded Catholic Relief Services (CRS), which is working with four local partners in high-risk source regions within the country to empower communities and institutions. CRS and its partners are raising awareness of trafficking and its dangers in local communities and forming community-based vigilance committees, which will continue to provide education and information on human trafficking and counseling to families. CRS will strengthen partner capacity to identify victims of trafficking, address victims' basic needs, and refer victims to shelters. This project also includes training for public authorities.
- In Costa Rica, G/TIP funded the Fundación Rahab which will provide social services to women and adolescent victims of domestic and international sex trafficking, work to improve local support networks with government and nongovernmental institutions combating trafficking, and educate vulnerable populations about their human rights.

³⁷ The Department of Labor's projects, totaling approximately \$42 million, primarily address trafficking as one of the worst forms of child labor. Such projects include stand-alone TIP projects, but many include multi-faceted projects to address other worst forms of child labor in addition to trafficking. In these projects, the funds cannot be disaggregated.

³⁸ A complete list of G/TIP-awarded projects and descriptions are available at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/other/2009/131167.htm>.

- In Ghana, G/TIP funded the Legal Resource Center (LRC) which will conduct specialized training for law enforcement, prosecutors, immigration and customs officials, defense lawyers, and the judiciary. These trainings will address current shortfalls in legal regulations, identify and resolve obstacles for implementing existing TIP laws, discuss international best practices, and improve skills in victim identification and protection practices. LRC will provide technical assistance related to TIP legislation and international standards and obligations to the Attorney General's office.
- In India, G/TIP funded BBC World Service Trust, which is working to build community capacity to prevent bonded labor by using the mass reach and appeal of radio drama to promote knowledge and community advocacy among those most vulnerable. The project is developing and broadcasting weekly radio programs in Hindi on All India Radio (AIR) stations across Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. As part of its social mobilization strategy, the project is developing listeners' groups and training community based reporters to make communities more aware of the situations that lead to bonded labor. BBC World Service Trust is also adapting the radio programs into a communication toolkit for community awareness activities by NGOs and measuring the impact of the radio program on audiences' knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to bonded labor.
- In Indonesia, G/TIP funded the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to continue its activities to increase the knowledge of front line immigration, labor, and law enforcement officers on trafficking and safe migration; improve coordination between agencies for prevention and protection; increase knowledge of the role of government agencies on the anti-trafficking laws; and provide direct assistance for victims. IOM will target three key points of entry at the Jakarta, Surabaya, and Medan seaports and airports.
- In Iraq, G/TIP funded Heartland Alliance, which seeks to protect and reintegrate victims of trafficking by establishing a model residential facility and by strengthening a network of victim service providers throughout the country. Heartland Alliance is improving systems for identifying, documenting and tracking human trafficking in Iraq; fostering legislative reform by providing technical assistance to lawmakers to amend existing legislation that governs human trafficking and labor exploitation; and launching a public awareness campaign throughout Iraq to prevent trafficking.
- In Jordan, G/TIP funded the American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education to partner with the Jordanian Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labor, and other stakeholders to enhance Jordan's capacity to address and prevent TIP. This project will increase public awareness of TIP in Jordan, develop a group of legal professionals and officers able to effectively identify and prosecute TIP cases, and enhance the capacity of local organizations to provide services to TIP victims, including legal representation.

- In Laos, G/TIP funded The Asia Foundation (TAF) to enhance cooperation between law enforcement, social service providers, and community groups to protect victims' rights and prosecute traffickers. TAF will conduct a survey of trafficking "hotspots" to help law enforcement target limited resources more effectively. TAF will also train community security officers to assist trafficking victims and lead community watch groups. TAF will facilitate multi-sector teams to coordinate anti-trafficking efforts in three provinces.
- In Sri Lanka, G/TIP funded the International Labour Organization (ILO) to address the need to reinforce protection measures relating to the migration of domestic workers. The project is building capacity by training police and immigration officials as well as key representatives in the Ministry of Justice and the judiciary. Training components address enforcing the existing law throughout all stages of identification, investigation, and prosecution of fraudulent recruiters and traffickers. The ILO is also providing trainings in identification, prevention and investigation of trafficking cases through training workshops.
- In Côte d'Ivoire, G/TIP is funding the local NGO, Côte d'Ivoire Prospérité, which is working to establish a reception and a transit center for young girls who are victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation. This center will offer new services for victims. The shelter will also work to repatriate survivors and provide instruction on income generating activities to assist with their socio-economic reintegration.
- In Mexico, G/TIP is funding U.S.-based NGO Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, which is working to build the capacity of several Mexican NGOs operating along the Mexico-Texas border to identify TIP victims and assist them in accessing the resources and services necessary to rebuild their lives.

To promote the documentation and assessment of the effectiveness of eight G/TIP-funded anti-TIP projects, G/TIP awarded two cooperative agreements to U.S.-based organizations with expertise in program evaluation, Westat, Inc. and the Urban Institute. These organizations will to conduct on-site evaluability assessments of the selected G/TIP projects, with an emphasis on evaluating the soundness of the project design, the potential replication of activities, the measurement of effectiveness, and whether data is available to evaluate program impact. These projects are intended to lead to impact evaluations of some projects as well as guidance on best practices in program documentation.

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

During FY 2009, DRL funded numerous projects throughout the world to promote human rights and combat exploitative labor practices, including obligating approximately \$1.49 million to fund projects in two countries to combat the recruitment and use of unlawful child soldiers and/or rehabilitate former child soldiers, as well as

obligating approximately \$600,000 to fund one project that will contribute to eradicating forced labor throughout supply chains in Brazil. Other projects include:

- In Chad, DRL is funding U.S.-based NGO International Medical Corps (IMC), which is working to promote human rights in Chad through the prevention of the recruitment of children into armed groups in eastern Chad. The program includes the following four components: (1) in-depth risk mapping in four selected refugee camps to determine the scope of the child recruitment problem and identify those most vulnerable to recruitment by armed groups and forces; (2) awareness-raising activities on child rights for parents, local leaders, caregivers, and government authorities to influence their behavior and attitudes towards the recruitment of child soldiers; (3) delivery of community-based psychosocial activities and educational and vocational training sessions; and (4) community-led child protection initiatives through the establishment of Camp-based Community Centers for at-risk children and their families.
- In Sri Lanka, DRL is funding U.S.-based NGO Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights to work with the 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 comprised of adult former child soldiers to provide guidance and support.
- In Brazil, DRL is funding the International Labor Organization to implement a program that will seek to contribute to eradicating forced labor in Brazil throughout supply chains of companies in a range of sectors. The program will engage a variety of stakeholders, including businesses and worker and employer organizations, as well as civil society organizations, to foster broad support for efforts to combat forced labor. Specifically, the program will (1) conduct an awareness-raising campaign of the issues and risks of forced labor; (2) provide targeted capacity-building training to program partners; and (3) conduct supply chain mapping to better understand forced labor prevalence, for use as a tool by program partner organizations and enterprises. As a result, the program will foster greater respect for internally-recognized labor rights by strengthening a global alliance seeking to combat forced labor.

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

In FY 2009, the Department of State (DOS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) provided approximately \$4.5 million in support of 26 counter-trafficking programs implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The counter-trafficking programs were carried out in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and the Caribbean (see Appendix E for details).

Examples of FY 2009 PRM-funded projects include:

- Working with IOM to develop a set of seven Counter-Trafficking Training Modules that serve as practical training materials for NGOs, government officials (including law enforcement), and other stakeholders engaged in anti-trafficking activities around the world. Designed for quick delivery at a modest cost, these modules enhance understanding of the key elements necessary for building a comprehensive counter-trafficking strategy. The modules provide an introduction to essential components of a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy and include topics such as information campaigns; return and reintegration assistance; capacity-building; cooperation and networking; victim identification and interviewing techniques; direct victim assistance; and child protection. The training modules are currently available in English, Spanish, and French, and are being used for training throughout the world, including in the Caribbean, Southern Africa, Southeast Asia, and Central America. IOM is currently translating some of the modules into Arabic.
- Working with IOM to develop performance indicators that help assess the impact and effectiveness of activities carried out in combating trafficking in persons. The result is the *Handbook on Performance Indicators for Counter-Trafficking Projects*, a first-of- its-kind reference tool available for downloading on the IOM website (<http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pid/748>) or the PRM website (<http://www.state.gov/prm>).
- The IOM-managed Global Assistance Fund (GAF), which provides return and reintegration assistance to trafficked persons who are unable to access, or are otherwise ineligible for, existing IOM programs. Since the GAF was initiated in 2000, it has provided return and reintegration assistance to 722 trafficked persons from 53 countries. In FY 2009, beneficiaries included 17 Cambodian men trafficked to Malaysia for the purpose of labor exploitation in the fishing industry; 10 Indian nationals trafficked for the purpose of labor exploitation to the Island of Niue (off New Zealand); and eight Indonesian men trafficked to Surinam in South America. The GAF also provided support to nine Nepalese migrant workers stranded in Iraq and three Chinese adolescent girls stranded in Ecuador.

B. USAID Programs

In FY 2009, USAID provided approximately \$9.7 million in anti-trafficking assistance. Most USAID anti-trafficking activities are designed and funded by USAID field missions. Examples of USAID FY2009 TIP programs include:

- In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), USAID funded a program providing livelihoods and education services to former victims of trafficking through a local NGO (COOPI) Program for Psychosocial Support and Reintegration of Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Eastern DRC. The

program provided services to children subjected to forced labor and prostitution and children associated with armed groups.

- In Vietnam, USAID funded the Asia Foundation (TAF) to provide safe migration education for approximately 40,000 youth inside and outside school in the two provinces at the Mekong Delta of Vietnam. In collaboration with the Vietnam Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, TAF developed National Standards for TIP Victim Protection and a Manual for Victim Assistance for use by a national victim shelter network.
- In Belarus, USAID supported the Red Cross, NGOs, faith-based organizations, and other local groups to provide direct assistance to trafficking victims and conduct trafficking prevention initiatives. The project also strengthened local NGO capacity to develop TIP victim protection and prevention activities.
- In Mexico, through the Academy for Educational Development, USAID built the capacity of Mexican federal and state Trafficking Task Forces to work with civil society to combat trafficking. USAID also provided technical assistance to trafficking shelter personnel and developed leadership programs with trafficking survivors enabling them to become peer advocates to trafficking victims.

C. Department of Labor Programs

DOL provided \$42,005,224 in FY 2009 to fund 9 projects in 14 countries that will combat exploitative child labor, including child trafficking. Child trafficking will be addressed (1) as a central focus of the project; (2) as one component of the project; or (3) through capacity building, awareness-raising and research. These projects, funded in Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, and the Philippines, include:

1. Towards the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor in West Africa: Supporting and Monitoring the Implementation of National Action Plans in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria and Strengthening Sub-Regional Cooperation through ECOWAS (trafficking component)—\$7,600,000 (International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC));
2. Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labor through Horizontal Cooperation in South America—Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Paraguay (trafficking component) — \$6,600,000 (International Labor Organization's International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC));
3. Uninterrupted Oversight of Public and Private Initiatives to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor in the Cocoa Sector of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana (trafficking component)—\$1,200,000 (Tulane University);

4. Creating the Enabling Environment to Establish Models for Child Labor Free Areas in Kenya (trafficking component)—\$4,600,000 (International Labor Organization’s International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC));
5. Eliminate Exploitive Child Labor through Education and Economic Development (EXCEED) in Indonesia (trafficking component)—\$5,500,000 (Save the Children Federation, in association with World Education)
6. Project of Support to the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labor in Malawi (trafficking component)— \$2,757,000 (International Labor Organization’s International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC));
7. Contribution to the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labor in Mexico, in particular the worst forms in the Agriculture Sector (trafficking component)— \$4,750,000 (International Labor Organization’s International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILO-IPEC));
8. New Path New Steps in Nepal (trafficking component)—\$4,248,224 (World Education, in association with Terres Des Hommes); and
9. Towards a Child Labour-Free Philippines: Supporting the ‘Philippine Program Against Child Labor’ in Building on Past Gains and Addressing Challenges (trafficking component)—\$4,750,000 (International Labor Organization’s International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (ILOIPEC)).

DOL funded a new project in Indonesia that will prevent or withdraw children from many of the worst forms of child labor, including children engaged in domestic work, children working on palm oil plantations, street children, and children who have been trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. The project will provide direct services, including education or training opportunities. In addition, the project will implement other trafficking-related activities such as awareness raising and capacity building. The project will establish five community support and reintegration centers to provide individualized care for some children being withdrawn from exploitative labor, including children who have been trafficked. These centers are meant to serve as one- stop service shops for these children, who will each be assigned a case manager. Trafficked children will either be reintegrated with their family or placed in foster care. The project will provide support for children placed in foster care and continue to monitor all child direct beneficiaries.

Also in 2009, in Malawi, DOL funded a new project that will support the Government of Malawi’s efforts to implement the National Action Plan to combat child labor. As part of the overall goal of combating child labor in several sectors, the project will advocate for the passage of the country’s Trafficking Bill. With district level partners, the project will use a multi-sectoral approach to combat trafficking. Under the care of child labor committees, transition homes will be created for TIP victims who were

withdrawn from child labor. Children will also receive counseling and assistance to access formal or informal schools and/or vocational training. The project will also support the Ministry of Labor as it institutes discussions and collaboration with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, and other relevant authorities in neighboring countries (Zambia, South Africa, and Mozambique) for the return of trafficked children.

The TVPRA 2005 directs DOL to monitor and combat forced labor and child labor in foreign countries. While DOL has been conducting research and administering technical assistance funding in the area of international child labor since 1995, the law's mandates in the area of forced labor and trafficking require new activities. To meet these mandates, the DOL conducted research in order to develop and maintain a list of goods from countries that it has reason to believe are produced with forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards. The TVPRA 2008 subsequently required that DOL publish an initial list no later than January 15, 2010. DOL completed a review of an initial 77 countries and published the initial list of goods on September 10, 2009, containing 122 goods from 58 countries. The list was released as part of a full report on DOL's activities pursuant to the TVPRA 2008, including a description of the methodology, context and findings of the analysis undertaken to create the list. Now that the initial list has been created, DOL is researching additional countries and will continue to monitor those already reviewed, for future updates to the list. To advance general knowledge on the causes and manifestations of forced labor, fieldwork is underway on a \$1,374,715 project funded by DOL in 2008 to conduct research on forced labor in the supply chains of selected goods in seven countries: Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, Dominican Republic, Liberia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

DOL was also required by the TVPRA 2005 to work with persons who are involved in the production of goods on the list to create a standard set of practices that will reduce the likelihood that such persons will produce goods using child labor or forced labor. To this end, DOL in 2009 awarded \$499,999 to the Center for Reflection, Action and Education (CREA) to carry out the following activities: (1) develop a framework/set of criteria for evaluating good business practices in the area of child and forced labor eradication; (2) conduct background research on current practices in use; (3) produce a compendium of good practices to enable dissemination and replication; (4) facilitate meetings and consultations to ensure multi-stakeholder input into the compendium; and (5) build the capacity of DOL staff in the area of good business practices. DOL will publish the compendium as a guidance manual for companies looking to address child and forced labor in their production chains. Once the compendium is complete (projected for Fall 2010), DOL will hold a launch event to promote this new resource. The compendium will cover such topics as effective codes of conduct, monitoring standards and tools, monitor training, and remediation of violations found. In addition, DOL staff will use this tool to provide guidance to companies seeking to address child labor and forced labor.

DOL also plays a key role in the implementation of Executive Order 13126 (E.O. 13126), on the *Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor*, which was issued in June 1999. E.O. 13126 directs all federal agencies to

ensure that 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 Departments have a reasonable basis to believe may have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor. A current E.O. list can be found on the DOL website at <http://www.dol.gov/ILAB/regs/eo13126/main.htm>, and includes 11 products from Burma and one from Pakistan. Based on DOL research and information submitted by the public, DOL issued an initial determination on September 11, 2009, announcing proposed updates to the E.O. 13126 list and requesting public comments. 74 Fed. Reg. 46, 794 (September 11, 2009). The update lists 29 products from 21 countries. The public comment period on the proposed update to the list closed on December 10, 2009. After analysis of all public comments received, DOL will issue a final determination updating the E.O. 13126 list, in consultation and cooperation with DHS and DOS.

VIII. Training and Outreach

A. Domestic Training

1. Department of Justice

a. Civil Rights Division

Civil Rights Division attorneys and victim-witness staff, as well as the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit's (HTPU) Investigator hired during FY 2009, conducted over seventy-five training programs for federal, state, 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 such as Minneapolis, MN; Dunn Loring, VA; Washington, DC; Nashville, TN; Glynco, GA; Manchester, NH; Manassas, VA; Miami, FL; Los Angeles, CA; Boise, ID; Dayton, OH; Quantico, VA; Boston, MA; Honolulu, HI; San Diego, CA; Las Vegas, NV; Pitt County, NC; Annapolis, MD; Columbia, SC; and Oklahoma City, OK.

In FY 2009, Civil Rights Division attorneys, victim-witness coordinators, and the HTPU investigator also served as speakers and panelists at numerous human trafficking conferences, including a Project Safe Childhood seminar in Nashville, TN; the Ohio Attorney General's Two Days in May Conference on Victim Assistance; the International Labour Organization-Carnegie Council Panel Discussion on Forced Labour and Trafficking in NY; the Overseas Prosecution Development Assistance and Training Conference in DC; the FBI's annual Civil Rights Unit In-Service Training Program in Quantico, VA; and the National Asian Peace Officers Association Conference in Las Vegas, NV.

Division attorneys also served as guest lecturers for several educational institutions such as the Georgetown University Law Center, American University Law

School, Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, Boston College, and the University of St. Thomas School of Law in Minneapolis, MN.

The Civil Rights Division continues to utilize the Justice Television Network, an interactive distance-learning tool designed to deliver nationwide training programs via live broadcast. For example, in May 2009, HTPU Attorneys, along with inter-agency and NGO colleagues, conducted a two-hour human trafficking training on the TVPRA 2008, focusing on changes in federal legislation and the impact of the new law on federal investigators, prosecutors, and NGOs working with victims of labor and sex trafficking. The program was broadcast to the majority of USAOs around the country, many of which convened a group of federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel and nongovernmental victim service providers to participate jointly in the program, reaching hundreds of members of the law enforcement and victim service community.

In addition, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' Office of Legal Education continues to host several comprehensive training sessions for federal agents and prosecutors at DOJ's National Advocacy Center (NAC), including an intensive three-day course for human trafficking investigators and prosecutors, as well as other courses. The Civil Rights Division also actively participates in human trafficking training at USAOs and participates regularly in the training of the FBI, DHS-ICE, and DOS's Diplomatic Security Service personnel.

In FY 2009, DOJ continued to support the promotion of the Model State Anti-Trafficking Statute to expand anti-trafficking authority to the states to engage the nearly one million state and local law enforcement officers who might come into contact with trafficking victims. During FY 2009, two additional states passed anti-trafficking legislation, and 26 states plus the District of Columbia have legislation pending, either to create their first criminal anti-trafficking statute, or to strengthen their current laws. Several states have also passed laws to establish research commissions and task forces, as well as to mandate law enforcement training and to provide victim services. Currently, 42 states have enacted legislation with criminal anti-trafficking provisions: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington. Twenty-six states plus the District of Columbia have pending anti-trafficking legislation: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.

b. Criminal Division

In August 2009, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS) hosted a week-long "Innocence Lost" training for federal prosecutors. Topics included the

changes made to federal laws by the TVPRA 2008, the mental and physical health needs of victims of child prostitution, and strategies for the investigation and prosecution of these cases.

A CEOS trial attorney also participated in a conference hosted by the Department of Education. At the conference, CEOS provided information about the domestic prostitution of children. A CEOS trial attorney also presented at a meeting of the National District Attorneys Association on the same topic. CEOS participated in a conference hosted by the Department of Defense, sharing its expertise on child sex tourism.

CEOS also continued to provide guidance to the field through its Quarterly Newsletter and Case Digest, which provide in depth analyses of issues faced in the investigation and prosecution of these crimes, and developments in case law.

c. Office on Violence Against Women

The Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) collaborates with national technical assistance providers on trainings and products addressing human trafficking. OVW partnered with the Family Violence Prevention Fund (FVPPF) to develop a multidisciplinary trafficking manual entitled *Collaborating to Help Trafficking Survivors: Emerging Issues and Practice Pointers*. The manual was produced in 2006 and provides information on the dynamics of trafficking and its impact on victims. In addition, OVW and FVPPF collaborated in the development and implementation of a training curriculum entitled *Building Collaboration to Address Trafficking in Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Cases*. Trainings implementing this curriculum were hosted in Alaska (2007), the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (2008), Hawaii (2008), and San Francisco (2009).

Other OVW technical assistance providers have produced materials and trainings addressing human trafficking. In FY 2006, the International Association of Chiefs of Police created a video, in conjunction with a guidebook, as a resource for local law enforcement on how to identify and investigate trafficking crimes and provide assistance to victims. In FY 2009, Legal Momentum hosted a one-day workshop, and the Advanced Special Immigrant Survivors Technical Assistance organization (ASISTA) hosted a webinar on human trafficking for OVW grantees, focusing specifically on U and T visas.

In addition, OVW has also funded *Aequitas: The Prosecutors' Resource on Violence Against Women*, to prepare a monograph entitled *Violence Against Women Who Are Sexually Exploited: How Should Prosecutors Respond?* The final draft of the monograph will be submitted to OVW for review and approval before May 28, 2010. *Aequitas* also hosted the webinar "Prosecutorial Response to Violence Against Sexually Exploited Women" on October 21, 2009, and made a presentation on *Violence Against Sexually Exploited Women* at the Ending Violence Against Women conference in Atlanta, April 19-21, 2010.

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

In response to identified needs for enhanced technical assistance and training to the BJA-funded task forces, BJA and OVC co-chaired a committee in FY 2007 comprised of representatives from federal agencies engaged in the fight against trafficking to coordinate the delivery of human trafficking training and technical assistance to the task forces and to other state and local agencies engaged in combating human trafficking. From this federal effort, OVC and BJA have collaborated by funding the Office of Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC) to deliver technical assistance and training to the law enforcement agencies and victims services providers funded by BJA and OVC, respectively, to identify and rescue TIP victims. Activities conducted during FY 2009 include the following:

OVC-BJA Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Planning Committee. In September 2009, OVC and BJA convened an inaugural planning committee meeting to provide input into the creation of resources, tools, and trainings for the task forces. The committee is currently comprised of 52 representatives of federal, state, and local agencies, including task forces, victim services agencies, national law enforcement associations, and national NGOs who have committed to a one-year term. During FY 2009, the committee was integral in the development of (1) the first OVC-BJA Regional Training Forum in Tampa, Florida; (2) an online *Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Strategy and Operations Guide* to be launched in May 2010; and (3) the content of the 2010 DOJ National Conference on Human Trafficking in Arlington, Virginia, in May 2010.

Informal Task Force Assessment. From September to December 2009, OVC and BJA conducted a series of informal discussions and site visits with 23 of the 38 funded task forces to better understand their training and technical assistance needs. The results of this assessment are being examined to help shape OVC's and BJA's ongoing trafficking training and technical assistance initiatives.

Regional Training Forum. During FY 2009, OVC and BJA planned the first Regional Training Forum which they co-hosted in December 2009 in Tampa, Florida. The forum was the first of its kind, bringing together BJA-funded law enforcement task force grantees; OVC-funded victim service providers; and independently- or state-funded task forces in the southern U.S., including Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, and North Carolina, to learn from one another. The forum was designed to provide intermediate-to-advanced level training to experienced law enforcement officers, victim service providers, victim-witness coordinators, and prosecutors. Comments from participants were overwhelming positive, including the following:

“I just wanted to compliment you again on an outstanding job you and your staff did at the regional training in Tampa. I thought it was put together very well, and it was a tremendous source of information. I was skeptical of the how the [intelligence] sharing was going to go off, but it turned into one of the best *active* intelligence exchanges I have attended

with law enforcement in a long time. I think this was in part because this was a regional training, where patterns and cases were seen crossing into each other's backyards."

~ *Law enforcement participant*

Additionally in FY 2009, BJA conducted 12 immersion trainings for BJA-OVC-funded Human Trafficking Task Forces. Immersion training is a week-long intensive learning experience for Human Trafficking Task Forces, focusing on case-driven and interactive participation with some of the most successful human trafficking task forces in the U.S. This unique experience enhanced the task force's current skills and knowledge by immersing task force members in the most promising practices in TIP investigations, prosecutions, rescue, and restoration. These immersion trainings were made possible through the leadership of the Upper Midwest Community Policing Institute (UMCPI) and the cooperation of the Florida Regional Community Policing Institute, the Maine Community Policing Institute, and the Texas Regional Community Policing Institute. Four trainings were hosted by each of the following BJA-OVC-funded human trafficking task forces, each of which served in a leadership capacity: the Clearwater, Florida Human Trafficking Task Force, the Houston, Texas Human Trafficking Task Force, and the Seattle, Washington Human Trafficking Task Force. Each of these task forces provided three-and-a-half days of training to visiting task forces, while continuing to investigate TIP and rescue TIP victims in their own communities. Both the host task forces and the visiting task forces reported that they gained useful information and skills from these immersion trainings.

In FY 2010, OVC and BJA will continue to support the task forces by releasing the OVC-BJA online *Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Strategy and Operation Guide* at the 2010 DOJ National Conference on Human Trafficking in May 2010; developing a national training and technical assistance strategy for the task forces and the broader anti-trafficking practitioner community; and hosting two more regional training forums.

Other technical assistance and training efforts to improve the identification and rescue of trafficking victims, which began in FY 2007 and continued in FY 2009, included BJA's funding of the UMCPI to (1) deliver the BJA-developed Human Trafficking Train-the-Trainer Curriculum for law enforcement trainers through Regional Community Policing Institutes; (2) develop an Immersion Training curriculum to provide technical assistance to less successful task forces by relying on the expertise of the more successful task forces, for use in the 12 immersion trainings held in FY 2009; and (3) develop an advanced human trafficking training curriculum to be distributed in FY 2010.

In FY 2009, 13,233 law enforcement officers and other persons likely to come into contact with victims of human trafficking were trained by DOJ's BJA Task Forces on the identification of trafficking and its victims. The total number of law enforcement and other persons trained by the task forces since the inception of the program is 98,681. In addition, through a cooperative agreement with the UMCPI, 3,185 law enforcement officers and other persons likely to come into contact with victims of human trafficking

were trained in FY 2009. The total number of persons trained by UMCPI is 8,499 since the initiative began.

Finally in FY 2009, BJA awarded a grant to Legal Momentum of New York to highlight and encourage innovation in the criminal justice system's response to immigrant victims of crime by increasing the capacity of law enforcement to investigate, prosecute, and solve crimes against immigrants through field-tested programs that enable law enforcement to use the U visa to promote victim reporting and cooperation.

2. Department of Homeland Security

In FY 2009, DHS continued to conduct outreach and training to DHS personnel and partners on TIP and related crimes. DHS targeted federal, state, and local law enforcement, consular officials, prosecutors, social service providers, and partners across the U.S. through a variety of specialized trainings, conferences, and workshops. Trainings covered trafficking indicators, case initiation, human trafficking referrals, and immigration relief available to trafficking victims. In FY 2009, ICE human trafficking outreach and training to domestic and international partners reached over 20,000 NGO and law enforcement personnel worldwide.

a. DHS Personnel Human Trafficking Trainings

In FY 2009, DHS continued to make available training on the TVPRA 2008, the indicators of human trafficking, and the benefits available to trafficking victims. CBP mandated all frontline officers, agents and supervisors to complete an online training program on human trafficking through its Virtual Learning Center.

ICE HSTU and VAP provided extensive in-person training in FY 2009 to ICE Special Agents on the identification and rights of TIP victims. ICE also conducted an Advanced Human Smuggling and Trafficking course at the DHS Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC). The course, which was provided three times during FY 2009, included criminal law overviews, case studies, victim services, interview techniques, and an overview of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act and its subsequent reauthorizations. Course participants included ICE agents, intelligence analysts, and Assistant U.S. Attorneys. ICE also made available to agents and officers a web-based human trafficking course.

i. ICE Victim Assistance Program and Child Forensic Interview Specialists Trainings for Special Agents

In FY 2009, ICE, through its Victim Assistance Program (VAP), provided training exclusively focused on crime victim rights. VAP has a human trafficking victim specialist at ICE Headquarters who provided regular training, technical assistance, and case consultation to ICE Special Agents to assist them with operational planning and resource identification for victims identified in the course of ICE investigations. VAP was also responsible for training the ICE Victim Assistance Coordinators in the field on

the rights of trafficking victims under federal law, including ICE's responsibility for reasonable protection, assistance, and coordination with other federal agencies and NGOs.

Since interviewing a child regarding the exploitation he or she has experienced can be one of the most challenging aspects of an investigation, in FY 2009 ICE hired full-time Child Forensic Interview Specialists to develop critical training for ICE Special Agents on the specific knowledge and practical skills necessary for child forensic interviewing. This training continued to build DHS's capacity to conduct victim-centered investigations of child trafficking victims, starting with the first encounter and interview.

ii. ICE Victim Assistance Coordinators Train-the-Trainer Conference

The ICE Office of Investigations has more than 250 Special Agents within 26 Special Agent in Charge offices nationwide that serve as collateral duty Victim Assistance Coordinators. In July 2009, VAP convened all Victim Assistance Coordinators in Denver, Colorado for a "Train-the-Trainer" conference. Coordinators received substantive training on Victim Assistance Coordinator roles and responsibilities, including trafficking victims' rights and eligibility for immigration benefits and social services. The Coordinators were also trained on ICE's role in requesting Continued Presence and completing law enforcement agency certifications for victims in potential or ongoing investigations. In compliance with the TVPRA 2008, all Coordinators were trained on their responsibility to make mandatory notifications to HHS when unaccompanied alien children and suspected juvenile victims of human trafficking are identified. Following the July 2009 conference, VAP required that within six months the Coordinators subsequently train all Special Agents in their regional jurisdiction on those same training topics.

iii. USCIS Asylum Officer Trainings

In FY 2009, the USCIS Asylum Division trained both new and experienced Asylum Officers on what to do when an asylum seeker has self-identified as or is suspected to be a victim of trafficking. Fifty-one new Asylum Officers received this training at the Asylum Division's national Asylum Officer Basic Training Course. Topics included definitions of trafficking and smuggling, how to identify trafficking victims, trafficking trends reported by the Department of State, interviewing techniques, the TVPRA 2008, and T and U visas. These topics were also addressed at training for experienced Asylum Officers and Supervisory Asylum Officers at several Asylum field offices. USCIS, ICE, FBI, and NGO staff served as instructors for these trainings.

b. ICE Local, Regional and National Human Trafficking Trainings

In FY 2009, ICE SAC Offices hosted trainings with local law enforcement on the indicators of trafficking, federal and local anti-trafficking resources, and benefits available to trafficking victims. Through these local trainings, ICE SAC Offices have reached 6,293 domestic law enforcement officials.

ICE personnel also delivered human trafficking trainings at regional and national conferences and meetings in FY 2009. For example, ICE personnel presented two seminars on DHS's anti-trafficking activities to federal, state, and local police officers at the 6th International Conference on Asian Organized Crime and Terrorism. In September 2009, ICE collaborated with DOJ to develop the DOJ Human Trafficking Seminar held at the National Advocacy Center. Attendees included ICE agents, FBI agents, and DOJ prosecutors. The seminar covered such topics as case initiation and investigation, legal issues, victim issues, and prosecution strategies.

c. USCIS Local, Regional, and National Human Trafficking Trainings

In FY 2009, USCIS identified several areas in which training and outreach were particularly needed and focused efforts accordingly. One of these areas was training on the newly implemented U visa. USCIS renewed its past efforts to educate the public and the law enforcement community about TIP and the immigration relief available.

USCIS participated in national trainings and conferences and hosted specific trainings for law enforcement. For example, USCIS, along with ICE, collaborated with the Arizona Peace Officers Standards Training Board on the development of a training DVD on U visas. Through fifteen minute segments played during officer roll call, this training DVD educates first responders on U visas and how to complete certifications.

With the September 2007 publication of implementing regulations, USCIS fielded a number of inquiries in FY 2009 about the U visa process, particularly surrounding law enforcement certifications. In FY 2009, USCIS presented at and participated in four NGO-sponsored conferences and hosted two conferences. USCIS focused resources to educate both the advocacy and law enforcement communities about the U visa process, engaging in daily contact with advocates and law enforcement officers regarding general U visa questions, case-specific inquiries, and the certification process.

d. U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Migration and Human Smuggling and Trafficking Conference

In FY 2009, the U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence Coordination Center, in conjunction with the Office of Naval Intelligence and the National Maritime Intelligence Center, hosted the sixth Maritime Migration and Human Smuggling and Trafficking Conference at the National Maritime Intelligence Center in Suitland, Maryland. Twelve government agencies as well as the Serious Organized Crime Agency (UK) and the Migration Integrity Office (CAN) attended the three-day conference. Panelists highlighted the importance and challenges of detecting human trafficking violations beyond immigration violations and discussed efforts to enhance multiagency collaboration. The conference also provided an important forum for analysts and operators to discuss best practices and gave an overview of current U.S. Government efforts pursuant to migration, human smuggling, and trafficking missions.

3. Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center

In FY 2009, the HSTC conducted frequent training to law enforcement officials, consular officials, prosecutors, social service providers, and a number of TIP conferences and workshops. This accounted for over 600 people being trained in the different aspects related to human trafficking.

4. Department of Defense

Anti-trafficking training is mandatory for all Department of Defense (DOD) members. The training data is captured in an annual report. In FY 2009, over 60% of DOD personnel reported that they received Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) awareness training. In addition to training modules on general TIP awareness, there are also training modules on Law Enforcement and Leadership roles and responsibilities.

DOD developed Trafficking in Persons Public Service Announcements (PSA) that are aired on the Armed Services Network around the globe and the Pentagon Channel. The campaign focus is on demand reduction, prevention is the goal and awareness is the key ingredient. The PSAs are on both labor and the commercial sex trade industry. The PSA spot series seeks to help make contractors, government personnel, and military members aware of common signs of human trafficking. Each spot concludes with the contact information for a tip line and web address that individuals can contact if they suspect human trafficking is taking place in their area. The PSAs can be viewed on the DOD CTIP website at <http://ctip.defense.gov>.

In FY 2009, the DOD conducted an evaluation of a sample of contracts. Officials visited 13 installations in the U.S. Pacific Command area of responsibility and reviewed 99 selected contracts interviewed representatives from 39 prime contractors, discussing contractor self-reporting and training mechanisms.

All of DOD's training and awareness campaigns strive to educate military and civilian personnel on the crime of TIP and to not be an inadvertent supporter of crime through association with businesses that support TIP.

5. Department of Health and Human Services

In FY 2009, HHS offered training and technical assistance to public health officials, local law enforcement officials, social service providers, ethnic organizations, and legal assistance organizations throughout the U.S. HHS conducted child-focused trainings in FY 2009 at the National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect; the Department of Education's Office of Schools and Drug Control National Conference; DOJ's National Advocacy Center; the Annual Conference of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children; the Freedom Network USA Annual Conference; the East Coast, Midwest, and Western Migrant Stream Forums; and the Migration and Child Welfare National Network Conference, as well as to other audiences. Additionally, HHS provided specialty training for USCCB's subcontractors under the per capita services contract and briefings to new ICE Victim Assistance Coordinators on ORR children's services as well as working with child

protective services. Further, HHS conducted a training session on “Special Considerations for Child Victims of Trafficking” at the DOJ Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) March 2009 Discretionary Grantee Training in Washington, DC, and served on the panel “Serving Child Victims of Trafficking” at the August 2009 DOJ Office of Legal Education Innocence Lost Training Seminar in Columbia, SC.

HHS contractors and grantees leveraged multiple sources of funds to increase training opportunities throughout the country. Intermediary contractor Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition (BSCC) in southern California used funding from both HHS and DOJ’s OVC to develop a comprehensive conference with presenters and trainers from the USAO, ICE, FBI, and San Diego Police Department’s Vice Unit. BSCC also hosted an all-day training, entitled “Meeting of the Minds,” for over 180 attendees in October 2008 to discuss how technology is being used to recruit, sell, and exploit victims of trafficking, especially women and girls. Numerous attendees formed working-groups and have continued to collaborate after the training on various topics such as victim services, trainings in the educational system, and the need to educate the community about legislation/laws related to human trafficking.

HHS’s popular Rescue and Restore webinar training events were attended by 746 national, regional, and grassroots organizations, law enforcement representatives, and service providers. Webinar training topics during FY 2009 included how to start safe shelters for trafficking victims, how to conduct human trafficking outreach among immigrant populations, best practices on community partnership development and collaborative efforts, and requesting assistance for child victims of trafficking, including special issues to consider when responding to trafficked children.

In FY 2009, Polaris Project, through the Training, Technical Assistance, and Strategic Planning (TTASP) grant, provided over 192 training and technical assistance consultations to more than 300 organizations, educating more than 6600 audience members, including public health officials, social service providers, ethnic organizations, government agents, and law enforcement. Consultations focused on issues that included victim identification, victim care and case management, outreach strategies, NGO-law enforcement collaboration, and the role of civil society in U.S. federal anti-trafficking initiatives. The TTASP Program also conducts materials reviews of information sources for reference, research, and assistance to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC). During FY 2009, the TTASP Program conducted 27 reviews of training materials, trafficking assessment tools, and outreach materials.

B. International Training and Outreach

1. Department of Justice

a. Civil Rights Division

During FY 2009, the Civil Rights Division 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 strengthen international human trafficking investigations, locate witnesses, and prosecute human traffickers.

DOJ continued its efforts this year to exchange information with foreign law enforcement so that leads generated in U.S. trafficking cases can be used to initiate investigations involving recruiters and other perpetrators in the country of origin, and so that investigation overseas can be used to develop evidence of trafficking offenses in the U.S. These efforts are enhanced by the Civil Rights Division's ongoing outreach to officials from around the world who visit the U.S. Building these relationships is critical to the DOJ's anti-trafficking efforts, and experienced trafficking personnel regularly participate in training and strategy sessions involving key officials from foreign governments. Civil Rights Division personnel met with officials from numerous foreign governments, including Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, France, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Qatar, Russia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam, as well as multinational delegations from Eurasia, North Africa, and the Middle East.

In addition, Civil Rights Division personnel traveled abroad in FY 2009 to engage key anti-trafficking officials from foreign governments, including lawmakers, senior officials responsible for policy implementation, prosecuting attorneys, and investigators, as well as NGOs. These efforts involved both training sessions and the exchange of information on effective law enforcement anti-trafficking tactics and addressing victim needs, interviewing techniques, and the respective roles of NGOs, law enforcement agents, and prosecutors in working with human trafficking victims. In FY 2009, Civil Rights Division personnel participated in outreach and capacity-building missions to Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau.

Civil Rights Division prosecutors also collaborated with DHS-ICE to train hundreds of U.S. law enforcement agents from overseas, along with their host-country law enforcement counterparts, on international dimensions of human trafficking investigations. These multi-national law enforcement trainings took place in Morocco, the Philippines, and Panama.

In addition, Civil Rights Division prosecutors participated in multi-lateral anti-trafficking efforts, including serving as subject matter experts to the U.S. delegation to the Organization of American States' Committee on Hemispheric Security Second Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons. This Meeting of National Authorities, which took place in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in March 2009, involved negotiation of multi-lateral documents to formulate and implement hemispheric anti-trafficking strategies.

The Civil Rights Division's HTPU also collaborated with OPDAT, DOJ-OIA, ICE-HSTU, ICE-OIA, ICE Attaché Mexico City, and Mexican authorities to exchange expertise and develop coordinated strategies to combat human trafficking networks operating on both sides of the border. This collaboration throughout FY 2009 continued to enhance bi-lateral law enforcement anti-trafficking capacity, and in September 2009 led to arrests in Mexico of a fugitive in a U.S. sex trafficking case and of the fugitive's

associates, subsequently resulting in landmark human trafficking charges under Mexico's human trafficking statute enacted in November 2007.

b. Criminal Division

i. CEOS

In FY 2009, CEOS attorneys met with delegations from all over the world to discuss the investigation and prosecution of crimes involving child sexual exploitation, including delegations from Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo and Bosnia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Russia, Serbia, Switzerland, and the Ukraine. CEOS attorneys participated in conferences held in the Philippines, Panama, Morocco, Brazil, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic to share their expertise in the investigation and prosecution of child sex tourism.

ii. OPDAT and ICITAP

OPDAT

The Criminal Division's Office of 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 the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), OPDAT supports the law enforcement objectives and priorities of the U.S. by preparing foreign counterparts to cooperate more fully and effectively with the U.S. in combating terrorism and transnational crime such as human trafficking. It does so by encouraging legislative and justice sector reform in countries with inadequate laws, improving the skills of foreign prosecutors and judges, and promoting the rule of law and regard for human rights.

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

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 the Civil Rights Division's HTPU, the Criminal Division's 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 2009, OPDAT conducted 49 TIP programs involving 17 countries, including Albania, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kosovo, Mexico, Moldova, Nicaragua, Papua-New Guinea, Paraguay, Russia, Tanzania, Thailand, and the Ukraine.

Highlights of these programs include the following:

Latin America and the Caribbean

Brazil: From June 15-26, 2009, OPDAT conducted a program on child pornography and child sex tourism in four cities in Brazil. It provided over 1,200 Brazilian judges, police, prosecutors, and NGOs with the details of the new Brazilian child pornography law, which was drafted with the assistance of the OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor, and enacted in November 2008. The law makes possession of child pornography a felony, the first time it has been criminalized in Brazil. Participants received a practice manual, prepared and translated into Portuguese by DOJ and FBI, which provided investigative techniques for searching computers and guidance on identifying, tracking, and investigating child abuse cases. This comprehensive training provided Brazilian law enforcement with critical tools to aggressively fight child pornography and child sex tourism. A trial attorney from DOJ-CEOS participated in this event to provide legal expertise on these issues.

Mexico: Cooperation and coordination among DOJ-OPDAT, DOJ-Civil Rights Division's Criminal Section and its Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, DHS-ICE, and Mexico's PGR led to one of the first TIP cases to be charged under the Mexico's new human trafficking law. On September 14, 2009, following a DOJ-ICE-PGR meeting in Washington, DC, in August 2009 arranged by the OPDAT TIP Resident Legal Advisor to Mexico, a fugitive indicted in a DOJ-led sex trafficking case in the Northern District of Georgia and two co-conspirators were arrested. The three were involved in the recruitment and transport of Mexican women for forced prostitution in the U.S. Another co-conspirator who served as the recruiter of the victims was subsequently located and arrested by Mexico's PGR. All four were subsequently charged with human trafficking under Mexico's federal TIP law. This represents a landmark application of Mexico's TIP law enacted in November 2007.

Africa and the Middle East

Tanzania: In December 2008 and January and February 2009, an OPDAT Intermittent Legal Advisor dedicated to human trafficking conducted programs for prosecutors on how to investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases under the then-

pending human trafficking law, which has since come into effect (late February 2009). The Legal Advisor provided advice and technical assistance to the Tanzanian prosecution service to strengthen its capacity to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate human trafficking offenses under the new human trafficking law.

Eurasia

Russia: Throughout FY 2009, the OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor conducted programs with DOJ-CEOS and a number of Russian partners to address the problem of child pornography. For example, in May, the Legal Advisor led a Russian delegation of Duma (Parliament) deputies, government officials, and NGO members on a U.S.-based program on human trafficking, child sexual exploitation, and juvenile justice issues. In July 2009, Russia enacted legislation that substantially increased penalties for the manufacture and distribution of child pornography and the sexual exploitation of children. In November 2009, the Resident Legal Advisor was recognized by Sopotivlenie, one of five NGOs that receive grants directly from the Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation for the invaluable role that he played in hastening the enactment of the legislation.

Asia and Pacific

Indonesia: In January 2009 in Bali, and in April 2009 in Central Java, the OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor to Indonesia brought together local prosecutors and members of the Indonesian Attorney General's Terrorism and Transnational Crime Task Force to provide guidance in prosecuting terrorism, money laundering, and human trafficking crimes. The task force has become the key U.S. DOJ-supported unit in Indonesia for combating transnational crime. Since September 2006, it has successfully prosecuted 63 terrorists and more than 40 TIP cases.

Papua New Guinea: From March 17-27, 2009, in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, OPDAT, acting at the request of the U.S. Embassy and the host government, participated in a series of TIP legislative drafting sessions in anticipation of the enactment of such laws. OPDAT also provided training to local police and prosecutors on investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases and assisting victim witnesses.

ICITAP

In FY 2009, ICITAP continued to support the international anti-human trafficking effort through program activities in six countries. 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, anti-corruption, and police-community cooperation. These conditions have been identified by the DOS's G/TIP as vital for an effective anti-trafficking effort. ICITAP's programs are primarily funded by and conducted in partnership with DOS.

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

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

In FY 2009, ICITAP conducted the following specific law enforcement development activities to support the global effort to end human trafficking:

Europe/Eurasia

Kosovo: ICITAP provided a series of skills workshops that helped build the investigative capacity of Kosovo's Trafficking in Humans Section and Border Police. Workshop topics included: corroborating statements with evidence available in case files; resolving conflicting statements; developing photo lineups; and reconstructing crime scenes through advanced interviewing techniques. Further, ICITAP and OPDAT conducted a joint training on courtroom testimony in human trafficking cases. The training aimed to improve cooperation and coordination between the law enforcement and judiciary branches.

Kosovo: In November 2008, the Kosovo National Coordinator for Human Trafficking officially signed the manual of standard operating procedures for dealing with victims of human trafficking, setting policies and practices on the identification of trafficked persons, the protection of their rights, and their access to justice and compensation. This milestone is the culmination of three months of technical assistance provided by ICITAP in partnership with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, an international-governmental organization with United Nations observer status.

Albania and Kosovo: Albania and Kosovo—recipients of ICITAP’s anti-human trafficking assistance—earned a Tier 2 ranking in DOS’s 2009 Trafficking in Persons Report, published in June 2009. Tier 2 ranking indicates that the two governments are making significant efforts to fully comply with the internationally accepted minimum standards for the elimination of human trafficking.

Montenegro: ICITAP coordinated the donation of \$75,000 worth of law enforcement equipment and vehicles to the Montenegrin Police. The donation—which included handcuffs, flashlights, ballistic vests, motor scooters and other vehicles—provided the police with modern resources needed to effectively fight terrorism and organized crime, including human trafficking and drug trafficking. The donated equipment was provided by the FBI and the Southeastern European Cooperative Initiative.

Africa

Uganda: ICITAP’s dynamic anti-trafficking program yielded significant institutional change. In April 2009, parliament passed into law a comprehensive bill that criminalizes offenses related to human trafficking, and that also includes an important tool recommended by ICITAP: the seizure and forfeiture of instruments of trafficking. ICITAP assisted the police with establishing an anti-human trafficking task force and a hotline for reporting suspected trafficking crimes. ICITAP also helped to establish anti-trafficking investigative teams at the national, regional, and district levels; trained Ugandan instructors and more than 2,000 law enforcement personnel in TIP awareness; and provided investigative training to police and immigration officials. Further, ICITAP facilitated the donation of equipment to aid in child trafficking investigations, including IT equipment, cameras, and stuffed animals to aid in interviews with child victims. ICITAP’s efforts received high-level praise from the Ugandan inspector general of police and the U.S. ambassador to Uganda.

Senegal: ICITAP concluded a TIP training program provided to the police and gendarmerie of Senegal. The train-the-trainer program covered topics that included commercial sexual exploitation, child soldiers, domestic servitude, typology of victims and offenders, investigation methods, interviewing survivors, interagency cooperation, and treatment of child victims.

Asia

Indonesia: ICITAP advisors were recognized by the U.S. ambassador for their efforts in organizing and delivering the 2008–2009 human trafficking training program. The program—a collaboration between ICITAP and DOS’s Bureau of Diplomatic Security—trained local police, prosecutors, and immigration officers on the identification, investigation, and prosecution of human trafficking cases in which the use of fraudulent documents play a role. Trained officers have subsequently raided several locations responsible for producing fraudulent documents and have arrested multiple subjects.

2. Department of Homeland Security

DHS recognizes that strong and committed partnerships across borders and overseas are essential to combat human trafficking. In FY 2009, DHS continued to engage its international law enforcement partners at every level through trainings, technical assistance, and working groups. Victim assistance is an integral component of DHS’s foreign outreach and training. DHS continues to provide technical assistance on victim-centered approaches to foreign law enforcement officers, NGO representatives, and other U.S. or host government officials.

DHS continued in FY 2009 to train its own cadre of agents and officers stationed internationally to recognize and conduct investigations of forced child labor. This enabled DHS to better fulfill its legislative mandate to investigate alleged violations of forced labor, to pursue criminal convictions against violators, and to issue administrative orders prohibiting the entry of goods made with forced labor into the U.S. Additionally, ICE and CBP, in collaboration with other U.S. and international government agencies, conducted outreach and built partnerships with private sector partners to minimize the use or purchase by U.S. citizens of items made by trafficking victims.

a. DHS-CBP International Partnerships and Trainings

CBP’s Office of International Affairs provided training to international law enforcement officers, including foreign customs and border guards, police, and mid- and upper-level managers with border security responsibilities. Through the training, participants learned how victims are recruited and how to differentiate between smuggling and trafficking. In FY 2009, CBP provided training in 65 sessions in 37 countries and five training sessions domestically.

b. DHS-ICE Attaché Partnerships and Trainings

Through ICE’s 63 offices in 44 countries, DHS personnel build effective relationships with their international counterparts. In FY 2009, ICE OIA hosted three regional outreach events on forced child labor, child sex tourism, and human trafficking. ICE OIA chose three strategic venues—Morocco, the Philippines, and Panama—to cover three diverse regions of the world: Europe/Middle East, Asia, and the Americas. The regional outreach concept allowed ICE OIA to address not only international topics of concern, but also trending topics specific to each region. Attorneys from DOJ-CEOS

participated in these conferences to provide legal and prosecutorial expertise in the training programs.

ICE also conducted seven regional human trafficking outreach events in Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Ghana, Mexico and Panama. Through these events, ICE provided information to over 7,200 officials from foreign law enforcement agencies, NGOs and international organizations and distributed human trafficking and forced child labor outreach materials, including multi-lingual pamphlets and DVDs.

c. Country Highlights

Mexico

In FY 2009, ICE enhanced bi-national efforts with the Mexican Government to increase law enforcement capacity to combat human trafficking.

- In partnership with DOJ, ICE worked closely with the Government of Mexico (GoM) to create a joint strategy to address human trafficking cases with a nexus to both the U.S. and Mexico.
- ICE maintained training and equipment support for a vetted unit comprised of Mexican Office of the Attorney General investigators dedicated to human trafficking investigations.
- ICE facilitated relations between the GoM and U.S. prosecutors to enhance bi-national case coordination, as well as intelligence and information sharing related to ongoing investigations and prosecutions.
- ICE Mexico City Attaché conducted five training sessions attended by NGOs, GoM prosecutors, and GoM federal and state officials. The training sessions included identification of and assistance to victims of human trafficking, and conducting human trafficking investigations and victim interviews.

Finland

In FY 2009, the ICE Assistant Attaché responsible for the Nordic states cooperated with the Government of Finland to develop a new anti-TIP campaign based on ICE's human trafficking PSA, which is available in 14 languages. ICE tailored the PSA with Finnish translations, the appropriate hotline number, and joint ICE–Government of Finland branding.

France and the Netherlands

During July 20-24, 2009, ICE provided human smuggling and trafficking training to law enforcement officials on the island of St. Maarten. Attendees included officials from Dutch and French immigration authorities and St. Maarten Coast Guard, as well as

police officers from the Dutch and French sides of the island. The collaborative training included instruction from the Forensic Document Laboratory, HSTC, and Victim Assistance.

d. International Forced Labor Interagency Working Group (IFLIWG) Task Force

Throughout FY 2009, ICE continued its leadership of the International Forced Labor Interagency Working Group (IFLIWG) Task Force. Initiated by ICE in 2008, this working group consists of U.S. Government stakeholders involved in international forced labor issues, including ICE and CBP at DHS; the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Office of International Labor and Corporate Social Responsibility at the U.S. Department of State; the Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking at the Department of Labor; the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and the U.S. Trade Representative. The group promotes greater interagency cooperation and consultation by discussing their activities to combat forced labor during the quarterly IFLIWG meetings.

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

ICE chairs the Task Force on the Prohibition of Importation of Products of Forced or Prison Labor from the People's Republic of China, established by Congress to promote maximum effectiveness in the enforcement of Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1307) with respect to products from the People's Republic of China. In FY 2009, ICE prepared a report summarizing the activities of the Task Force from the beginning of FY 2006 (when the last report was submitted) to the conclusion of FY 2008. The report discusses the scope of forced and prison labor, outlines efforts to enforce the ban of goods made with prison labor in China, identifies outstanding allegations of imports of banned goods into the U.S., and presents information regarding ICE cases investigated or closed during the reporting period.

f. International Law Enforcement Academies

In FY 2009, DHS worked with the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) in Bangkok, Thailand; Budapest, Hungary; Gaborone, Botswana; and San Salvador, El Salvador. Through these ILEAs, ICE provided human trafficking outreach to approximately 329 law enforcement officers from 44 countries. The trainings highlighted the victim-centered approach to investigations, the rights of foreign victims in the U.S., including immigration relief, and special considerations for responding appropriately to trafficked minors and traumatized victims. In cooperation with the DHS Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), ICE developed the human trafficking modules that are part of the permanent curricula at those academies. The human trafficking modules included (1) investigation methodologies in human trafficking cases; (2) human trafficking indicators; (3) global networks; (4) victim interviews; (5) victim services; (6) task force methodology; and (7) trafficking in women and children.

Together, ICE and FLETC trained approximately 500 law enforcement personnel from the following 56 countries: Albania, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Brazil, Brunei, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Macedonia, Macau, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Moldova, Montenegro, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, People's Republic of China, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Vietnam.

FLETC also worked with the ILEAs in FY 2009 to support IOM's delivery of the Human Trafficking Investigations Training Program and the Trafficking in Persons Training Program (funded by the U.S. Department of State). The training provided participants with information on monitoring and combating TIP, an overview of the latest policy guidelines and legislative developments concerning human trafficking, victim identification techniques, and best practices for working with victims and prosecuting traffickers.

g. International Visitors Program

ICE's Office of International Affairs (OIA) trains representatives from NGOs and foreign law enforcement agencies through the International Visitors Program (IVP). Trainings focus on the creation of victim-centered investigations; inclusion of victim considerations in planning enforcement operations; victim-sensitive interview techniques, including the appropriate use of interpreters, safety issues, immigration relief; and resources for meeting the diverse needs of both sex and labor trafficking victims. During FY 2009, ICE, through IVP, trained representatives from Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. During FY 2009, USCIS, also through IVP, trained visitors from China, the Netherlands, and Moldova, focusing on immigration relief and outreach and coordination efforts.

3. Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center

In its efforts to facilitate cross-border cooperation addressing the crime of human trafficking, the HSTC participates in international outreach programs with multinational organizations and representatives of foreign law enforcement and intelligence. In FY 2009, over 300 foreign law enforcement officials were trained to combat human trafficking. Due to its work with EUROPOL, the HSTC is the only U.S. body that has been granted Associate Member status, which allows access to restricted Analysis Work Files concerning human smuggling and trafficking events.

During FY 2009, HSTC representatives regularly conducted trafficking training sessions at the DOS's Foreign Service Institute at the National Foreign Affairs Training Center. Here, over 500 Fraud Prevention Officers and locally hired Consular anti-fraud staff working in source and transit countries are trained to recognize and prevent human

trafficking and what government resources are available to assist in investigations and prosecutions. The HSTC participated in, and gave presentations at, a number of other international law enforcement trafficking conferences and workshops as well and frequently met with foreign officials visiting the U.S. as part of the International Visitors Program.

4. Department of Health and Human Services

HHS hosted 17 international delegations in FY 2009. Law enforcement agents, nongovernmental leaders, officials from health and social service ministries, medical personnel, immigration officers, and other anti-trafficking leaders from around the globe received briefings from HHS's ATIP division staff on HHS's efforts to combat human trafficking and assist victims in the U.S. Officials represented agencies and organizations in 58 countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Zambia

As part of a Federal interagency delegation, HHS sent two representatives to the World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in Brazil in November 2008. World Congress III, sponsored by UNICEF, ECPAT International, NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Government of Brazil, brought together 3,000 delegates, half of whom were representing governments, to analyze, refine, and recommit to actions for the elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

At the request of the municipal police from Tijuana, Mexico, HHS intermediary contractor Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition conducted a training event in February 2009 in San Diego for 22 policemen from the Tijuana Police Department, with the participation of agents from CBP and ICE. The training enabled BSCC, the USAO, and representatives from the FBI field office to provide training on identifying cross-border options for sheltering victims of trafficking, ensuring protection of women in shelters, and providing emergency response, outreach, and crisis intervention.

C. Outreach and Public Awareness Efforts

1. Department of Education

In August 2009, the Department of Education presented the Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools (OSDFS) National Conference, "The Power of Change: Healthy Students, Safe Schools, and Engaged Communities," and focused on raising awareness about trafficking victims. Specifically, the opening plenary session, "One Step Ahead:

Anticipating and Responding to New Threats to Student Health and Safety," was presented by Ambassador Luis CdeBaca, Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) at the U.S. Department of State, and Ernie Allen, President and Chief Executive Officer of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. The conference included an institute entitled "Recognizing and Preventing Child Exploitation" with presentations by DOJ-CEOS; the Polaris Project; and the Anti-Trafficking In Persons Division in the Office of Refugee Resettlement/ACF at HHS.

In FY 2009, the Department of Education worked with its counterparts at the Federal Agency Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children to develop a fact sheet to raise awareness and increase identification of TIP victims with the help of those in the education and youth services sectors. The fact sheet is available online at the Department of Education's website: <http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs/factsheet.html>.

In FY 2009, OSDFS conducted a TIP poll of Readiness and Emergency Management for Schools grantees, police chiefs, and center directors that asked: "Do you see human trafficking as an issue that your jurisdiction is facing? If so, what do you need in order to combat the problem?" OSDFS is developing a strategy to respond to grantees and school districts that recognize TIP as an issue and request additional support.

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 sixth year in FY 2009 through the continuing efforts of Rescue and Restore coalitions consisting of volunteer and dedicated social service providers, local government officials, health care professionals, leaders of faith-based and ethnic organizations, and law enforcement personnel. The coalitions' goal is to increase the number of trafficking victims who are identified, assisted in leaving the circumstances of their servitude, and connected to qualified service agencies and to the HHS certification process so that they can receive the benefits and services for which they are eligible. Along with identifying and assisting victims, coalition members use the Rescue and Restore campaign messages to educate the general public about human trafficking.

During FY 2009, HHS distributed over 514,818 pieces of original, branded Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking public awareness campaign materials publicizing the NHTRC. These materials included posters, brochures, fact sheets, and cards with tips on identifying victims in eight languages: English, Spanish, Chinese, Indonesian, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, and Russian. The materials can be viewed and ordered at no cost on the HHS web site, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking>, which is incorporated into all campaign materials. In FY 2009, the web site logged 157,910 unique visitors, an increase of nearly 33 percent over FY 2008, with nearly a million page views.

b. Rescue and Restore Regional Program

Building capacity to identify and serve victims at the regional level is the heart of the Rescue and Restore campaign. HHS requires the recipients of its funding who are intermediary contractors and regional grantees to sub-award at least 60 percent of these funds to create anti-trafficking networks and bring more advocates and service providers into the Rescue and Restore anti-trafficking movement. HHS also provided financial assistance to existing programs of direct outreach and services to populations among which victims of human trafficking could be found in order to support and expand these programs' capacity to identify, serve, and seek certification for trafficking victims in their communities.

In FY 2009, HHS's Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program continued to promote greater local responsibility for anti-trafficking efforts. The Rescue and Restore Regional program employed an intermediary model to conduct public awareness, outreach, identification, and service activities for victims of human trafficking. The Rescue and Restore Regional Program reinforces and is strengthened by other ATIP program activities, including Street Outreach grants, a per capita services contract, the national public awareness campaign, the NHTRC, and voluntary Rescue and Restore coalitions.

Rescue and Restore Regional grantees work with victims of any nationality, so the numbers of suspected and confirmed victims they assist include U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. In FY 2009, Rescue and Restore Regional grantees made initial contact with nearly 264 victims or suspected victims, including 202 foreign citizens and 60 U.S. citizens. Of the 202 foreign citizens, 73 were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations and 18 received certification. Additionally, 18 foreign victims with whom Rescue and Restore Regional grantees interacted received certification during FY 2009.

Examples of the work of HHS's 18 FY 2009 Rescue and Restore Regional Program awardees include the following:

In North Carolina, Rescue and Restore Regional Program grantee Legal Aid of North Carolina (LANC), in conjunction with The Carolina Women's Center at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and The North Carolina Justice Academy (NCJA), announced that the Joint In-Service Training Committee at the NCJA accepted their proposal to include human trafficking as one of the departmental "topics of choice" for law enforcement in-service training during 2011. All law enforcement agents in North Carolina are required to complete in-service trainings each year, and 90-95 percent of law enforcement officers choose the recommended topics of choice provided by the Joint In-Service Training Committee. LANC and its sub-grantees also performed extensive outreach and public awareness-raising activities, including presentations across the state and distribution of HHS anti-trafficking information materials at truck stops and ethnic stores in strategically targeted areas. Sub-grantee World Relief coordinated the Stop Child Trafficking Now Walk in Greensboro on September 26th that had 150-200 people participate and garnered TV, newspaper, and radio coverage.

The Kentucky Rescue & Restore Regional program, administered by Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Louisville, has fostered a close partnership with the Lexington Police Department that has proven to be important in providing training and educational opportunities for police officers and community members. During FY 2009, Kentucky Rescue & Restore provided 120 trainings to more than 3,100 people, including human trafficking in-service training to more than 500 officers of the Lexington Police Department. In December 2008, Kentucky Rescue & Restore and sub-grantee KASAP (the Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs) integrated human trafficking as part of KASAP's annual Ending Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Conference. Nationally known speakers conducted trafficking-specific training enabling participants to identify the nexus between human trafficking, sexual assault, and domestic violence.

The Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services (SEN) provides training and technical assistance throughout Birmingham, AL, and Orlando, FL, conducting outreach and public awareness activities regarding human trafficking. In FY 2009, SEN and its sub-grantees in Alabama and Florida designed and conducted community-wide training events to discuss safe practice instruction for outreach professionals as well as a broader discussion of how communities can best respond to the threat of human trafficking and crimes of exploitation against children. The successful training events have resulted in a marked increase in outreach contacts, resource identification, and cooperative opportunities, and expanded community efforts to identify likely areas of domestic victim trafficking.

In September 2009, Houston Rescue and Restore Coalition (HRRC) conducted its third annual Human Trafficking Awareness week that included an awareness bus tour that provided a first-hand view of the red flags of human trafficking throughout Houston's streets and ended with an outreach effort with YWAM (Youth with a Mission), who feed and clothe the homeless population in Houston – a population that HRRC has identified as at risk for human trafficking.

Rescue and Restore Regional Program Awardees

Houston Rescue and Restore, Houston, TX
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Louisville, KY
Colorado Legal Services, Denver, CO
Catholic Social Services Archdiocese of 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

c. Intermediaries

During FY 2009, HHS-funded “intermediary” contract organizations continued to foster connections between the Rescue and Restore national campaign and local awareness-building and service provision. The intermediaries were the Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition (San Diego, CA); Immigrants Rights Advocacy Center, (Bonita Springs, FL); and Practical Strategies (Milwaukee, WI).

These intermediaries served as the focal points for regional public awareness campaign activities, encouraging a cohesive, collaborative approach in the fight against modern-day slavery. Each Rescue and Restore intermediary oversaw and built the capacity of local anti-trafficking networks.

Intermediaries track interactions with vulnerable persons, chronicling the slow-building relationships of trust that often result in certification and, where possible, prosecution of a trafficker. In FY 2009, intermediaries made initial contact with at least 404 victims or suspected victims, including 132 foreign nationals, 269 U.S. citizens, and three persons whose citizenship could not be determined. Of the 132 foreign nationals with whom intermediaries interacted, over 75 percent (99) were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations. Additionally, 19 foreign victims with whom intermediaries interacted received certification during FY 2009.

Examples of the work of the Rescue and Restore intermediaries in FY 2009 include the following:

Immigrant Rights Advocacy Center, Inc. (IRAC), in conjunction with local partners throughout the state of Florida, built partnerships with consulate offices in Miami and hosted numerous outreach events during such large, high-profile events as the Florida Tomato Growers Conference, a Major League Baseball game at Tropicana Field, and Super Bowl XLIII in Tampa. As a result of these partnerships, IRAC saw an increase in the identification of victims and additional leads were referred to DHS-ICE officials in Miami, Orlando, and Ft. Myers, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), Okaloosa County Sheriff’s Office, and the Clearwater Police Department. IRAC also saw an increase in leads and referrals to ICE and FDLE in Orlando following the start-up of an unfunded Rescue and Restore Coalition/Task Force in the Orlando area.

Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition (BSCC) operated the Unity Coalition, a collection of efforts covering all of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties and impacting diverse communities throughout Southern California, including migrant Latino communities, day-laborers, union workers, at-risk youth, previously exploited youth, and the Vietnamese, Filipino, Jewish, and Chinese communities. BSCC achieved great success in developing relationships with shop owners and managers in high-crime and prostitution districts, as well as developing emergency-response protocols with almost every law enforcement agency in San Diego County. BSCC also signed a memorandum

of understanding (MOU) with the California Child Welfare Services (CWS) agency in January 2009. The MOU is the first of its kind in the nation and provides a framework for BSCC and CWS to collaborate to identify and assist child victims of human trafficking, regardless of the child's nationality. As part of this new collaboration, BSCC provided a three-day training for San Bernardino County CWS that focused on child trafficking, child sexual tourism, child pornography, and prostitution, which was attended by approximately 80 people from all over southern California, including CWS, the District Attorney's office, and probation officers.

d. Street Outreach Grants

In FY 2009, programming was completed for the 18 organizations conducting street outreach services to help identify victims of trafficking among populations they already serve. The grants received final funding at the end of FY 2008 to support direct, person-to-person contact, information sharing, counseling, and other communication between agents of the grant recipient and members of a specified target population. Grantees included public, private for-profit (although HHS funds may not be paid as profit), and private nonprofit organizations, including community- and faith-based organizations. Some of the vulnerable populations to whom grantees provided outreach were homeless, runaway, and at-risk youth; women and girls exploited through commercial sex; migrant farm workers; and women forced to work in beauty parlors and nail salons.

Because the organizations were already engaged in outreach to specified vulnerable populations, these grantees were able to capitalize on their existing expertise working with these populations and the accompanying trust that has been built. Suspected victims were identified through a variety of means, including mobile feeding programs that target immigrant populations, single women's shelters, known areas of street prostitution, and youth centers. Additionally, street outreach grantees provided training on identifying trafficking victims to local law enforcement agencies, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, and health providers.

Like intermediary contractors and Regional Program grantees, Street Outreach grantees tracked interactions with vulnerable persons and chronicled the slow-building relationships of trust that often result in certification and, as possible, prosecution of a trafficker. In FY 2009, Street Outreach grantees made initial contact with approximately 1111 victims or suspected victims,³⁹ including 375 foreign citizens, 721 U.S. citizens, and 15 persons whose citizenship could not be determined. Of the 375 foreign citizens with whom street outreach grantees interacted, approximately 51 percent (191) were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations. Additionally, four foreign victims with whom Street Outreach grantees interacted received certification during FY 2009.

Examples of the work of the Street Outreach grantees in FY 2009 include the following:

³⁹ The numbers of suspected or confirmed victims included both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals.

A unique outreach approach was created by Street Outreach grantee Tapestri in Atlanta, GA, by conducting outreach within various ethnic communities and by learning from the communities directly. During FY 2009, Tapestri conducted interviews with survivors of human trafficking to establish what other forms of outreach were needed to reach individuals trapped in difficult trafficking situations. By continually improving the outreach focus and facilitating dialogues within each community group, Tapestri developed a community-based “best practices” approach for culturally appropriate outreach materials and dissemination methods. The tailored outreach resulted in increased call volume to Tapestri, including calls related to domestic violence and sexual assault.

Noticing that local authorities and officials in Minnesota tended to focus more on sex trafficking, Breaking Free created and implemented an initiative dedicated to building awareness and knowledge about labor trafficking throughout the state. The initiative successfully engaged both local and state-wide organizations not previously engaged in combating human trafficking and provided them the necessary tools to identify and respond to issues of labor trafficking.

Street Outreach Grantees

Alternatives for Girls, Detroit, MI
Breaking Free, St. Paul, MN
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Camden, NJ
Catholic Charities Community Services, Phoenix, AZ
Center for Social Advocacy, San Diego, CA
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, Los Angeles, CA
Farmworker Legal Services of New York, Rochester, NY
Girls Educational and Mentoring Services, New York City, NY
International Rescue Committee, Phoenix, AZ
Mosaic Family Services, Dallas, TX
Polaris Project, NJ
Positive Options, Referrals and Alternatives, Springfield, IL
SAGE Project, San Francisco, CA
Salvation Army, Chicago, IL
Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services, Birmingham, AL
Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services, Bonita Springs, FL
Tapestri, Tucker, GA
Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, Weslaco, TX

3. Department of Homeland Security

a. DHS Nongovernmental Outreach

DHS recognizes that local, regional, national, and global partnerships with NGOs are key to combating human trafficking. At the local level, ICE’s 26 Special Agent in Charge offices conduct outreach to nongovernmental stakeholders through meetings, human trafficking task forces, and other forums. ICE field offices partner with ICE HSTU and VAP to enhance outreach efforts and collaborate with NGOs through

additional outreach activities, including presentations to corporate associations, academic groups, and local agencies. ICE outreach addresses multi-jurisdictional issues, collaborative activities, and problems of distinguishing between trafficking and migrant smuggling. In FY 2009, ICE participated in and provided training at domestic conferences and seminars that included large numbers of NGO attendees. ICE domestic field offices conducted local outreach efforts to over 5,500 NGO representatives from over 690 organizations. Internationally, ICE Attaché offices reached 3,619 NGO representatives through meetings, trainings, and additional services.

In September 2009, ICE OIA hosted its first NGO Liaison Working Group Meeting. ICE OIA convened the NGO Liaison Working Group to encourage communication and interaction between ICE and the NGO community. Representatives from over a dozen NGOs and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as CBP and other DHS offices, shared information regarding their activities on forced labor and TIP. The working group will meet approximately every six months.

In FY 2009, USCIS continued to field many questions and concerns about the U visa process, particularly surrounding law enforcement certifications. USCIS engaged in daily contact with advocates and law enforcement officers regarding these issues. In FY 2009, USCIS representatives presented at the Freedom Network Conference in Texas (March), presented to law enforcement and local advocates at the New York District Office (July), participated telephonically in an NGO-sponsored training regarding U visas (July), and presented at the National Congressional Conference in San Diego (August). In addition, USCIS hosted two conferences in FY 2009: a National Stakeholder Conference in June that focused on the T and U visas, and a Stakeholder Conference at the Vermont Service Center (VSC) in August.

b. DHS Public Awareness Campaigns

DHS conducted two extensive public awareness campaigns in FY 2009, spanning domestic urban areas and ports of entry. DHS's campaigns raise general awareness of human trafficking, highlight DHS's role in combating the crime, and offer the public an opportunity to contribute to the solution.

ICE launched *Hidden in Plain Sight* in 14 cities across the U.S., reaching highway billboards and public transportation advertising venues, including the Times Square subway station in New York City. In preparation for the launch of the campaign, ICE enhanced its outreach pamphlets and continued dissemination of the *Hidden in Plain Sight* PSA. The 60-second PSA focuses on victim recognition and calls on the public to help combat this crime of modern day slavery. In FY 2009, ICE arranged for the translations of the PSA into Vietnamese, Tagalog, Khmer, Indonesian, Laotian, Thai, and Portuguese. (Prior to FY 2009, the PSA was available in English, Arabic, Chinese, Finnish, French, Korean, Russian, and Spanish.) ICE also arranged for translation of the TIP indicator cards into Arabic, Malay, Indonesian, Bangladeshi, Burmese, Khmer, Laotian, Thai, and Vietnamese.

CBP's Human Trafficking Public Awareness Campaign included posters displayed in U.S. ports of entry and information tear cards designed to discreetly warn potential trafficking victims of possible risks and available assistance. The tear cards were translated into simplified Chinese, Spanish, Russian, French, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, and Indonesian.

4. Department of State

a. G/TIP

The release of the 2009 Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report) resulted in over one billion media impressions. Media coverage was extensive, from all the major domestic newspapers to hundreds of national and international news outlets across the globe, generating over 600 articles in more than 350 media outlets around the world.

In FY 2009, Ambassador Luis CdeBaca maintained a rigorous and wide-ranging public speaking schedule, thereby broadening awareness of the human trafficking issue both domestically and internationally. He gave numerous interviews to domestic and international media outlets, including Al-Jazeera English, Radio Free Asia, CNN, The Washington Post, the Washington Diplomat, The Daily Beast, Catholic News Service, Kansas City Star, Christian Science Monitor, Fox 5 News, and Congressional Quarterly. G/TIP also increased its efforts to reach new audiences through social media such as the official State Department blog DIPNOTE, Facebook, and Twitter.

G/TIP distributed a variety of public awareness materials throughout the year, including the annual TIP Report and various fact sheets. In calendar year 2009, G/TIP's Ambassador and staff conducted speeches and briefings at more than 100 events for NGOs, foreign officials, journalists, students, and the general public, reaching thousands of individuals in the U.S. and around the world.

G/TIP also organized several briefings in 2009, for example:

- Post-TIP Report briefing for NGOs and foreign diplomats with a record number of attendees and organizations represented at both events;
- The third annual bidders' conference, providing information on the application process for grant funding, also with a record number of organizations represented; and
- Meetings to collaborate on protecting non-immigrant visa holders who enter the U.S. from exploitation and abuse.

The G/TIP Ambassador participated in several high-profile events. Ambassador CdeBaca was a panelist during the Human Trafficking session at the Clinton Global Initiative's Fifth Annual Meeting in New York City. This past year's meeting brought together hundreds of participants including heads of state, government and business leaders, scholars, and NGO directors from around the world. He also gave a keynote

address at the John F. Kennedy Jr. Forum, one of the world's premier arenas for political speech, discussion and debate at Harvard University. His remarks were able to reach thousands via live television, teleconference, and webcast.

b. Office of Global Women's Issues

Established by and reporting directly to the Secretary, the Office of Global Women's Issues (S/GWI), led by Ambassador-at-Large Melanne Vermeer, works for the political, economic, and social empowerment of women. Integral to this work is a focus on violence against women and broad empowerment and stability that serves to prevent human trafficking. Here are some highlights of the trafficking-specific work S/GWI engaged in during 2009:

- Honoring with the 2009 International Women of Courage Award three women from Niger, Uzbekistan, and Guatemala for their anti-trafficking and human rights work;
- Launching an anti-trafficking public awareness campaign in India with Bollywood celebrities;
- Raising trafficking related issues at bilateral and multilateral meetings;
- Including trafficking in Congressional testimonies and reports on violence against women; and
- Visiting trafficking victims and shelters in Malaysia and Thailand.

c. The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) raises the issue of TIP in bilateral and multilateral fora by encouraging prompt reforms in line with international anti-human trafficking standards, partnerships to raise awareness about trafficking issues, and supporting initiatives to combat the practice. Specifically, DRL:

- Reports on trafficking in persons in its annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, available at <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/index.htm>;
- Funds a number of programs globally that promote worker rights and address labor violations, thereby helping to prevent and eliminate trafficking for labor purposes; and
- Provides support and oversight to the State Department's Labor Officer function, including efforts to collaborate with DHS-ICE to enhance enforcement of the 1930 Tariff Act by strengthening links between Labor Officers and ICE attachés in the field, training Officers on trafficking, and related issues, and promoting increased reporting and engagement on trafficking issues.

d. The Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration

The mission of the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) is to provide protection, life-sustaining relief, and durable solutions for refugees, migrants, and conflict victims, working through the multilateral humanitarian system to achieve the best results for refugees, migrants, and conflict victims on behalf of the American taxpayer. The Bureau has primary responsibility within the U.S. government for formulating policies on population, refugees, and migration and for administering U.S. refugee assistance and admissions programs. Specific to international migration and human trafficking, PRM seeks to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, and to advance effective and humane international migration policies, in order to enhance security and stability and promote fundamental principles of human rights. PRM pursues these goals at the policy level by promoting protection in multilateral forums such as the United Nations, the Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (the so-called Bali Process), and the Regional Conference on Migration, and at the programmatic level through capacity-building and direct assistance programs in interested countries.

D. Department of State Outreach to Foreign Governments

DOS's G/TIP 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. While G/TIP itself carries out these functions, it also serves as a resource to the entire DOS on matters related to trafficking in persons, assisting U.S. missions, diplomats, and personnel in augmenting worldwide efforts to combat human trafficking. Through G/TIP, DOS represents the U.S. in the global fight to address human trafficking, engaging with foreign governments, international and inter-governmental organizations, and civil society to develop and implement effective strategies for confronting this form of modern slavery.

G/TIP issued the ninth annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report) in June 2009. The TIP Report is the U.S. Government's principal diplomatic tool used to engage foreign governments on trafficking in persons. It is also the world's most comprehensive compendium of governmental anti-human trafficking efforts and reflects the U.S. Government's global leadership on this key human rights issue. Through the TIP Report, the Department of State 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 TVPA. The 2009 TIP Report also provided path-breaking analysis of the global financial crisis' implications for human trafficking and of contributing factors to forced labor, such as the fraudulent recruitment practices facing some regular and irregular migrants and the statelessness of some vulnerable populations. The 2009 TIP Report highlighted both good and bad practices that foster or inhibit progress in fighting trafficking, such as detaining adult victims in shelters involuntarily; buying or negotiating a victim's freedom; providing trafficking victims with restitution; and ensuring that victims are given access to legal aid. It also provided detailed information on U.S. Government policies covering forced labor, sex trafficking, child sex tourism, child

soldiers, and the complicity of public officials in human trafficking in order to demonstrate the U.S.'s commitment to promoting effective change. The 2009 TIP Report underscored the sustained lack of progress around the world in adequately prosecuting and punishing trafficking offenders, particularly those responsible for forced labor, the world's largest form of human trafficking.

According to the 2009 TIP Report, 28 countries adopted new legislation or amended existing legislation to combat TIP during the reporting period of March 2008 to March 2009. Many countries made other strides in the fight against human trafficking as well. Successes include:

- Mauritius and Nigeria met for the first time the TVPA minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons, placing them in Tier 1. The governments of these countries have shown political commitment to fight modern-day slavery through strong policies and implementation of laws during the reporting period of March 2008 to March 2009.
- Albania, Armenia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Gambia, Jordan, Mozambique, Panama, South Africa, and Zambia moved up to Tier 2 from the Tier 2 Watch List, based on significant new efforts.
- After being ranked Tier 3 in the 2008 TIP Report, the governments of Moldova and Qatar showed significant efforts to address their respective human trafficking problems and consequently moved up to Tier 2 Watch List. In addition, Oman moved from Tier 3 in the 2008 TIP Report to Tier 2 in the 2009 Report.

DOS released the 2010 TIP Report in June 2010, accessible at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip>.

G/TIP staff engaged in extensive outreach to foreign counterparts in 2009. In preparation for the 2010 Report, the Ambassador-at-Large and/or G/TIP Reports and Political Affairs staff traveled to 50 countries to meet with foreign government officials and international organizations and NGO representatives.

Additionally, the Reports and Political Affairs Section of G/TIP (RPA section) met regularly with foreign diplomatic missions in Washington to advance U.S. Government anti-trafficking objectives and gain additional data on trafficking trends and anti-trafficking developments around the world. The RPA section drafted action plans for the 55 countries ranked Tier 2 Watch List in the 2009 TIP Report and provided guidance to the relevant U.S. embassies. RPA staff visited 19 of these countries, sometimes in support of the G/TIP Ambassador's travel, to promote the action plans and encourage progress.

In advancing the long-term goal of integrating the U.S. Government's anti-trafficking policy throughout DOS, the RPA Section frequently provided formal and informal training on TIP issues to State employees, particularly focusing on those foreign service officers posted abroad with responsibilities for reporting on and managing TIP issues. RPA Staff briefed 12 FSI classes of Political/Economic tradecraft, three Global

Issues classes, the annual FSI Labor Officer's course, and a number of ad hoc seminars held throughout the year.

The RPA section designed and coordinated five regional TIP Reporting officers training seminars during FY 2009. Thus far during FY 2010, the first two of these seminars have been conducted—one in Bangkok, Thailand, in December 2009 and the other in Cairo, Egypt, in January 2010. These two seminars brought together over 50 U.S. Embassy representatives from the East Asia, South and Central Asia, Near East, and East Africa regions. These seminars, led by the G/TIP Ambassador and lasting two days each, provided G/TIP staff and State's front-line anti-trafficking responders with detailed and dynamic discussions on implementation of U.S. Government anti-trafficking policy, best reporting practices, and effective strategies for advancing anti-trafficking goals with foreign governments. The RPA section began plans for additional seminars to be led by the G/TIP Ambassador in the Western Hemisphere, Europe and Eurasia, and South, West, and Central Africa regions.

In 2009, G/TIP made presentations to over 280 foreign professionals from more than 100 countries as participants in the Department of State's International Visitor Leadership Program. These briefings provide insight on what the U.S. Government is doing to combat trafficking in the U.S. and around the world. The participants range from prosecutors to judges and NGO representatives to labor inspectors. The Ambassador-at-Large and G/TIP staff also participated in nine digital video conferences including the Canadian government and NGO representatives from Ottawa to Vancouver; Indonesian government officials, NGOs, media, and 2009 TIP Hero Elly Anita; and consular officers and staff in Panama conducted jointly with the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center.

E. Department of State Multilateral Affairs

DOS is actively engaged in a broad range of international fora working on human trafficking and supports multilateral efforts to address this phenomenon. DOS seeks to incorporate the experience of the U.S. into our multilateral efforts, *e.g.*, to share best practices and lessons learned, and discuss openly our own challenges in fighting this crime. DOS also develops partnerships around the globe dedicated to supporting victims, prosecuting traffickers, and preventing trafficking. The primary focus of the international community's efforts is on universal ratification and the full implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The U.S. is an active participant in the UN's General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Additionally, DOS endorses and actively supports the work of many regional bodies working on human trafficking, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Organization of American States (OAS).

G/TIP coordinates the U.S. Government's responses to requests for information on trafficking in persons from the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of

Slavery, the Office of the U.N. Secretary General, and the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights. In 2009, G/TIP was also involved in an interagency effort to prepare the U.S. Government's treaty reports to the U.N. Committee on the Rights of the Child concerning U.S. implementation of the Optional on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.

Beyond coordinating U.S. government responses, G/TIP also represents the U.S. Government at multilateral events and initiatives, which in 2009 included:

- On March 25-27, 2009, the OAS and the government of Argentina hosted "The Second Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons" in Buenos Aires. G/TIP worked closely with the U.S. Mission to the OAS, U.S. DOJ, and the U.S. Embassy in the lead-up to and during the meeting. The U.S. Delegation highlighted U.S. anti-trafficking efforts and challenges. The conference participants agreed to various recommendations for strengthening regional responses to trafficking, most notably recommending the creation of regional plan of action. DOS and DOJ have subsequently collaborated throughout FY 2009 to revise the proposed hemispheric plan of action.
- In April 2009, G/TIP represented the U.S. Government at the first meeting in Vienna Austria of the Interim Working Group on Trafficking in Persons, which was established by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The working group considered ways to promote and support implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and ways to improve the coordination of the COP with various international bodies and entities combating TIP. Recommendations emanating from the Working Group will be provided to the COP for its consideration at its 5th session in October 2010.
- In May 2009, the President of the U.N. General Assembly in New York convened the U.N. Thematic Debate on Human Trafficking. The event focused on ways to improve international coordination on trafficking and included presenters such as the Secretary General, the Executive Director of the U.N. Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and senior U.N. and government officials. The U.S. and several other member states provided statements.
- In August 2009, the G/TIP Ambassador joined UNODC at a special event to launch the release of the UNODC *Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners*, which was subsequently circulated worldwide.
- In September 2009, the OSCE's Special Representative and Coordinator for Trafficking in Human Beings convened a conference entitled *Prevention of Modern Slavery: "An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure."* This conference opened with a keynote video address by Secretary of State Hillary

Clinton to an audience of 300 representatives from governments, international organizations, and civil society. Participants had an opportunity to share initiatives and experiences in implementing prevention measures.

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

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

The Department of State and USAID conform with 48 C.F.R. § 22.17 (hereinafter Federal Acquisition Regulation or FAR), which provides policy for implementing 22 U.S.C. § 7104(g). Pursuant to the FAR, the Department of State and USAID adopt 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. The Department of State and USAID require contractors and subcontractors to notify employees of the prohibited activities and to impose suitable remedies, including termination, on contractors that fail to comply with the requirements.

The Department of State and USAID further require all solicitations and contracts to include the “Combating Trafficking in Persons” clause at FAR § 52.222-50, emphasizing the U.S. government’s zero tolerance policy and providing the requirements for the contractor. In accordance with FAR § 22.1705(b), the basic clause with its Alternate is used when “the contract will be performed outside the U.S.” and the “contracting officer has been notified of specific U.S. directives or notices regarding combating trafficking in persons (such as general orders or military listings of off-limits local establishments) that apply to contractor employees at the contract place of performance.”

In addition, the Department of State and USAID have adopted the following internal policies: (1) Acquisition & Assistance Policy Directive (AAPD) 07-03 (May 11, 2007)⁴⁰ prohibiting the use of funds on organizations promoting, supporting, or advocating prostitution; and (2) AAPD 05-04 Amendment 3 (April 13, 2012)⁴¹ requiring the inclusion of a standard clause—affirming opposition to the practices of prostitution and sex trafficking because of the psychological and physical risks they pose—in assistance agreements and contracts that include HIV/AIDS funds. The Department of State employs similar language for its grants.

⁴⁰ For further information, visit http://www.usaid.gov/business/business_opportunities/cib/pdf/aapd07_03.pdf.

⁴¹ For further information, visit: http://www.usaid.gov/business/business_opportunities/cib/pdf/aapd05_04.pdf.

In January 2010, the DOS Office of Inspector General presented an initial summary of its auditing activities to Congress as required by the TVPRA 2008.

X. Interagency Coordination

President's Interagency Trafficking Task Force & Senior Policy Operating Group

The President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (PITF) met for the first time under the Obama Administration on February 3, 2010. The PITF is a Cabinet-level entity mandated by the TVPA whose purpose is to coordinate government-wide efforts to combat human trafficking.⁴² Secretary of State Clinton chaired the meeting, stating that the Administration must dramatically increase its anti-trafficking efforts and raise the profile of the issue. She, along with the other PITF members, outlined ways in which they can make measured progress within their own departments and agencies as well as collectively through interagency cooperation.

Additionally, the PITF sent to the President and publicly released a Joint Statement of Commitment to Action, which may be found at <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2010/02/136458.htm>. Participants included the Attorney General, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of National Intelligence, the USAID Administrator, the Acting Chairman of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and representatives from the White House National Security Council, the Department of Defense, the Department of Education, and the Office of Management and Budget.

The Senior Policy Operating Group (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. The SPOG consists of senior officials designated as representatives by the PITF members and is chaired by the Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking at the Department of State. Three standing committees include Research & Data, Grantmaking, and Public Affairs. In FY 2009, the SPOG met on December 11, March 26, June 18, and September 23.

With the passage of the TVPRA 2008, the SPOG discussed its implementation throughout the year, identifying areas of coordination and providing updates on individual agency progress. SPOG representatives regularly reported on accomplishments and initiatives, including conferences, trainings, research and reports, grants and programs, statistics, information campaigns, and the work of other trafficking-

⁴² The TVPA directed the Interagency Task Force, among other activities, to: (1) measure and evaluate progress of the United States and other countries in the areas of trafficking prevention, protection, and assistance to victims; (2) expand interagency procedures to collect and organize data; (3) engage in efforts to facilitate cooperation among countries of trafficking origin, transit, and destination; (4) examine the role of the international sex tourism industry; and (5) engage in consultation and advocacy with governmental and nongovernmental organizations. 22 U.S.C. § 7103(d).

related interagency working groups. The SPOG also planned for the Obama Administration's first PITF meeting. 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.

XI. Conclusion

As this report has described in detail, many government agencies contribute to the United States' comprehensive anti-trafficking effort by providing trafficking victims with access to a broad array of support services; vigorously investigating and prosecuting trafficking cases; providing state-of-the-art training, outreach, and assistance to domestic and international law enforcement and NGOs; and engaging in public awareness and education initiatives.

The United States recognizes the progress made in FY 2009 to, *inter alia*, improve interagency coordination in the U.S. Government's overall anti-trafficking effort; train law enforcement about their roles in the identification and rescue of trafficking victims; expand trafficking research and data collection; expand public outreach campaigns that focus on human trafficking in the U.S. and the factors that contribute to trafficking; improve "guestworker" programs to eliminate possible vulnerabilities to trafficking; and develop materials on human trafficking for dissemination through state and local law enforcement entities.

At the same time, the United States recognizes the tremendous amount of work that remains to be done to improve its efforts to protect victims, prosecute traffickers, and prevent trafficking. In FY 2010, the U.S. intends, *inter alia*, to improve collaboration between government agencies and nongovernmental and private sector partners; provide greater support and service for trafficking victims; develop coordinated strategies to combat human trafficking; provide additional trafficking resources and support to schools; and train federal departments, agencies, and offices that work with vulnerable populations to recognize indicators of human trafficking and respond appropriately.

The U.S. Government's campaign against trafficking is one of its highest priorities for ensuring justice domestically and around the world. Armed with the tools in the TVPA and reauthorizing legislation, the United States is committed to continuing to enhance its broad-based efforts aimed at eradicating trafficking in persons.

Appendix A: BJA/OVC Human Trafficking Task Forces



Appendix B: NIJ Research

A. Research Dissemination

NIJ's human trafficking research is intended to provide information, data, analysis, and recommendations that are useful to policymakers and practitioners in the field. The goals of NIJ's research are only met if NIJ reaches the audiences that can benefit from its research. A dissemination strategy is therefore a vital component of any research portfolio. For trafficking in persons, NIJ has employed a number of mechanisms to reach the criminal justice and anti-trafficking communities.

In-House Publications: NIJ's human trafficking grants produce peer-reviewed final reports. All of the final reports are posted to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service's (NCJRS) website, <http://www.ncjrs.gov>. NIJ also publishes monographs and executive summaries in order to shape the lessons from research projects for specific audiences. The *NIJ Journal* is another resource for disseminating not only the findings of NIJ's research, but also how it impacts the larger anti-trafficking effort. For example, the Chief of DOJ's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, Robert Moossy, recently completed an article on his unit's operations and ties to topics within NIJ's trafficking research portfolio.

External Publications: Integrating the findings of the trafficking portfolio into external publications is a second way NIJ reaches both practitioners and researchers. NIJ's trafficking researchers have written a number of journal articles and book chapters based on their sponsored projects. In addition, NIJ's program officers publish frequently on trafficking in academic journals, trade magazines, and books. For example, John Picarelli recently published a book chapter examining how traffickers help shape demand for sex trafficking, and he will publish another chapter on organized crime's involvement in human trafficking.

Internet Publications: A third mechanism available to NIJ to distribute research findings is online publication. Both the NIJ and NCJRS websites have special sections dedicated to the trafficking portfolio. NIJ also uses webcasts to allow its researchers and experts a means to present their findings.

B. Research Portfolio

Based on previous research, identified needs in the knowledge base, and NIJ development activities, NIJ's research focuses on six aspects of the human trafficking issue: (1) reduction in demand for trafficking; (2) services for trafficking victims, (3) prosecuting traffickers; (4) detecting and investigating traffickers; (5) nature and extent of trafficking; and (6) labor trafficking. The following section summarizes research conducted in each of these areas.

1. Reduction in Demand for Trafficking

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

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

Expected completion date: June 2010

Final Report on the Evaluation of the First Offender Prostitution Program (Abt Associates: 2008). This report presents the methodology and findings of an evaluation of San Francisco's First Offender Prostitution Program (FOPP), which is designed to reduce the demand for commercial sex and human trafficking by educating men arrested for soliciting prostitutes ("johns") about the adverse consequences of prostitution. Findings from the outcome phase of the evaluation show that the FOPP has substantially reduced recidivism among men arrested for soliciting prostitutes. The program has been cost-effective, in that it has operated for over 12 years without any cost to taxpayers while generating nearly \$1 million for recovery programs that target providers of commercial sex. The program is also transferable, as shown by its successful replication in 12 other U.S. sites and adapted in some form in just over 25 additional U.S. sites over the past decade. Suggestions for program improvement include adding curriculum elements that build skills that enable men to find ways to meet their needs more positively than through commercial sex. Other suggestions are to add aftercare and conduct Web-based reverse stings in responding to changes in the commercial sex market. Suggestions are also offered for future research and the dispensing of practical information on "john" schools to those planning or implementing such programs.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221894.pdf>

2. Services for Trafficking Victims

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

Evaluation of OVC FY 09 Services to Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking (Research Triangle Institute: 2009 Award). This project will address the knowledge gap concerning the characteristics and unique needs of domestic minor victims of trafficking and the strategies for delivery and coordination of services to these youth. The investigators plan to employ a participatory process evaluation in collaboration with three programs funded under a separate solicitation by OVC. The investigators expect that the findings will ascertain promising practices to help victim service agencies and law enforcement make informed decisions for victim services and create a knowledge base for future programs. The first goal of the project is to document components of program implementation in two programs currently providing services to this population. The objectives of this goal are to provide a description of who receives services and how participants use the services, describe key partnerships and their activities, and document any unintended activities. The second goal is to identify promising practices for service delivery programs for this population. The objectives of this goal are to identify critical elements of the service delivery programs, assess the extent to which the program was implemented as planned, and assess participant and stakeholder experiences and satisfaction with the programs. The third goal of the project is to inform delivery of current and future efforts by youth-serving agencies, law enforcement, and others serving this population. The objectives of this goal are to provide feedback to OVC-funded grantees serving this population, and to produce grantee-specific summary reports, a final report to NIJ, and disseminate valid policy-relevant results.

A three-phase process will be employed in partnership with three OVC-funded grantees and their partner agencies. First, the investigators will use applied ethnographic techniques to familiarize themselves with the grantees, their partner agencies, and communities. They will then engage in a structured evaluation with each of the two OVC grantees to articulate program elements. Second, the investigators will work with the grantees on evaluation implementation, including qualitative and quantitative data describing client characteristics, service delivery, partnership structure, and functioning. The analysis will serve as the basis for program refinements. The last phase will involve dissemination, during which the investigators will generate products designed for each of four targeted audiences (practitioners, policymakers, researchers, and the general public).

Expected completion date: 2013

Research on Child Survivors of Trafficking for Sexual and Labor Exploitation (Georgetown University: 2008). This report is based on findings from a 12-month study undertaken by the Institute for the Study of International Migration (ISIM) and the Migration and Refugee Services (MRS) to examine patterns of abuse of child victims of trafficking, explore the challenges faced by service providers assisting child victims, and examine ways to integrate child survivors of trafficking into society. Several emerging themes within the realm of solutions and resolutions are identified; however, the ultimate solution is related to prevention and eradication of child trafficking. Recommendations presented in working toward solutions and resolutions include: (1) the need to earmark development resources to establish high quality educational programs in order to reduce child labor and prevent child trafficking; (2) the need for continued monitoring and

assessments of both national and international initiatives to reduce child labor; (3) the need to shift away from monitoring industries and workplaces employing children to the monitoring of children removed from work; and (4) the need to enhance collaboration between actors in source and destination countries interested in reducing child labor and preventing child trafficking. Human trafficking for sexual exploitation and forced labor is one of the fastest growing areas of criminal activity.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221891.pdf>.

Evaluation of Services Provided to Victims of Trafficking (Caliber Associates: 2007). In collaboration with OVC, NIJ conducted an in-depth evaluation of sites funded by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) Trafficking Victims Protection Act Grant Program for Victim Services. The evaluation findings show that the three Comprehensive Services initiatives made significant progress toward achieving the goals of improving service provision for victims of human trafficking. This was evidenced by the increased availability of services that adequately met most victims' needs as reported by service providers and victims themselves; improved victim well-being as reported by most victims; and increased awareness of human trafficking within the communities as shown by increased attendance of community representatives and organizations at training events, increased numbers of volunteers, and increased numbers of referrals for possible trafficking situations and victims. Findings on promising practices, lessons learned, and the recommendations of service providers and victims are useful for other communities as they plan, implement, and maintain similar comprehensive service models that can meet the diverse and complex needs of victims of human trafficking. Recommendations focus on planning and implementing victim services, education, outreach, and training.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/218777.pdf>.

Needs Assessment for Service Providers and Trafficking Victims (Caliber Associates: 2003). This project assessed the needs of trafficking victims and the domestic service providers who worked with them. The research team completed interviews with a national sample of 98 domestic service providers.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/202469.pdf>;

Additional publication: Clawson, Heather J. et al. (2004), "Human Trafficking in the United States: Uncovering the Needs of Victims and the Service Providers Who Work with Them," *International Journal of Comparative Criminology* (4), pp. 68-95.

3. Prosecuting Traffickers

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

Prosecuting Human Trafficking Cases: Lessons Learned and Promising Practices (Caliber Associates/American Prosecutor's Research Institute: 2008). This study included an examination of the effect of existing legislation on successful prosecution of human trafficking cases. Surveys of federal and state attorneys, interviews with key stakeholders, and analysis of legislation and legal cases inside and outside the U.S. were used to identify key issues in prosecution and lessons learned.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/app/Search/Abstracts.aspx?id=245913>.

Trafficking in Persons in the U.S. (Croft Institute for International Studies: 2005). This research examined human trafficking case studies in Southwest Florida, Chicago and Washington, D.C. The project evaluated (1) ways to improve identification, investigation, prosecution, and conviction of traffickers; (2) good and bad examples of how victims have been approached and processed and ultimately had their situations resolved; (3) how to determine victims' needs and ways to meet them; and (4) how to find ways to bring together and improve the interaction of entities involved in these cases.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211980.pdf>.

4. Detecting and Investigating Traffickers

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

Identifying Challenges to Improve the Investigation and Prosecution of State and Local Human Trafficking Cases (Northeastern University). The project utilizes a multi-method approach to understand the challenges that local, county, and state officials face in investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases. The investigators expect that the findings will help identify and overcome barriers to local prosecution of human trafficking and promote local practices that facilitate successful investigation and prosecution. The investigators will conduct a series of case reviews and in-depth qualitative interviews regarding the experiences of police, prosecutors, judges, other court officials, and victim service providers in investigating and prosecuting cases of human trafficking in a targeted sample of 12 counties across the United States. The counties selected will include those with and without state-level human trafficking legislation as well as those with and without federal or state human trafficking task forces. Using county, state and Federal prosecution records and local police investigative files in each county, the investigators will identify all cases of human trafficking investigated by local law enforcement agencies between 2000 and 2008 according to five types of cases: (1) investigated and prosecuted locally as human trafficking; (2) investigated as human trafficking but prosecuted locally as a different crime; (3) investigated locally as trafficking but prosecuted federally; (4) investigated locally as trafficking but never prosecuted; and (5) investigated initially as a different crime but

eventually prosecuted locally as trafficking. The cases will be coded for key factors related to identification, classification, investigation, arrests, charging decisions, victim participation, and case outcomes. In addition to examining human trafficking cases, the investigators will review a sample of case records for other types of crimes that might include indicators of human trafficking but were not investigated or charged as such.

Expected completion date: 2012

Cross-National Collaboration to Combat Human Trafficking: Learning From The Experience of Others (Dr. Phil Reichel: 2008). This project sought to understand how Europe-based organizations are accomplishing cross-national collaboration to combat human trafficking and to use that information to develop suggestions for improving United States-Canada anti-trafficking efforts. Participants agreed that cooperation among countries is a necessary ingredient in combating transnational crime in general and trafficking in persons specifically. Yet even when political will and sufficient and domestic cooperation was present, effective cross-national cooperation was not easily achieved. Examples of impediments were problems related to corruption, competition, differing legal systems, evaluation, and approach. Aside from these impediments to cross-national cooperation, participants were able to identify a variety of techniques to promote collaboration, such as identifying common ground, establishing trust, facilitating networking, and involving the right people. In conclusion, the project notes that Europe-based participants were able to list impediments to cooperation and to provide techniques to promote cooperation, but the North American participants seemed to have given less thought to either challenges to, or strategies for, improving cross-national collaboration. In North America, the concern is more with day-to-day operations for combating human trafficking, whereas in Europe there seems a greater awareness and sensitivity to dealing with human trafficking in a broader contextual framework.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/223286.pdf>.

Fostering Imagination in Fighting Trafficking: An Analysis of US and Swedish Efforts Combating Sex Trafficking (Dr. John T Picarelli: 2008). This project compared the responses in the U.S. and Sweden to identify synergies and divergences that impact policymaking and practice in both countries. The report discusses how sex trafficking operates in each country and then proceeds to detail their anti-trafficking efforts. The comparison goes beyond law enforcement efforts to consider how foreign policy, development aid and even security play a role in the fight against trafficking. The report concludes with a discussion of the difficulties each country continues to face when implementing anti-trafficking policies and programs. The report argues that neither country has a turnkey model that “solves” trafficking. Rather, each country has adopted an anti-trafficking strategy and the policies to implement it that reflect their value system, attitude towards prostitution, governmental capacities, historical experiences, legal codes and geopolitical outlooks. First, the similarities between each country’s anti-trafficking strategy and policies suggest “best practices” that other countries can emulate. Second, the differences between the U.S. and Sweden are the result of larger social, political, historical and geographical contexts, including attitudes towards prostitution and gender

equality. Such contexts might potentially limit the transferability of U.S. and Swedish policies to other countries.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/223060.pdf>.

Understanding and Improving Law Enforcement Responses to Human Trafficking (Northeastern University: 2008). The national survey found that local law enforcement agencies perceive that human trafficking is rare or nonexistent in their communities; however, agencies that serve larger communities are more likely to view human trafficking as a pervasive problem, particularly sex trafficking. Over half of the law enforcement agencies serving large jurisdictions (over 250,000 population) have investigated trafficking cases. All types of law enforcement agencies, including those serving small jurisdictions, have investigated at least one case of human trafficking. Nearly 92 percent of law enforcement agencies reported a connection between human trafficking and other criminal networks, such as drug trafficking and prostitution networks. Agencies that have identified human-trafficking cases report using proactive investigative strategies, such as collecting information on human trafficking indicators in the course of investigating other crimes. The national survey was distributed to a national random sample of approximately 3,000 State, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies in the United States.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/222752.pdf>.

Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking (Caliber Associates: 2006). Little is known about how law enforcement agencies are organizing their response to human trafficking, or the capabilities of law enforcement to respond to the needs of trafficking victims. This exploratory project was designed to fill this gap by providing a clear perspective on the current state of law enforcement's understanding of human trafficking. This project identified: (1) current law enforcement responses to human trafficking; (2) the implications of such responses for victims; and (3) best practices and lessons learned by law enforcement and the partners they collaborate with on trafficking cases (e.g., victim service providers, attorneys, etc.).

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/216547.pdf>.

Asian Transnational Organized Crime and its Impact on the United States (Rutgers University: 2004). This work was NIJ's first substantial effort to address Asian transnational crime (from multiple countries) and its U.S. impacts. Interviews with U.S. and Asian law enforcement and other criminal justice officials revealed that transnational organized crime networks operating in the region are highly specialized. It documented how several important issues of transnational crime overlap: trafficking in women and children, human smuggling, and drug production and trafficking, and these are the priority issues in the Asian region which directly impact the U.S. The report offered specific strategies for pursuing a research agenda on U.S. impacts of Asian transnational crime.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/213310.pdf>

Additional Publication: Finckenaer, James and Ko-Lin Chin (2007), "Asian Transnational Organized Crime and Its Impact on the United States," NIJ Monograph. Available: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/214186.pdf>

5. Nature and Extent of Trafficking

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

The Transnational Movement of Chinese Women for Commercial Sex Acts (Rutgers University: In Progress). The project includes an examination of the underlying reasons, method, characteristics, and groups involved in the illicit movement of women from China to elsewhere in Asia and the U.S. Interviews will be conducted at seven research sites: Hong Kong/Macau, Tokyo, Taipei, Bangkok, Singapore, New York City, and Los Angeles. Approximately 300 interviews will be conducted with those working in the sex industry, industry operations, legal authorities, and victim service providers.

Expected completion date: July 2010

A Review and Translation of Spanish Language Literature on Sex Trafficking (San Diego State University Research Foundation: In Progress). This project seeks to fill an identified gap in the research on human trafficking. The project grantee notes that while a high number of sex trafficking activities in North America originate from Latin America, little is known about the work of researchers from Latin America who focus on trafficking. This gap persists even though researchers in Latin America (particularly in Mexico) have been writing about TIP for some time. This project will review and make available findings from Latin American reports to the English-speaking research and practice communities. The project will also address an important body of literature produced by researchers who know their socio-cultural practices the best. Tasks include compiling, translating, analyzing, and providing summaries of existing literature on sex trafficking produced by researchers in Mexico and Latin American countries; grouping the literature according to the basic research orientation (*i.e.*, empirical versus non-empirical); and developing a bibliography that will allow easier access to this body of literature.

Expected completion date: July 2010

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the U.S., Mexico and Canada (University of Pennsylvania: 2001). This research project collected and used first-generation baseline data concerning the prevalence of child sexual exploitation in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. The project identified (1) the nature, extent, and causes of the commercial sexual

exploitation of children (CSEC) in the region and (2) the modes of operation of networks of adult criminals engaged in CSEC.

Final report: <http://www.sp2.upenn.edu/~restes/CSEC.htm>.

Additional publication: Albanese, Jay (2004), "Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Assessing What We Know and its Implications for Research and Practice," *International Journal of Comparative Criminology* (4).

Sex Trafficking of Women in the U.S. (Coalition against Trafficking in Women: 2001). This project described the social consequences of sex trafficking, examining patterns of violence, crime, health and other human costs; and demonstrated that sex trafficking is a complex system dependent on international and domestic linkages. The study follows the path of trafficked women from the point of entrance into the U.S. sex industry.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/187774.pdf>.

Chinese Human Smuggling Organizations (California State University: 2002). U.S. researchers collaborated with researchers in Fuzhou (China) to examine the structure and operation of Chinese human smuggling organizations. This project investigated the individual and group characteristics of people smugglers; the financial and violent aspects of illegal migration; the relationship between human smuggling and Chinese gangs and organized crime groups; and the alleged connection between the human trade and government corruption. It was found that most smugglers were ordinary citizens with social networks providing the necessary connections and resources to profit from human trade.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/200607.pdf>.

Additional publications: NIJ Research in Brief: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/204989.htm>; Zhang, Sheldon and Ko-lin Chin (2002), "Enter the Dragon: Inside Chinese Human Smuggling Organizations," *Criminology* (40: 4), pp. 737-67.

Trafficking in Women from Ukraine (University of Rhode Island: 2003). This project was a qualitative descriptive research study on the nature and extent of trafficking in women from Ukraine. A questionnaire to measure attitudes towards trafficking was administered, and the attributes of victims of sexual exploitation were evaluated, as were the operational dynamics of trafficking in women and children in Ukraine. This research project was part of a larger partnership program between NIJ, the U.S. State Department, and the Ukrainian Academy of Law Sciences.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/grants/203275.pdf>.

Additional publications: Hughes, Donna M. and Tatyana Denisova (2001), "The Transnational Political Criminal Nexus of Trafficking in Women from Ukraine," *Trends in Organized Crime* (6: 3-4), pp. 43-67; Hughes, Donna and Tatyana Denisova, "The

Transnational Political Nexus of Trafficking in Women from Ukraine,” in Finckenauer, James and Jennifer Schrock (eds.), *The Prediction and Control of Organized Crime: The Experience of Post-Soviet Ukraine* (Edison: Transaction, 2004), pp. 61-90.

Cases of Human Trafficking in the U.S.: A Content Analysis of a Calendar Year (NIJ Intramural Research: 2004). This study searched for known human trafficking cases in major U.S. newspapers in multiple American cities (located near national borders) over the course of a calendar year. Seven search terms were used including “human trafficking,” “drug trafficking,” “smuggling,” “prostitution,” “illegal immigration,” “alien,” and “refugee,” followed by a content analysis of each media account.

Additional publications: Albanese, Jay, Jennifer Schrock Donnelly and Talene Kelegian (2004), “Cases of Human Trafficking in the United States: A Content Analysis of a Calendar Year in 18 Cities,” *International Journal of Comparative Criminology* (4), pp. 96-111.

Estimating Human Trafficking: Development of a Methodology (Caliber Associates: 2006 and 2007). This two-phase project developed a method to generate credible and reproducible estimates of the prevalence of human trafficking in the U.S. Specifically, this project: (1) described the stages of trafficking from countries of origin into the U.S.; (2) identified potential data sources for assessing each stage; (3) determined gaps in data and suggested means to fill the gaps; (4) produced a method to estimate the magnitude of human trafficking; and (5) created a preliminary estimate of human trafficking from Central America across the southwest U.S. border.

Phase I final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/215475.pdf>.

Phase II final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/221035.pdf>.

Data and Research on Human Trafficking: Bibliography of Research-Based Literature (Georgetown University: 2008). This project conducted a literature review and built a citation database to provide a detailed description of the state of English language research on human trafficking. The database used a taxonomy to categorize identified research-based journal articles, reports, and books. The analysis of the database revealed that there is little systematic and reliable data on the scale of the phenomenon of human trafficking; limited understanding of the characteristics of victims, their life experiences, and their trafficking trajectories; poor understanding of the modus operandi of traffickers and their networks; and lack of evaluation research on the effectiveness of governmental anti-trafficking policies and the efficacy of rescue and restore programs, among other gaps in the current state of knowledge about human trafficking. Such information is vital to helping decision makers craft effective policies, service providers develop culturally sensitive and linguistically appropriate and efficacious programs, and law enforcement enhance their ability to identify and protect victims and prosecute traffickers.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/224392.pdf>.

Finding Victims of Human Trafficking (National Opinion Research Center: 2008). This study responded to a Congressional mandate to (1) identify victims and potential victims of domestic trafficking; (2) determine whether victims have been identified as such by law enforcement; and (3) explore differences between sex trafficking and unlawful commercial sex. It examined human trafficking experiences among a sample of 60 counties across the country. The findings suggest that local awareness levels and enforcement approaches were associated with whether or not sites had State trafficking statutes. That is, law enforcement respondents in sites with State trafficking statutes were more aware of the issue and were more likely to have received training and to have implemented proactive strategies to respond to the problem. Sites with State trafficking statutes also were more likely to have collaborated and/or to be actively collaborating with Federal authorities in responding to the problem. Several recommendations for policy and practice and future research are presented and discussed. Highlights of select recommendations include: (1) expand and provide training to law enforcement and prosecutors that clearly distinguishes the various trafficking offenses, such as smuggling, domestic human trafficking, and sex trafficking; and how to identify, investigate, make cases against perpetrators and find assistance for victims; (2) develop and provide technical assistance on maintaining adequate recordkeeping systems at the local level to track and monitor sex-related cases and investigations; and (3) make resources available for law enforcement and service providers to focus on human trafficking offenses.

Final report: <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/224393.pdf>.

7. Labor Trafficking

This emergent research area investigates correlates and prevalence of labor trafficking in an effort to identify indicators of labor trafficking that could be used by state and local law enforcement as signals that labor trafficking is taking place in their communities.

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

to generate a preliminary list of potential community indicators of labor trafficking for each community and integrate the site trafficking indicators into a final list of indicators that will provide state and local law enforcement with knowledge about labor trafficking that will enhance their abilities to investigate trafficking situations and collateral crimes.

Expected completion date: 2013

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

Expected completion date: 2013

Appendix C: Examples of Cases

Examples of cases investigated or prosecuted by DOJ in FY 2009 include the following:

1. Criminal Section, Civil Rights Division, in conjunction with the USAOs:

United States v. Handy and Cooney (Arkansas). In February 2009, a federal grand jury returned a ten-count indictment charging two defendants, Tommy Handy and Everett Cooney, with conspiracy, sex trafficking, and related offenses in connection with a scheme to exploit both adult and minor U.S. citizen victims for commercial sex acts. Both defendants subsequently entered guilty pleas to sex trafficking charges. In 2010, Cooney was sentenced to 90 months' imprisonment, and Handy was sentenced to 188 months in prison.

United States v. Zitlalpopoca-Hernandez, et al. (California). In April 2009, a federal grand jury returned an eleven-count indictment, charging defendants Adrian Zitlalpopoca-Hernandez, Eduardo Aguila-Tecuapahco, and Carlos Tzompantzi-Serrano with sex trafficking by force, fraud, and coercion and related offenses arising from their scheme to lure young Mexican women to the U.S. and compel them into prostitution, using a scheme of physical assaults and psychological manipulation. Defendant Zitlalpopoca-Hernandez was subsequently convicted, after trial, on ten counts, including three counts of sex trafficking by force, fraud, and coercion and is awaiting sentencing. Two co-defendants previously pled guilty to related immigration offenses.

United States v. Vasquez-Valenzuela, et al. (California). On August 17, 2009, Gladys Vasquez Valenzuela, Mirna Vasquez, Maria de los Angeles Vicente, Maribel Rodriguez and Gabriel Mendez, members and associates of an extended family, received terms of imprisonment ranging from 30 to 40 years for crimes involving sex trafficking of children by force and importation and harboring of illegal aliens for purposes of prostitution. The sentences were the result of an ICE investigation that revealed that the co-conspirators were responsible for luring young Guatemalan women and girls to the Los Angeles area where they were forced to perform commercial sex acts. The defendants used physical violence, including rape, and threats of violence against the victims and their families to gain compliance. The victims were held in captivity by the defendants and received little, if any, of the money they earned. Members of the Los Angeles Human Trafficking Task Force also participated in the investigation.

United States v. Pelayo, et al. (California). Four defendants pled guilty to charges related to a scheme to recruit Filipino nationals to the U.S. under false pretenses, and then to hold the victims in the defendants' service through a pattern of coercion that included confiscating the victims' identification documents and threatening to turn the victims over to authorities if they attempted to escape. The lead defendant, the operator of two elder-care facilities in Long Beach, California who entered a guilty plea in March 2009, was sentenced to 57 months' imprisonment and ordered to pay \$167,389.43 in restitution to the victims.

United States v. Davis and McKenzie (Connecticut). In December 2008, defendant Corey Davis, the leader of a multi-state sex trafficking ring that exploited up to twenty U.S. citizen women and girls, was sentenced to 293 months in prison and fined \$200,000. Davis had previously entered a guilty plea to multiple sex trafficking charges, including the sex trafficking of a minor, and sex trafficking by force, fraud, and coercion. The sex trafficking ring used physical abuse, isolation, and strict controls to compel the victims to engage in commercial sex acts for the defendant's profit.

United States v. Paris, et al. (Connecticut). In October 2008, defendant Dennis Paris was sentenced to 360 months' imprisonment, and ordered to pay \$46,116 in restitution for organizing and facilitating a sex trafficking ring that victimized minors and coerced multiple young women to engage in commercial sex acts against their will. Paris, one of 10 defendants convicted in this case, was previously convicted after trial on two counts of sex trafficking of minors, including a 14-year-old child; two counts of sex trafficking of adult women through force, fraud, or coercion; 13 counts of using interstate facilities to promote and conduct a prostitution ring; and conspiracy to use an interstate facility to conduct unlawful activity. All of the victims were U.S. citizens.

United States v. Rugerio, et al. (Georgia). In August 2008, a federal grand jury returned a 13-count indictment, charging defendants Saul Romero Rugerio, Miguel Angel Rugerio, and Cristina Hernandez with multiple offenses in connection with a scheme to lure young Mexican women and girls on false promises of a better life, and then to use coercion, threats, and violence to compel the victims into prostitution for the defendants' profit, seven days a week. Defendant Miguel Angel Rugerio pled guilty in October 2009 to sex trafficking conspiracy, and was subsequently sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

United States v. Garrett (Georgia). Three defendants were charged in July 2008 with compelling the victim, an Indian National, to work as their domestic servant and nanny, using a scheme of intimidation and threats of jail and deportation to hold the victim in their service for 16 hours a day, nearly every day, to care for the defendants' children and to cook and clean for the entire family. The main defendants entered guilty pleas in January 2009 to charges of harboring for financial gain. The lead defendant was thereafter sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and ordered to pay restitution in the amount of \$33,000.

United States v. King, et al. (Hawaii). In June 2009, two defendants were indicted in Hawaii on multiple counts of sex trafficking of adult and minor U.S. citizen victims. The defendants were charged with participating in a scheme to use force, fraud and coercion to compel the victims into prostitution for the defendants' profit. The case is pending trial.

United States v. Sou, et al. (Hawaii). In an indictment returned in August 2009, three defendants were charged with conspiring to hold numerous Thai agricultural workers in forced labor. The defendants were charged with engaging in a scheme to recruit uneducated, impoverished men from rural northeast Thailand to come to the U.S.

on false promises of lucrative jobs, to charge the victims nearly \$18,000 in recruitment fees, and then to hold the victims in compelled service through threats of serious economic harm, confiscation of the victims' identification documents, and legal coercion. Two defendants subsequently pled guilty to forced labor conspiracy in January 2010 and are awaiting sentencing.

United States v. Singh (Kansas). In April 2009, defendant Amarpreet Singh was convicted, following a jury trial, on three counts of alien harboring in connection with holding undocumented Indian workers in service in the defendant's Indian restaurant, withholding their identification documents and pay. In November 2009, the defendant was sentenced to 18 months' incarceration on each of the three counts, and ordered to forfeit \$55,800.

United States v. Udeozor (Maryland). In October 2008, defendant George Udeozor was sentenced to 97 months in prison and ordered to pay \$110,249.60 in restitution to the victim, following his guilty plea to holding the victim in involuntary servitude. His former wife, defendant Adaobi Stella Udeozor, had been previously convicted of conspiracy to commit involuntary servitude after a jury trial in 2004 and sentenced to 87 months in prison. Defendant George Udeozor was subsequently extradited from Nigeria in 2008. The couple smuggled a teenage girl from their native Nigeria into the U.S., forced her to work long hours at their home and at the wife's medical practice for no pay, sexually assaulted her and regularly beat her.

United States v. Askarkhodjaev, et al. (Missouri). In a 41-count indictment unsealed in May 2009, 12 defendants, including eight Uzbek nationals, were charged with multiple Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) charges related to labor racketeering, forced labor, and immigration and other violations spanning fourteen states. The indictment charges the defendants with operating an enterprise that held victims in hotel service industry jobs by directing the victims to violate terms of their visas, then using threats of legal coercion to exert control over the victims. One defendant pled guilty to forced labor on October 7, 2009 in connection with the scheme, and is awaiting sentencing. The defendants originally charged in the indictment unsealed in May 2009 were subsequently charged with additional offenses in a superseding indictment returned in January 2010 and are pending trial.

United States v. Wallace, et al. (Missouri). Three defendants entered guilty pleas in connection with a scheme to engage in sex trafficking by force, fraud or coercion. The defendants forced an 18-year-old mentally challenged U.S. citizen female victim to engage in commercial sex acts by various means, including burning her with hot knives, strangulation, and beatings. The lead defendant pled guilty on April 13, 2009 to sex trafficking, and was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. The other defendants were sentenced to 60 months' and 27 months' imprisonment, respectively, for their roles in the crime.

United States v. Cortes-Meza (Georgia). On December 18, 2008, February 5, 2009, and July 30, 2009, defendants Francisco Cortes-Meza, Raul Cortes-Meza, and Juan

Cortez-Mesa, respectively, each entered guilty pleas to sex trafficking charges. The defendants were charged for their participation in a sex trafficking ring that compelled young Mexican women and girls into prostitution in and around Atlanta. An additional defendant pled guilty to making false statements arising from his efforts to impede the law enforcement investigation of the sex trafficking offenses. The defendants lured the young, impoverished victims with false promises of better lives, jobs, and marriage, only to use physical violence and strict controls to compel the victims into prostitution. Francisco Cortes-Meza was subsequently sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

United States v. Afolabi (New Jersey). Four defendants were charged in a multi-count indictment for holding young West African victims, some as young as 10 years old, in forced labor in the defendants' hair-braiding salons. The indictments were the result of an ICE investigation which was initiated after receiving information alleging that Afolabi and his wife, Kpade, were bringing young African females into the U.S. and forcing them to work in hair braiding salons in the Newark, NJ, area. The defendants told the victims' families that while in the U.S. the victims would be able to learn English and make money to send home; however, some of the young women were forced to work in hair braiding salons six to seven days a week for eight to twelve hours per day. The victims had their pay withheld and were subjected to physical and sexual abuse. Some of the 20 trafficking victims identified were held more than five years. Defendant Lassissi Afolabi pleaded guilty in August 2009. Defendants Derek Hounakey and Geoffrey Kouevi entered guilty pleas earlier in 2009. Following a four-week trial during September and October 2009, the lead defendant Akouavi Kpade Afolabi was convicted on all 22 counts, including multiple counts of forced labor and conspiracy to commit forced labor, visa fraud and conspiracy to commit visa fraud. He awaits sentencing.

United States v. Kusanovic (Oklahoma). In April 2009, defendant Jorge Angel Kusanovic entered a guilty plea to three counts of encouraging and inducing Chilean nationals to illegally enter the U.S. and smuggling and harboring aliens, and two counts of misuse of immigration documents. The defendant, a Chilean national, smuggled the victims, including a cousin of the defendant, into the U.S. and compelled them to work for approximately one-and-a-half years through threats and acts of force. To maintain control over the victims, Kusanovic illegally intercepted and recorded their telephone calls and personal conversations without their consent. In September 2009, Kusanovic was sentenced to 27 months' imprisonment.

United States v. Fox (Tennessee). On February 23, 2009, defendant Leonard Fox a/k/a/ Anton a/k/a/ "Daddy" pleaded guilty to sex trafficking charges in connection with a prostitution scheme that exploited U.S. citizen victims, including minors, for commercial sex acts for the defendant's financial benefit. The defendant is awaiting sentencing, and faces a mandatory minimum of 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of up to \$250,000.

United States v. Nnaji (Texas). Two defendants previously charged by complaint in September 2009 were indicted in December 2009 on charges of conspiracy, forced labor, document servitude, alien harboring and making false statements to a federal officer, in connection with their scheme to hold the victim, an impoverished, widowed

Nigerian national, in compelled domestic service for eight years. The defendants were charged with luring the victim on false promises to provide care to her six children, including a chronically ill child, and then compelling the victim to labor seven days a week, approximately 16 hours a day, for virtually no pay, using a scheme of withholding the victim's identification documents and pay, restricting her freedom of movement, isolating her and controlling her communications, and engaging in a pattern of verbal abuse. Following a jury trial in early 2010, the defendants were convicted on all 11 counts. The defendants are awaiting sentencing.

United States v. Mondragon, et al (Texas). In April 2009, defendant Maximino Mondragon was sentenced to 156 months' incarceration and ordered to pay, along with his co-defendants, a total of \$1,715,588.05 in restitution to the victims of his labor trafficking scheme. Maximino Mondragon was the last of eight defendants to be convicted and sentenced in connection with a scheme to lure young, vulnerable women and girls from Honduras and El Salvador on false promises, and then to compel them to work long hours in restaurants, bars, and cantinas to pay off smuggling debts. The defendants used threats to harm the victims and their families if the victims attempted to escape the defendants' service.

United States v. Lubis et al. (Virginia). On February 25, 2009, two defendants entered guilty pleas to alien harboring for financial gain and false statements. The defendants were charged with holding Indonesian women in their service as nannies and housekeepers to clients of the defendants. The defendants charged the victims rent, transportation fees, and other additional fees and imposed rules on the victims that restrained their freedom of movement. Both defendants were sentenced to three years supervised release, and two victims received restitution in the amount of \$1,000.

United States v. Phan et al. (Pennsylvania). Lynda Dieu Phan, Justin Phan, and Duc Cao Nguyen were charged in December 2008 with engaging in a forced labor scheme to lure victims into the United States and then compel them into service in the defendants' nail salons. The lead defendant subsequently entered a guilty plea to forced labor, forced labor conspiracy, and visa fraud, while the other defendants pleaded guilty to marriage fraud used to facilitate the victims' entry into the United States. Lynda Dieu Phan was sentenced to 90 days in prison, followed by 270 days of home confinement, and ordered to pay \$300,000 on restitution. Justin Phan was fined \$5,000 and placed on probation for one year. Nguyen was fined \$1,000 and placed on probation for a year.

United States v. Rivera et al. (New York). On September 8, 2009, Antonio Rivera, Jasmin Rivera (brother and sister), and John Whaley were indicted in the Eastern District of New York on charges of human trafficking with respect to forced labor and sex trafficking, alien harboring, and conspiracy. On August 10, 2009, ICE agents, with the assistance of the Suffolk County Police Department and other human trafficking task force members, executed multiple search and arrest warrants, resulting in the arrest of the three subjects and the rescue of 22 victims. Some of the victims were as young as 17 years of age. According to the criminal complaint, the Riveras owned and operated two bars at which Whaley was employed as a manager. From September 2007 through

August 2009, the Riveras allegedly offered young women, primarily undocumented immigrants from Central America, jobs as waitresses and hostesses. The defendants are alleged to have forced the victims to perform sex acts with bar patrons for money. If the victims refused or resisted, the defendants used physical force, including rape and assaults, and threatened to report them to immigration authorities. The trial is pending.

2. Cases from CEOS and USAOs:

Prostitution of children

U.S. v. Jorge Flores-Rojas (North Carolina). In April 2009, Jorge Flores-Rojas, 44, an undocumented Mexican national, was sentenced to 24 years in prison by Chief Judge Robert J. Conrad, Jr. in Charlotte, NC, for two counts of sex trafficking of minors and one count of interstate transportation of an adult for purposes of commercial sex. Flores-Rojas pled guilty to the charges on October 7, 2008. According to testimony at the sentencing hearing, in approximately November 2007 Flores-Rojas trafficked a 16-year-old girl between Washington, DC, and Charlotte for the purpose of causing her to engage in commercial sex acts in the Charlotte area. According to the testimony, the defendant forced the victim, an undocumented Honduran national, to go to Charlotte with him. Also according to the testimony, the defendant repeatedly sexually and physically abused her in order to force her to perform commercial sex acts. Testimony at the hearing also revealed that in approximately November 2007, Flores-Rojas trafficked a 17-year-old girl and an adult woman between Charlotte and Washington, DC, for the purpose of causing them to engage in commercial sex acts in the Washington area. Flores-Rojas had previously paid other persons to smuggle these victims from Mexico into the U.S., testimony indicated. In addition to the sentence of 24 years in prison, the court ordered Flores-Rojas to pay \$117,000 in restitution to one of the victims, and he will be required to register as a sex offender for the rest of his life. Flores-Rojas will be deported to Mexico upon his release from prison. The case was prosecuted in collaboration with the Civil Rights Division's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit.

U.S. v. Tavares, et al. (Massachusetts). In November 2009, Darryl Tavares, age 26, of Revere, Massachusetts, and Eddie Jones, age 26, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, were convicted in U.S. District Court in Boston following a 10-day jury trial. The two men were convicted of conspiracy to traffic women in interstate commerce for the purpose of prostitution and transporting minors in interstate commerce for the purposes of prostitution. This investigation into the sex trafficking of minors began in 2005 after a minor female victim reported to police that she had been prostituted in and outside of Massachusetts by local pimps. The investigation led to the indictment of six men on conspiracy and related sex trafficking charges. Defendant Rueben Porcher was sentenced to 55 months in prison; Aaron Brooks was sentenced to four years in prison; Shaun Leoney received a sentence of five years in prison; and Tavares was sentenced to 25 years in prison. Jones and another defendant are awaiting sentencing.

The jury heard testimony from several trafficking victims, including many who were under the age of 18 years when the offenses occurred. The victims also testified

about how Tavares and Jones worked together to control the victims' behavior, switched minor victims back and forth among them, and viciously beat the young women. One victim, who was a minor at the time of the offense, testified that defendant Tavares carved her face with a potato peeler to scar her permanently so everyone would know she belonged to him. Another victim, who was also a minor at the time of the offense, testified that Jones choked her after transporting her to Washington, DC, for the purpose of prostitution. Yet another victim who was only 16 years old when the charged offense occurred, testified that after she had run away from her pimp, Tavares lured her back to the pimp and sat back and laughed as he brutally beat and attempted to kill her by placing a plastic bag over her head and taping it securely around her neck.

U.S. v. Butler, et al. (Texas). In August 2009, John Butler, 47, William Hornbeak, 34, Jamine Lake, 27, Andre McDaniels, 39, and Kristen Land, 28, all of Houston, and Ronnie Presley, 35, formerly of Houston and currently of Tulsa, OK, were indicted on charges of conspiracy to traffic women and children for the purposes of commercialized sex; sex trafficking of children; sex trafficking by force, fraud and coercion; transportation of minors; transportation; and coercion and enticement. According to the unsealed indictment, the defendants allegedly operated commercialized sex businesses often disguised as modeling studios, health spas, massage parlors and bikini bars in Houston, and used sexually oriented publications and Web sites to advertise their illicit business. The criminal enterprise allegedly transported women and minors to and from the Houston area and had ties to Kansas, Nevada, Arizona and Florida. Women and minors as young as 16 were allegedly enticed and coerced into prostitution and were routinely beaten and threatened. The defendants allegedly collected any proceeds the women and minors received as a result of "dates," rendering them dependent upon the defendants for basic necessities. Land pled guilty and awaits sentencing. Trial for the other defendants is pending.

U.S. v. Mujahid, et al. (Alaska). In December 2009, Sabil Mumin Mujahid, Sidney Lamar Greene, Keyana "Koko" Marshall and Rand Hooks, all of Anchorage, Alaska, were indicted by a federal grand jury in Anchorage in a second superseding indictment. According to the indictment, all of the defendants are alleged to have conspired to engage in the promotion of human trafficking, sex trafficking of minors, and promotion of prostitution or receiving the proceeds of promotion of prostitution. Mujahid, Greene and Marshall are also named in individual counts of the indictment for trafficking specific victims. Greene is alleged to have produced pornographic images of a minor in 1998, and of possessing those images in 2009. He is also alleged to have attempted to traffic a minor under the age of 18 in 2008, and of using a facility of interstate commerce (the Internet) to promote prostitution in 2008. Each defendant faces a mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years in prison and a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. Upon conviction, each defendant also faces a fine exceeding \$1 million, registration as a sex offender and five years to life on supervised release. Trial is pending.

Child sex tourism

U.S. v. Mathias (Florida). In March 2010, Donald Mathias of Davie, Fla., was sentenced to 20 years in prison for engaging in sex tourism in the Philippines. Mathias, 64, was also sentenced to serve five years of supervised release following his prison term and to pay \$200,000 in restitution to his victims. The funds will be transferred to a trust fund established for their benefit. The court also ordered Mathias to forfeit real property in order to satisfy the restitution amount. Mathias pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., on December 22, 2009, to four counts of traveling in foreign commerce and engaging in illicit sexual conduct. He was indicted on those charges on October 27, 2009. As part of his plea agreement, Mathias admitted that from 2005 until December 2008, he communicated and arranged with the mother of two minor females to travel to the Philippines, where they were located, and engaged in sexual conduct with the minors. During this time, Mathias and the mother exchanged hundreds of e-mails regarding sexual activity between Mathias and the minors.

Mathias admitted that he traveled to the Philippines in April 2007 and again in December 2007, engaged in sexual conduct with the minors on those trips and recorded those acts with a video camera. Mathias also admitted that he made the minors sign a contract in December 2007, requiring the minors to be his sex slaves. According to court documents, money transfer and email records showed that Mathias sent thousands of dollars to the mother between 2005 and December 2008. Mathias also admitted that he traveled to the Philippines in December 2008 to engage in sexual conduct with the minors again. However, Filipino law enforcement officials detained Mathias and he was not successful in meeting the minors. On October 14, 2009, Mathias was arrested by U.S. law enforcement officers in Miami.

U.S. v. Pendleton: In February 2010, Thomas S. Pendleton, 66, was sentenced to the statutory maximum of 30 years in prison and a lifetime of supervised release for traveling to Germany to have sex with a minor. Pendleton was also sentenced to a concurrent term of 10 years in prison for failing to register as a sex offender, in violation of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006. In September 2009, a federal jury in Wilmington found Pendleton guilty following a three-day trial of traveling abroad and committing illicit sexual acts with minors. Evidence introduced at trial established that Pendleton traveled from Philadelphia to Germany in November 2005, where he met his victim, a 14-year-old boy, who at the time was living in an orphanage. According to evidence presented at trial, during the next several months, Pendleton cultivated a friendship with the victim and made arrangements to go biking with him in May 2006, just after the victim turned 15. Testimony at trial established that, while on the bike trip, the victim woke up to find Pendleton fondling him. The victim and a witness from the camp site where the crime occurred traveled to the U.S. to testify at the trial. Pendleton was also convicted in April 2009, in a separate trial for failing to register as a sex offender. According to information presented at the sentencing hearing, Pendleton has three prior convictions for sexually molesting or assaulting children aged nine through 13 years old in two U.S. states and in Latvia, in addition to his conviction in Germany. Pendleton was convicted in 1981 of fourth degree criminal contact in a Michigan state court in a case involving the molestation of an 11-year-old, while Pendleton was serving as a church camp counselor at the victim's church.

According to information also presented at the sentencing hearing, Pendleton was convicted in New Jersey state court in 1992 of sexual assault, attempted aggravated sexual assault of a minor and endangering the welfare of a child in a case involving sexual abuse of a 12-year-old boy on biking trips in Virginia and New Jersey. Pendleton received a seven year sentence for that offense. The jury heard testimony from the now 32-year-old victim of that prior offense at the September 2009-trial for the sex tourism charge.

Approximately three years after his release from New Jersey prison, Pendleton was convicted in the Republic of Latvia of sexually abusing a 9-year-old child and a 13-year-old child between June and November 2001, and was sentenced to three and a half years in prison. He was released from Latvian prison and deported back to the U.S. on March 20, 2005. He has been in federal custody since March 10, 2008, when the U.S. Marshals Service arrested him on the failure to register charge.

In sentencing the defendant, the court cited Pendleton's history of sexually abusing children, his failure to accept responsibility for his crimes, and the fact that the defendant's past prison sentences had failed to deter him. Chief Judge Sleet found that this sentence would protect children from "further acts of depravity" perpetrated by the defendant.

U.S. v. Corliss (New Jersey). In November 2009, Wayne Nelson Corliss, 60, of Union City, N.J., was sentenced to 235 months in prison in Newark, N.J., on three charges of traveling in foreign commerce with the intent to engage in illicit sexual conduct and a single count each of producing and possessing child pornography. Corliss was also sentenced to lifetime supervised release to follow his prison term, and was ordered to pay a \$5,000 fine. He will be required to register as a sex offender.

Corliss was identified in May 2008 after INTERPOL made a global appeal for any information that could identify a then-unknown male. In that appeal, INTERPOL released a photo to media outlets around the world depicting an individual later identified as Corliss. The likeness in the image distributed by INTERPOL had been cropped from photos depicting Corliss sexually abusing young children in Southeast Asia. As reported by INTERPOL at that time, the images, which were distributed on the Internet, captured the abuse of children as young as six years old, and were originally discovered by police in Norway. Within 48 hours of INTERPOL's global appeal, special agents of the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) field offices in Newark and Washington, DC, coordinating with INTERPOL, the USAO for the District of New Jersey and the Criminal Division's Child Exploitation & Obscenity Section (CEOS), identified, located and arrested Corliss.

Corliss pleaded guilty on October 28, 2008. In his plea, Corliss admitted he traveled to Thailand each year from 2000 to 2002. In each instance, he admitted, he traveled with the intent to sexually abuse children, paid for unfettered access to children, brought items to facilitate their sexual abuse and actually sexually abused children. Corliss also admitted to sexually abusing children in 2002 in Thailand for the purpose of

photographing and videotaping the activity. In addition, Corliss admitted to storing and possessing images of child pornography on his home computers at the time of his arrest in 2008.

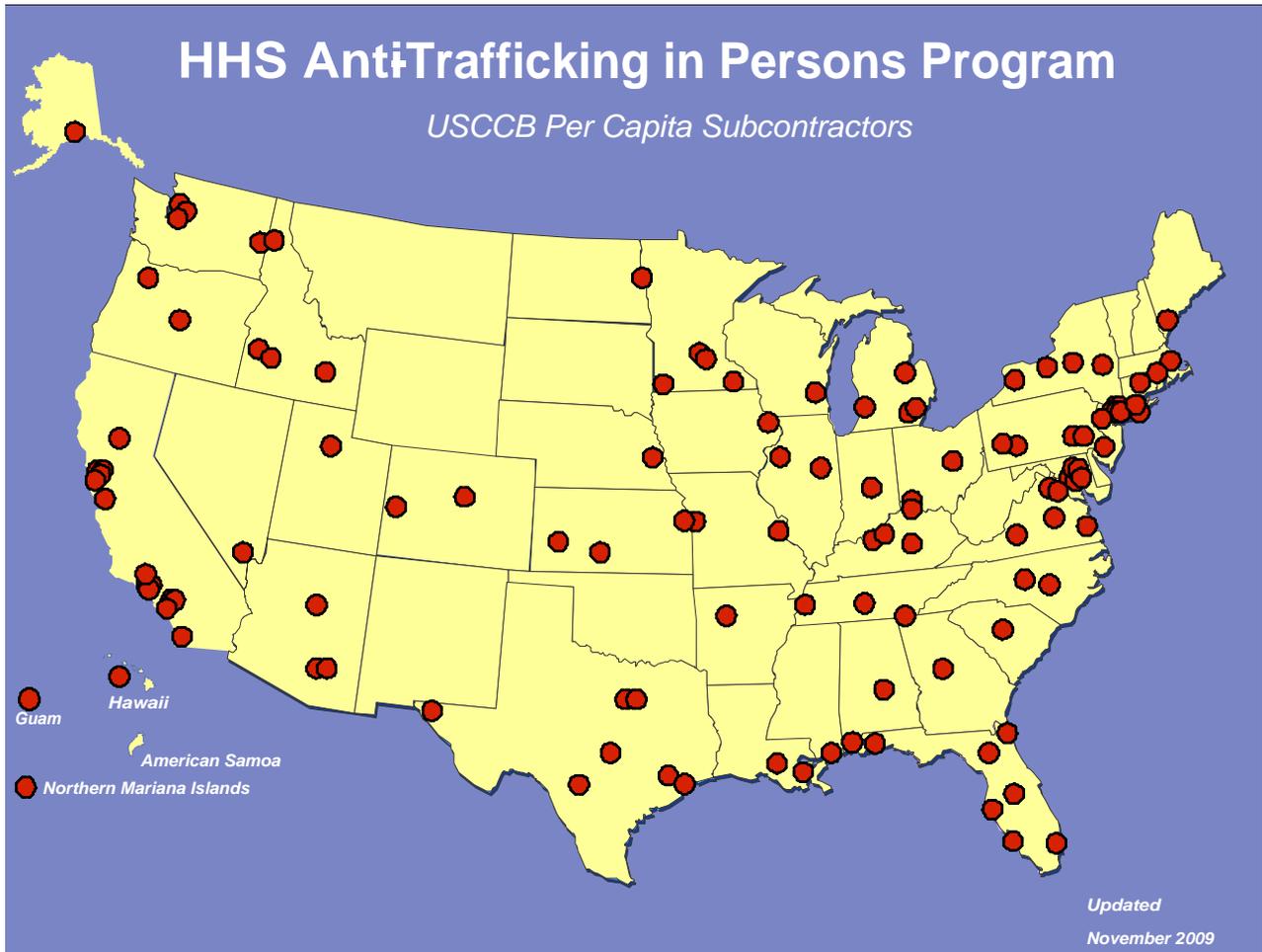
Corliss and two other U.S. sex tourists, Burgess Lee Burgess and Mitchell Kent Jackson, allegedly communicated with and were afforded sexual access to children in Thailand by John Wrenshall. According to the indictment, Wrenshall had ready access to young Thai boys, some as young as four years old, at his Thailand home and provided Corliss, Burgess, Jackson and others with sexual access to those children in exchange for money. Burgess, 45, and Jackson, 32, pleaded guilty on November 6, 2009, in the Southern District of Alabama and were each sentenced to 78 months in prison.

U.S. v. Mitchell (Hawaii). In September 2009, Richard David Mitchell was arraigned on sex tourism charges in the U.S. District Court for the District of Hawaii, after being deported from Cambodia. Mitchell, 61, a U.S. citizen and resident of Hawaii, was charged in a criminal complaint filed on August 26, 2009, in U.S. District Court for the District of Hawaii with engaging in illicit sexual conduct in a foreign place. According to the affidavit filed in support of the complaint, witnesses reported seeing Mitchell engaging in sex acts with a female child on the curbside of a street in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, in August 2008. Mitchell was initially arrested in August 2008 by the Cambodian National Police on local charges related to the same incident. Mitchell returned to Hawaii on September 5, 2009, following his removal from Cambodia. Upon his arrival at Honolulu International Airport, he was taken into custody by DHS-ICE agents. Mitchell was the fourth American arrested by ICE in two weeks for sexually exploiting minors in Cambodia. On August 31, 2009, three Americans were taken into custody by ICE at Los Angeles International Airport following their removal from Cambodia on sex tourism charges. The four cases are the result of unprecedented cooperation among U.S. authorities, the Cambodian government, and NGOs to target American sex tourists in Cambodia. Mitchell faces up to 30 years in prison and a fine of up to \$250,000 if convicted of the charges.

Additional cases investigated by ICE in FY 2009 included the following case:

United States v. Corey et al. (Maryland). On September 24, 2009, Craig Corey, Robert Harris, Richard Johnson and Jacob Tyler were indicted in the District of Maryland on charges of sex trafficking of a minor, trafficking by force, fraud and coercion, Mann Act violations, interstate transportation for prostitution, distribution of child pornography, distribution of a controlled substance, conspiracy, and aiding and abetting. An ICE-led investigation revealed that Corey and his co-conspirators utilized the Internet to recruit victims to serve as prostitutes and advertise sexual services using their photos. The defendants transported at least 12 individuals from different states to Maryland for the purposes of prostitution. The conspirators used threats and violence to get the victims to work as prostitutes and turn over their earnings. One of the victims in this case was identified as being 16 years of age. In April 2010, Corey received a sentence of 210 months in prison, Tyler and Harris each received sentences of 15 years in prison; and Johnson was sentenced to 121 months in prison.

Appendix D: HHS Victim Services Network



Appendix E: USG Funds Obligated in FY 2009 for TIP Project

FUNDING (i.e., who? USAID, DOS/GTIP, DOS/PRM, DOS/EUR, ...etc)	REGION (AF, WHA, EAP, NEA, SCA, EUR)	COUNTRY	RECIPIENT	SUB-GRANTEE or CONTRACTEE	(mark "x" when applicable)					BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	YEAR(S) (expected length of project)	FUNDING SOURCE (INCLE, ESF, DA, MRA, ...etc)	FISCAL YEAR of FUNDS FY XXXX
					Prevention - Awareness	Protection - Services	Prosecution - Law Enforcement	Research & Data Collection	Evaluation					
DOS/PRM	AF	African Union	IOM		X	X			X	IOM launched the continental campaign "AU Commission Initiative against Trafficking" (AU.COMMIT) to popularize and implement the Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children. This project complements on-going efforts in the Migration Dialogue for West Africa (MIDWA), the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA), the Inter Governmental Authority on Development-Regional Consultative Process (IGAD), and the EU-Africa Dialogue on migration.	\$60,000	1	MRA	2009

DOS/GTIP	AF	Burundi	UNODC				X	<p>The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) will provide technical assistance for the Ministry of Justice in Burundi to draft national legislation that is in alignment with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Palermo (TIP) Protocol. UNODC will also conduct in-depth training to improve the capacity of Burundi law enforcement, criminal justice, and judicial agencies. These trainings will focus on improving skills in identifying TIP victims and effectively investigating and prosecuting TIP offenses.</p>	\$250,000	1	INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	AF	Cameroon	Catholic Relief Services		X	X	X		Catholic Relief Services (CRS) proposes to work with four local partners in high-risk origin and source regions within Cameroon to empower communities and institutions. CRS and its partners will do this by raising awareness in local communities on trafficking and its dangers, as well as forming and training Vigilance Committees, which will continue to provide education and information on anti-trafficking legislation and counseling to families.	\$210,000	1	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	AF	Chad	United Nations Children's Fund		X		Under the terms of a previously signed agreement, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will work with the Government of Chad to prevent the recruitment of children into armed forces. UNICEF will also assist the government with a national program to release children from armed groups, offer them support, and then reintegrate them into their communities. There will be increased work at the community level with local and religious leaders to ensure the successful reintegration of these children.	\$210,000	1	INCLE	2008
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DOL/ILAB	AF	Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana	Tulane University		X			X	X	Tulane University will: (1) Assess public and private initiatives in the cocoa sector, aimed at development and implementation of industry-wide certification and verification systems; development and implementation of a child labor monitoring system; eliminating the WFCL and forced adult labor in the supply chain; and providing services to children working in the WFCL and adults engaged in forced labor; (2) Provide recommendations on the frequency of data collection needed to accurately report on the incidence of the WFCL and FAL; (3) Expand the Database on Exploitive Labor Interventions, which will be a web-based inventory of projects that combat child labor and child trafficking in the cocoa sector, in the two countries; and (4) Build the capacity of the Ivorian and Ghanaian Governments to gather, analyze, and utilize data.	\$1,200,000	1.5	DOL FY 09 Appropriations	2009
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DOL/ILAB	AF	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria	ILO-IPEC		X	X		X	X	The project will contribute to national and sub-regional initiatives to combat the worst forms of child labor in West Africa. It has two main components; the first will support national efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, including the trafficking of children into labor in fishing in Ghana and cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire. The second project component aims at mobilizing sub-regional policy makers and improving regional cooperation for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor among all 15 member states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). This specifically includes actions related to developing ECOWAS' capacity to implement the 2006 Multilateral Cooperative Agreement to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the Joint Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons,	\$7,600,000	4.4	DOL FY 09 Appropriations	2009
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DOS/GTIP	AF	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire Prospérité						Côte D'Ivoire Prospérité will establish a reception and a transit center for young girls who are victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation. This center will include a room for registration of boarders, a dormitory equipped with beds, a dining hall, and rooms for learning activities, training, and social activities. The project's goal is to improve the condition of life and existence of young girls who are victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation.	\$400,000	1	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	AF	Djibouti	DOJ - OPDAT				X		This project aims to expand and strengthen the enforcement of Djibouti's anti-trafficking laws. The Department of Justice/Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training will work to improve the capacity of the criminal justice professionals. Using attorneys with expertise in human trafficking investigation, prosecution, and victim protection this project will strengthen the institutional capacity of the government to prosecute and adjudicate cases.	\$280,000	1.7	INCLE	2008
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USAID	AF	DRC	Cooperazione Internazionale						Through the Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) Program for Psychosocial Support and Reintegration of Survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Eastern DRC (\$4,945,045 from 2008 to 2011), survivors of sexual and gender-based violence receive services to improve quality of life, including livelihoods and education as appropriate. The program targets victims of trafficking in persons, which includes children associated with armed groups, and those forced into prostitution or forced labor.	\$200,000	3	ESF	2009
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DOS/GTIP	AF	Ghana	Legal Resource Center		X	X	X		The Legal Resource Center (LRC) will conduct specialized training for law enforcement, prosecutors, immigration and customs officials, defense lawyers, and the judiciary. These trainings will address current shortfalls in legal regulations, identify and resolve obstacles for implementing existing TIP laws, discuss international best practices, and improve skills in victim identification and protection practices.	\$400,000	2	INCLE	2008
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DOS/PRM	AF	Ghana	IOM				X		X	X	Continue on-going activities for assisted voluntary return and reintegration of trafficked Ghanaian children. IOM, in partnership with relevant Ghanaian Ministries, UNICEF, and NGOs will continue to identify and provide documentation to children who have been trafficked to Ghana to work in fisheries. This project assists the children, provides counseling, transportation, family reunification, as well activities to facilitate the reintegration of the returned children. Activities include also alternative support and income generation to fishermen and families, to help stop trafficking of children.	\$80,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/GTIP	AF	Guinea-Bissau	IOM			X	X		The International Organization for Migration (IOM) will seek to strengthen the Guinea-Bissau government's ability to respond effectively to human trafficking by conducting training for law enforcement/border officials and NGOs on the issue of trafficking in children. IOM will also work to establish a National Task Force against Child Trafficking to become a coordination mechanism for counter trafficking activities in the country. Finally, IOM will provide support to a shelter and provide technical assistance in shelter management and service delivery to TIP victims.	\$400,000	2	INCLE	2009
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DOL/ILAB	AF	Kenya	ILO-IPEC		X	X		X	X	The project is in support of the Government of Kenya's effort to implement the National Action Plan for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor. A total of 7,000 children will be targeted for withdrawal (3,500) and prevention (3,500) from exploitive child labor, including trafficking, through the provision of direct educational services. The project will use an integrated area based approach to combat any and all worst forms of child labor within the targeted districts, creating child labor free zones. The project will reintegrate and repatriate, where appropriate, children rescued from trafficking and forced child labor, including commercial sexual exploitation.	\$4,600,000	3.75	DOL FY 09 Appropriations	2009
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DOS/GTIP	AF	Kenya	Ripe for Harvest		X			Ripe for Harvest (RFH) will produce an anti-TIP music video and documentary from a song formulated through collaboration with six East African musicians. This video will focus on informing youth about the nature and consequences of TIP; persuade youth to be vigilant in increasing their own safety so as to reduce the incidence of TIP; and motivate young people in East African to take necessary action in the fight against TIP.	\$50,000	0.75	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	AF	Liberia	World Hope International		X	X			World Hope International (WHI) proposes to reduce the incidence of TIP by training communities and stakeholders on trafficking issues. Through outreach activities WHI will also provide protection to survivors of trafficking by creating a three-pronged mechanism: Service Provider Networks (SPN), Village Parent Groups (VPGs), and local Service Providers (SPs). All three groups will address prevention, victim identification, and referral to appropriate aftercare services.	\$360,000	1	ESF	2008
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DOL/ILAB	AF	Malawi	ILO-IPEC		X	X		X	X	<p>The project aims to support the Government of Malawi's efforts to implement the National Action to combat child labor. As part of the overall goal of combating child labor in several sectors, the project will lobby and advocate the Government of Malawi to endorse the country's Trafficking Bill. With district level partners (e.g. police), the project will use a multi-sectoral approach to combat trafficking. Under the care of child labor committees, transition homes will be created for victims of trafficking who were withdrawn from child labor that will be returned and reintegrated to their home communities. Children will receive counseling and assistance to access formal or informal schools and/or vocational training. Income generating activities will be provided to parents and guardians of returned children. The project will also support the Ministry</p>	\$2,757,000	3.3	DOL FY 09 Appropriations	2009
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DOS/GTIP	AF	Regional (Burundi and Democratic Republic of the Congo)	Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights							Through this regional initiative, Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights will work throughout Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to provide direct victim services to trafficking survivors. Services will include the provision of counseling, psychosocial support, and vocational training.	\$900,000	3	ESF	2009
DOS/GTIP	AF	Regional (South Africa, Swaziland, and Mozambique)	World Hope International							World Hope International (WHI) will build the capacity of World Hope South Africa (WHSa), a local non-profit organization. WHI's efforts will focus on anti-trafficking in persons awareness-raising and prevention campaigns, and strengthening the capacity of the local organization.	\$200,000	1.5	ESF	2008
DOS/PRM	AF	SADC Region	IOM		X	X		X	X	Continuation of a regional program of prevention, capacity-building, and victims' assistance in the SADC region. This project also supports related activities of the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa	\$72,000	1	MRA	2009

									(MIDSA).				
DOS/GTIP	AF	Sierra Leone	Center for Victims of Torture					X	In coordination with government entities, universities, and other NGOs, CVT will conduct in-depth, specialized trainings for staff at other agencies and organizations working with affected populations. Additionally, throughout the period of this new project, Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) will continue to provide direct psychological counseling to TIP victims through its existing project in Freetown, Sierra Leone.	\$510,000	1.5	ESF	2008

DOS/GTIP	AF	South Africa	International Association for Women Judges South Africa Chapter		X	X	X	International Association for Women Judges, South Africa Chapter (IAWJ-SAC) plans to conduct training for members of the South African judiciary. This training will focus on different aspects of TIP, specifically how to identify victims, available international and regional legal frameworks to combat TIP, and the role of the judiciary in protecting victims. IAWJ-SAC will build a network of mentors to serve as a resource on trafficking issues for the South African judiciary. Finally, IAWJ- SAC will develop a resource manual on human trafficking for the judiciary.	\$200,000	1	INCLE	2008
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DOS/PRM	AF	Tanzania	IOM			X	X		X	X	Continuation of a project initiated as part of the President's anti-trafficking initiative. The project combines assistance to victims of trafficking, awareness-raising in affected communities, and technical cooperation with concerned governmental entities and NGOs. The project will assist victims of trafficking to rehabilitate and reintegrate, as well as find sustainable income to help avoid re-trafficking.	\$110,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/PRM	AF	Uganda/DRC	IOM		X	X		X	X	Continuation of a project to assist and support the safe return to the DRC from Uganda, and the sustainable reintegration of Congolese victims of trafficking, while building opportunities for longer-term cross-border cooperation between DRC and Uganda. Since September 2007, IOM assisted 47 women and 62 children under this program, including travel documentation and birth certificates for children born in Uganda to allow travel back to the DRC. The project also works with the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Uganda to establish a more coordinated and uniform approach to addressing the trafficking in persons phenomena in Uganda.	\$170,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/PRM	AF	West Africa	IOM		X	X		X	Continuation of a program to support the governments of Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, and Senegal in their efforts to combat trafficking in children in West Africa, to protect victims, and to offer return and reintegration assistance to trafficked children. Since October 2007, the project assisted 116 trafficking victims mostly boys trafficked for begging by Islamic leaders. The project includes strengthening of a referral system and shelter protection through NGOs and civil society, family tracing and return assistance to the country/community of origin, as well as tailored reintegration assistance for returned victims to help prevent re-trafficking (such as support to attend school, or apprenticeship).	\$280,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Burma	Save the Children Federation		X	X		Save the Children's overarching objective is to establish effective child protection systems in communities and townships. Specifically, the project will focus on building collaboration and establish effective counter-trafficking community-based systems in three townships: That on in Mon State, Hpa'an in Karen State, and Namkham in Northern Shan State. The child protection systems will primarily serve children ages 10-18 who are at risk of being trafficked, are returning trafficking victims, are working in exploitative labor, and/or are internally displaced or migrating.	\$334,307	3	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Cambodia	Agir por les Femmes en Situation Precaire (AFESIP)		X		Agir por les Femmes en Situation Precaire (AFESIP) will provide three service centers in Cambodia. These centers will serve victims through a focus on rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration. The primary function of the centers is to provide victims with residential living space that meets their immediate needs, including medical evaluations and treatment (including tests for STDs and HIV/AIDS); psychological counseling to establish and restore self-confidence and self-esteem; support to family members; and childcare and parenting skills to residents in order to allow them to focus on their own rehabilitation.	\$336,400	3	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Cambodia	International Justice Mission							<p>The International Justice Mission (IJM) will implement its police training program in Kratie and Sihanoukville. It will also create a replicable program in Phnom Penh aimed at empowering and investing in survivors of commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) who, through support and guidance of IJM aftercare partners, have reached a high level of recovery and have expressed the desire to assist newly rescued CSE victims.</p>	\$100,000	1	INCLE	2009
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Cambodia	World Hope International			X		<p>This project will provide services to girls and young women who have been involved in commercial sexual exploitation (CSE), including safe and home-like housing; mental and physical health assessments and initial treatment; referrals to medium or long-term care facilities, or return home when safe and feasible. This project will strengthen and further develop TIP protection networks with human rights organizations, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) ministries, police forces, shelter organizations, and other local stakeholders.</p>	\$260,000	1	ESF/INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Cambodia	World Hope International						X		World Hope International will implement a satellite assessment center in Siem Reap, based on its G/TIP funded assessment and aftercare center in Phnom Penh. The organization will provide comprehensive services for girl survivors of commercial sexual exploitation and rape. Services will include medical and mental health assessments, art therapy, and assistance with preparing for court proceedings, with the goal of recovery and integration into healthy communities.	\$325,000	2	INCLE	2009
USAID	EAP	Cambodia	The Asia Foundation	International Justice Mission; World Vision; SHISHA; Khmer Mekong Film; Damnok Toek; Rural Development Association	X	X	X	X			Support to the RGC for the National Task Force, High Level Working Group and select Provincial Task Forces on TIP, of which coordination among all TIP actors is a key component (including data collection), and targeted interventions in the areas of Prevention, Protection and Prosecution	\$1,450,000	5	DA/ESF	2007

DOS/GTIP	EAP	China	University Enterprises, Inc. / California State University, Sacramento		X	X	X	University Enterprises, Inc. (UEI) is the auxiliary organization authorized to accept and administer grants through California State University, Sacramento. UEI will develop a partnership with The Peking University Woman Law Studies and Legal Aid Center (WLSLAC) and local NGOs. The project aims to collaborate with women's federations in provinces where trafficking cases are frequently found.	\$200,000	3	ESF	2008
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DOS/PRM	EAP	China	IOM		X	X		X	X	This project aids implementation of the Chinese National Plan of Action by improving VoT shelter administration and management in the Peoples' Republic of China. Towards this end, IOM plans to: (a) convene national and regional workshops for Chinese officials, academics, and social workers on best practices in VoT shelter management; (b) translate IOM counter-trafficking manuals and training materials to Chinese; (c) conduct a review of China's counter-trafficking laws; and (d) establish a model VoT shelter.	\$220,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Fiji	Save the Children - Fiji		X	X	X	Through this project, Save the Children-Fiji (SC) will build resilience of Fiji's communities and institutions by protecting those at-risk through strengthened immigration and border controls and other anti-trafficking policies and legislation. To accomplish this, SC will advocate for enforcement of existing legislation and policies, as well as make recommendations for new legislation and policies to combat TIP, and develop materials for training of trainers. These materials will address TIP, commercial child sexual exploitation, and children's rights and protection.	\$226,767	2	INCLE	2009
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DOL/ILAB	EAP	Indonesia	Save the Children Federation in association with World Education	X	X	X	X	<p>The objective of the project is to prevent or withdraw children from multiple worst forms of child labor, including: children engaged in domestic work, children working on palm oil plantations, street children, and children who have been trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor, through providing direct services, including education or training opportunities. In addition, the project will implement other trafficking-related activities such as awareness raising and capacity building. The project will establish 5 community support and reintegration centers to provide individualized care for some children being withdrawn from exploitive labor, including children who have been trafficked. These centers are meant to serve as one stop service shops for these children, who will each be assigned a case manager. Trafficked children will either</p>	\$5,500,000	4	DOL FY 09 Appropriations	2009
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											be reintegrated with their family or placed in foster care. The project will provide support for children placed in foster care and continue to monitor all child direct beneficiaries			
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Indonesia	DOJ - OPDAT				X		The Department of Justice (DOJ)/Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT) will conduct programs designed to implement the new anti-trafficking (TIP) laws and to strengthen targeted law enforcement responses to TIP cases, with a particular focus on forced labor. This project will build upon the G/TIP funded spring 2008 OPDAT Intermittent Legal Advisor activities.	\$190,000	1	ESF	2009
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Korea	Abt Associates		X				<p>The project will assess the feasibility of conducting an evaluation to determine the effectiveness of the "johns' school" program in the Republic of Korea. A johns' school gives first-time offenders arrested for alleged solicitation of prostitution the option of attending school instead of going to trial. Johns' school curriculum includes health education and information about the negative impact of prostitution.</p>	\$29,900	0.75	INCLE	2007
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DOS/PRM	EAP	Korea	IOM				X		X	X	Under this project IOM/Seoul will continue to compile information on the nature and scope of trafficking amongst North Koreans before they were resettled to safety. The results will help us better understand the vulnerabilities of North Koreans on their journey to South Korea and other safe havens. Results may also prove helpful to service providers to identify trafficking victims amongst the defectors and to help provide targeted interventions to address the specific needs of survivors of trafficking, thus helping them integrate into society most effectively.	\$250,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Laos	Asia Foundation, The				X		The Asia Foundation (TAF) will enhance cooperation between law enforcement, social service providers, and community groups to protect victims' rights and prosecute traffickers. TAF will conduct a survey of trafficking "hotspots" to help law enforcement target limited resources more effectively. They will also train community security officers to assist trafficking victims and lead community watch groups. TAF will facilitate multi-sector teams to coordinate anti-trafficking efforts in 3 provinces.	\$350,000	2	ESF	2009
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Malaysia	Boat People SOS		X	X			<p>This project will build on existing partnerships with local organizations and groups to expand capabilities in Tenaganita. Activities will include community education and specialized services to TIP survivors in Penang; establishing information and referral services for vulnerable Vietnamese workers; training counselors on promising practices for assisting TIP victims; and achieving sustainability through increased community support for anti-trafficking work.</p>	\$200,000	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/PRM	EAP	Mekong Region (may include Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, and China/Sunnan Province)	IOM			X		X	X	Continuation of a project to facilitate return and reintegration assistance for victims trafficked between countries of the Mekong region (Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Burma, and the Yunnan province in China.) With this program, children identified in detention centers are taken to Thai government-run orphanages while awaiting repatriation. This project supports return and reintegration activities, and IOM's work with countries in the region to institutionalize procedures on returns of TIP victims.	\$290,343	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Mongolia	American Bar Association for Justice and Education		X	X	X		This project will increase the capacity of local lawyers and advocates for increased witness/victim protection and serve urban poor and those living in temporary border areas. The American Bar Association (ABA) project will provide training for lawyers and advocates on victim/witness protection and compensation. The ABA will also increase awareness among government officials and other stakeholders; and provide legal, social, medical, and psychological services.	\$465,000	2	ESF	2009
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Mongolia	Asia Foundation, The				X	This project will address the challenges and obstacles to the prosecution of human trafficking cases in Mongolia. The goal is to reduce and deter human trafficking from and within Mongolia through improved investigation, increased prosecution, and enhanced prevention activities. The program will build the capacity of prosecutors, the judiciary, and law enforcement to investigate, build cases, as well as to adjudicate and prosecute offenders.	\$509,400	2	INCLE	2008
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DOS/PRM	EAP	Mongolia	IOM		X	X		X	X	<p>This project continues to support capacity-building activities for government and civil society to provide protection, return, and reintegration assistance for Mongolian and international TIP victims. Activities include meetings with government representatives, training sessions for key government and NGO players in victims' identification and assistance, as well as information dissemination through Consulates (including one-day sessions in Macau and Erlin). IOM activities are carried out in cooperation with The Asia Foundation. In the span of 13 months, IOM and its partners have already identified and assisted an additional 153 male and female victims of trafficking.</p>	\$145,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOL/ILAB	EAP	Philippines	ILO-IPEC		X	X		X	X	The overall goal of this project is to support national and local child labor policy; integrate the child labor agenda into national and local frameworks; and withdraw and prevent children from engaging in the worst forms of child labor through the provision of education and non-education services, including children prevented from being trafficked for domestic child labor and commercial sexual exploitation.	\$4,750,000	4	DOL FY 09 Appropriations	2009
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Taiwan	DOJ - OPDAT		X	X	X		The Department of Justice/Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (DOJ/OPDAT) will post an Intermittent Legal Advisor (ILA) in Taipei for approximately three months. The funds will also support the travel of a Federal Victim/Witness Coordinator who will participate in training activities over the course of about 30 days. The ILA will implement TIP activities that will include case consultation and specialized support to the TIP prosecution unit and locally designated TIP prosecutors.	\$178,231	0.75	INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Thailand	Asian Research Center for Migration		X	X			This project will conduct a study and provide a final report that addresses the practices of Thai recruitment agencies. The study will analyze the structure and profile of Thai licensed recruitment agencies, including their current practices in recruiting Thai migrants to work abroad, interaction with government officials and politicians, and their enforcement of the Employment Recruitment Law and its influence on protecting workers from being trafficked. The study should shed light on the link between labor recruitment and human trafficking through the operation of recruitment agencies.	\$85,000	1	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Thailand	TRAFCORD		X	X	X		In this project, TRAFCORD, a non-governmental coordination unit for anti-human trafficking operations in the Chiang Mai region of northern Thailand, will coordinate government and non-governmental activities to combat sexual abuse of children and human trafficking in the nine provinces of the upper northern region of Thailand as well as their associated Burmese and Lao border regions. TRAFCORD will provide protection and assistance for victims, including reviewing incident reports; conducting rescue missions; and providing other victim services, such as legal assistance, reintegration and rehabilitation.	\$125,000	1	INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	EAP	Timor-Leste	IOM		X	X	X		The International Organization for Migration (IOM) will increase the ability of the Government of Timor-Leste to prosecute trafficking offenders, improve the quality and quantity of protection services available to victims of trafficking, and increase the capacity and coordination of Timor-Leste's institutions. IOM plans to achieve this by establishing a legal working group that will draft recommendations for comprehensive counter-trafficking legislation as well as conduct workshops for government and community leaders.	\$295,400	1	ESF	2008
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DOS/PRM	EAP	Vietnam	IOM		X	X		X	X	This funding supports ongoing activities, including awareness-raising through the Vietnamese Women's Unions, and on-the-job training for women at high risk of being trafficked, and returning victims. Victims of trafficking are interspersed with other participants to avoid stigmatization. The project also includes the translation and delivery of all four new PRM-funded anti-trafficking training modules, to build capacity of government and NGOs. In the coming year, IOM will also undertake activities to address the problem of the trafficking of Vietnamese brides, and raise awareness on the TIP issue along the Northern border.	\$70,000	1	MRA	2009
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USAID	EAP	Vietnam	UN	Blue Dragon Children Foundation; Center for Studies and Applied Sciences in Gender, Families, Women and Adolescents. (CSAGA); Counseling-Research and Life Psychology (SHARE)	X		X	X	UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) works with Government of Vietnam to improve the shelter services for victims of trafficking, enhance the services for under-served groups (men, ethnic minorities), strengthen the quality of cases monitoring and documentation and improve the statistics in human trafficking.	\$500,000	3	DA	2009
USAID	EAP	Vietnam	The Asia Foundation	Vietnamese counterparts: Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs; Vietnam Institute for Educational Sciences's Research Center for Educational Technologies	X	X			Within 2 year frame, the Asia Foundation (TAF) will provide safe migration education for approximately 40,000 youth inside and outside school in the two provinces at the Mekong Delta of Vietnam. In addition, TAF will work with GVN's Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs to develop the National Standards for TIP Victim Protection and the Manual for Victim Assistances which will be used by the shelter's network through out the country .	\$500,000	2	DA	2009

DOS/PPD	EUR	Albania	Women in Development Shkoder		X		<p>The work aimed to prevent, to protect vulnerable groups and communities in risk of trafficking of human beings in Shkodra, Malesi e Madhe, and Puka. This aim will be accomplished through:</p> <p>a) Sensitizing training sessions with women and girls of Bushat Commune</p> <p>b) Sensitizing training sessions with school students in the rural area of Shkodra (commune Rrethina), Puka (commune Qeret), and the students of Malesi e Madhe (commune Kastrat, commune Gruemire)</p> <p>c) Summer groups of children, youngsters, women from Shkodra(to improve English language skills, games, painting activities, animated activities, excursions, discussions on social topics etc. Short educating and sensitizing sessions about the problems of trafficking)</p> <p>d) Meetings and discussions in community in small groups</p>	\$16,770	10 months	AECA	2009
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											e) Social - awareness activities with communitarian basis f) Sensitizing campaigns for the public opinion								
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USAID	EUR	Albania	Terre des Hommes/Creative Associates ending summer, 2009. New award to start 09/2009.		X	X			Reduce child trafficking through prevention and protection efforts. Award and manage sub-grants to facilitate prevention and reintegration activities.	\$500,000	6	SEED	2007
DOS/GTIP	EUR	Armenia	United Methodist Committee on Relief		X	X			The United Methodist Committee on Relief will work to combat TIP in Armenia through implementation of a 12-month program to build the capacity of a local organization, Democracy Today (DT), to improve DT's capacity to protect TIP victims, as well as prevent future incidences of trafficking.	\$200,000	1	ESF	2008

										World Vision intends to increase the capacity of current and future Government of Armenia social workers to identify, refer, and assist victims of trafficking. It intends to accomplish this by introducing a course on trafficking and specialized victim assistance into the National Social Work Education Curriculum. Additionally, World Vision hopes to empower community leaders to prevent human trafficking through increased education, information, and strengthened community support systems.				
DOS/GTIP	EUR	Armenia	World Vision		X	X					\$235,000	1	ESF	2009
										Direct support to victim assistance and prevention work of NGOs, faith based organizations and other local groups; local NGO capacity development to provide protection and prevention services; public information campaigns on the risks of trafficking.				
USAID	EUR	Belarus	IOM	Red Cross and local NGOs	X	X					\$637,923	2.5	FSA	2008

USAID	EUR	Bosnia and Herzegovina	CRS		X	X	X		Expanding of trafficking education to secondary school system, improving reintegration programs to national victims by training social workers, improving of implementation of the Bosnian Action Plan for anti-trafficking.	\$150,000	3	SEED	2007
DOS/ECA	EUR	Bulgaria	Alexandra Fox	U.S. Fulbright Student	X				SEX king in Bulgaria: Prevention through Government and NGO Cooperation	\$14,000	10 months	ECA Base	2009
DOS/GTIP	EUR	Cyprus	LOLA Films		X				This project will support the completion of a short film which depicts the realities of modern day slavery. The 15 minute film "Lullaby" is a provocative work that deals with issues of TIP and the brutal exploitation of foreign women in Cyprus. It traces the story of a Ukrainian woman trafficked into the Cabaret business in Cyprus. Once completed, the film will be entered into international film festivals and screened on Cypriot Television as well as in cinemas.	\$20,900	0.5	ESF	2008

USAID	EUR	Kosovo	IOM/AED		X	X			Overall objectives are to enhance social integration services available to VoTs and to reduce the incidence of TIP by mitigating factors that contribute to greater vulnerability. Program will also increase the participation of civil society in prevention initiatives.	\$410,000	1	SEED	2009
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DOS/PPD	EUR	Macedonia	Coalition All for Fair Trials		X	X	<p>The Main goals of the project are: (1) Assess the changes from the earlier period and propose new measures and areas of improvement- through trial monitoring of trafficking in human beings cases, mediation in prostitution and cases of smuggling of migrants before the basic courts throughout the country. (2) Support the improvement of the role of the judiciary in providing adequate response to THB related cases- providing recommendations and follow-up on their implementation. (3) Raise the awareness among legal professionals and the public on fighting with Trafficking in Human Beings, Mediation in prostitution and Smuggling of Migrants- press conferences, final annual reports with statistics and findings.</p>	\$15, 570	7 months	AEECA	2009
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DOS/GTIP	EUR	Moldova	La Strada		X	X	X		The project will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of combating trafficking in persons in Moldova, ensuring and improving the access of victims to necessary protection and assistance. The project will support the efforts of national authorities to strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework to counteract trafficking in persons of all levels (transnational, national, and local). La Strada will train and assist local government officials in setting and developing a monitoring mechanism for the assessment and implementation of National Referral Mechanism.	\$320,000	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/ECA	EUR	Poland	Katherine Cioch	U.S. Fulbright Student	X				Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in Poland	\$13,020	9 months	ECA Base	2009
									The project is submitted by expert on trafficking Albina Shirobokova. Her project is aimed at covering deficiency of education at schools which train law-enforcement officers. The project suggests developing course Trafficking Prevention and piloting that course out at 5 schools of Irkutsk Oblast. The course will explain Russian and International legislation related to trafficking; will teach how to identify trafficking victims and how to help them. After 12 seminars at different police schools the project will held final project conference to discuss results and to develop further plan of actions.				
DOS/PPD	EUR	Russia	Baikal Regional Women's Alliance "Angara", Irkutsk		x		x			\$22,930	9 months	AECA	2009

DOS/PPD	EUR	Russia	Project Keshet, Regional Public Organization of Jewish Women, Moscow						<p>The project will have anti-trafficking campaign in two vulnerable regions Dagestan and Stavropol of the Northern Caucasus. Working teams in both areas will have 2 days seminars where the main knowledge on trafficking prevention will be discussed and the plan of action for each community will be developed. At the end of the seminar each community will have detailed plan of actions and necessary skills for its implementation. Each community will conduct interactive workshops for young people, round table discussions with administration and law-enforcement agencies. Aggressive information campaign will be out on the street in both cities. Posters, stickers, brochures and DVDs will be disseminated in the transport, universities, some state agencies, and right on the street by volunteers. Mass media will support information</p>	\$24,171	10 months	AECA	2009
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										campaign by publications on trafficking. Final conference in both Derbent and Kislovodsk will discuss the best practices and the best practices which might be disseminated to other regions of Russia and other CIS countries.				
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DOS/PPD	EUR	Russia	Resource Center for the Prevention of Violence						<p>The project seeks to increase trafficking awareness through educational programs. It will conduct educational seminar for journalists. Trained journalists will make at least 15 publications in the mass media for rural areas of Rostov oblast. The project will organize training for professional community representing employment centers, educational institutions and social services of 5 regional centers and 3 towns Rostov oblast. There will be training organized for students of Rostov oblast universities. Interested students will become volunteers and conduct training themselves with counseling support from the project leaders. The project will hold final meeting of all project participants to exchange experience, discuss project results, and to develop plan of further activity.</p>	\$23,385	0.5	AEECA	2009
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DOS/ECA	EUR	Turkey	Alice Augustine	U.S. Fulbright Student	X				The Story behind Rapid Evolution of Laws of Human Trafficking in Turkey	\$11,350	9 months	ECA Base	2009
DOS/GTIP	EUR	Ukraine	IOM	American Bar Association (Rue of Law Initiative)			X		A joint International Organization for Migration (IOM)- American Bar Association (ABA) initiative will seek to identify the current obstacles in the Ukraine legal system affecting the ability to build and prosecute cases against TIP offenders. The project will improve Ukraine's ability to prosecute TIP cases by analyzing the current procedures. IOM-ABA will jointly analyze the institutional framework, internal regulations and practices of the General Prosecutors Office, witness protection mechanisms, and court practices employed by prosecutors in TIP cases.	\$307,600	1.5	INCLE	2008

DOS/PPD	EUR	Ukraine	Kharkiv Regional NGO "International Women's Society"		x			<p>The project is aimed at combating human trafficking and preventing involvement of young people in sex industry. NGO plans to conduct a training of trainers and 9 anti-trafficking training sessions for high school students. The organization also intends to carry out 2 round tables and 4 training sessions for teachers and principals of high schools and boarding schools, administrators of youth clubs, national communities, heads of orphanages and boarding schools in order to discuss risks of trafficking and efficient prevention tools. The NGO plans to have a contest of posters to draw public attention to TIP. The best posters will be printed and distributed among high schools. The organization will also develop and publish a book on trafficking prevention entitled "Youth against TIP". During the final conference "Youth against Human</p>	\$11,344	1	AECA	2009
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USAID	EUR	Ukraine	IOM		X			X	Direct support to victim assistance and prevention work of NGOs, faith based organizations and other local groups; development of public/private NGO networks at local, national and transnational levels; improved information on scope of trafficking.	\$1,000,000	5	FSA	2007
DOS/ECA	Global	Global	International Visitors	International Visitor Leadership Program	X	X	X	X	75 government officials, human rights activists, law enforcement officials, and NGO representatives explore U.S. efforts to combat trafficking in persons at the local, state and national levels.	\$1,650,000	1	ECA Base	2009

DOS/GTIP	Global	Global	Coalition Against Trafficking in Women-Asia Pacific		X			Coalition Against Trafficking in Women-Asia Pacific (CATW-AP) plans to expand its project on educating young men on gender issues, sexuality, and the consequences of prostitution as methods to reduce the demand which fuels sex trafficking, as well as addressing young women's vulnerability to sexual exploitation. CATW-AP hopes to achieve this by implementing young men's and young women's separate educational camps focusing on gender issues, sexuality, and sex trafficking.	\$500,000	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	Global	Global	IOM		X				A joint International Organization for Migration (IOM)/Training and Awareness on Counter-Trafficking for Peacekeepers (TACTIK) project will form a multidisciplinary working group to develop training modules and materials for international peacekeepers. IOM-TACTIK will also provide training for trainers to focus on TIP and its impact. Trainers will then present training modules to peacekeepers that focus on trafficking and participants' roles and responsibilities.	\$168,000	1	INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	Global	Global	IOM						<p>These funds supplement the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) existing grant and will enable IOM to continue management of its Global Human Trafficking Information Management System through FY 2009. The database will facilitate case management and coordination of activities for TIP victims in a standardized manner. This system will strengthen the ability of the organization to compare information about victims served in IOM facilities, analyze trends in experiences and service needs of victims, and will track and analyze methods used by traffickers.</p>	\$178,500	0.7	INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	Global	Global	Nedal Foundation		X	X			The Nedan Foundation will build regional collaboration to combat cross-border trafficking in the North East Region of India and its bordering countries, including Bhutan, Burma, and China. Through this project Nedan will develop Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs) for rescue and repatriation of trafficking survivors, provide support services through an income generation program, and build the capacity of the North East Network Forum Against Trafficking. This will be accomplished by providing consultation workshops focusing on cross-border trafficking and discrimination against victims of trafficking.	\$291,000	1	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	Global	Global	Urban Institute		X			Urban Institute will assess four G/TIP-funded anti-TIP programs selected by G/TIP due to the strength of their current activities. These assessments will result in the development and distribution of promising practices. The selected programs will be the subject of on-site review with a special emphasis on evaluating the soundness of the project design, the potential replication of activities, the measurement of effectiveness, and whether data is available to evaluate program impact.	\$200,000	1	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	Global	Global	Westat, Inc.		X			Westat will assess four G/TIP-funded anti-TIP programs selected by G/TIP due to the strength of their current activities. These assessments will result in the development and distribution of promising practices. The selected programs will be the subject of on-site review with a special emphasis on evaluating the soundness of the project design, the potential replication of activities, the measurement of effectiveness, and whether data is available to evaluate program impact.	\$200,000	1	ESF	2008
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DOS/PRM	Global	Global	IOM		X				<p>These off-the-shelf modules, which were developed with input from IOM missions from around the world, assemble IOM's institutional expertise into modules that are easily adaptable and delivered in different contexts. All seven modules are available in English and Spanish (four are available in French). PRM also funded the development of a Handbook on Performance Indicators for Counter-Trafficking Projects, to help assess the impact of anti-trafficking programming. This Handbook which includes indicators for activities covering the 3P's (Protection, Prosecution, and Prevention) is meant as a reference tool for practitioners, and is disseminated in hard copies and CDs, as well as posted on IOM's and PRM's websites.</p>	\$20,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/PRM	Global	Global	IOM		X				X	This program established with PRM support in FY2000 provides a global referral and rapid assistance mechanism for stranded victims of trafficking, where there are no existing on-going programs. Stranded individuals in need of protection and voluntary return assistance can apply directly with IOM, or through a governmental or non-governmental organization (NGO). Victims can be referred by local police or NGOs when rescued, or when placed in custody as a result of police actions. To date, the GAF has helped 653 victims return home. The GAF has also provided some key information to help identify sometimes-unexpected international trafficking routes.	\$120,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/PRM	Global	Global	IOM		X			X	<p>This project was initiated in 2004 with PRM funding in response to the outcomes of the International Conference “21st Century Slavery – The Human Rights Dimension to Trafficking in Human Beings” (Rome, 15-16 May 2002), organized by Members of the U.S. Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Holy See. Activities were carried out in countries with a significant trafficking problem, such Albania, Romania, Nigeria, Thailand, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic. Training sessions were also conducted in Portugal (with Portuguese funds), which included nuns from Angola, Mozambique and Brazil. In the coming year, IOM proposes to focus on North Africa, the Maghreb, and Middle East, starting with training workshops for Imams in Libya and Morocco.</p>	\$130,000	1	MRA	2009
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USAID	Global	Global	Chemonics International	Creative Associates, Partners of the Americas, IREX, Charney Research	X				Incremental funding of contract providing technical assistance (including project design and assessment) to USAID field missions and other USAID operating units.	\$744,000	1	DA	2009
USAID	Global	Global	Solidarity Center		X				The Solidarity Center will increase its global outreach activities and its union-to-union communication activities through new translations of its four reference pamphlets on Migration and Human Trafficking, Informal Economy, Rule of Law, and Worker Rights as Human Rights.	\$24,100	1	DF	2009
DOS/GTIP	NEA	Algeria	Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli		X	X	X		The project supports the efforts of a local NGO to conduct outreach and provide services to the vulnerable female migrant population in Algeria. The activities will focus on raising awareness of human trafficking, trafficking victim identification, direct assistance to victims, including shelter, legal support and counseling, as well as data collection.	\$62,000	1	INCLE	2008

DOS/GTIP	NEA	Algeria	DOJ - OPDAT				X		Funds will support a U.S. prosecutor who will conduct training of judicial officials on trafficking in persons (TIP) investigations and prosecutions, as authorized under a bilateral judicial training agreement with the Algerian Ministry of Justice.	\$136,000	1	INCLE	2008
DOS/GTIP	NEA	Egypt	Catholic Relief Services		X	X			This project aims to combat trafficking in girls amongst the most vulnerable communities in Alexandria, Egypt. Catholic Relief Services (CRS) proposes to establish and operate a shelter to serve trafficked girls, train government officials, local law enforcement and NGOs on TIP, and raise awareness on trafficking among at-risk communities in Alexandria.	\$430,000	3	ESF	2009

DOS/GTIP	NEA	Egypt	IOM		X	X	X		In response to the need for a practical approach to strengthen the capacity of prosecutors and police to investigate and prosecute trafficking-related offenses cases in Egypt, IOM (in partnership with the OGP and with the support of a suitably experienced consultant) will develop a handbook on the "Investigation and Prosecution of Human Trafficking in Persons and Treatment of Victims During Law Enforcement Proceedings".	\$200,000	1	INCLE	2009
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DOS/GTIP	NEA	Egypt	International Research and Exchange Board		X	X	X	International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) intends to provide support and mentoring to two key parastatal organizations (The National Council for Women and The National Council of Childhood and Motherhood) to strengthen their understanding of human trafficking issues. IREX will increase these organizations' ability to engage and lead government and civil society stakeholders in developing mechanisms for collaboration, information-sharing, and the improvement of prevention, protection, and prosecution programs.	\$300,000	1	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	NEA	Iraq	Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights		X	X		Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights (Heartland Alliance) seeks to protect and reintegrate victims of trafficking by establishing a model residential facility and by strengthening a network of victim service providers throughout the country. Heartland Alliance will also improve systems for identifying, documenting and tracking human trafficking in Iraq; foster legislative reform by providing technical assistance to lawmakers to amend existing legislation that governs human trafficking and labor exploitation; and launch a public awareness campaign throughout Iraq to prevent trafficking.	\$475,000	2	ESF	2009
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DOS/GTIP	NEA	Iraq	Protection Project, The		X	X	G/TIP awarded a grant to The Protection Project (TPP) at Johns Hopkins University in 2008 to assist the Iraqi government with developing anti-trafficking legislation and to raise general awareness of TIP in Iraq by training representatives of Iraqi civil society organizations. TPP assisted government officials and members of the Iraqi Parliament in drafting comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation. TPP will use these funds to continue providing technical assistance and ongoing consultation to members of the Shura Council, Parliamentarians, key government ministries, and civil society representatives, including women's organizations, in passing and implementing the draft anti-trafficking legislation.	\$100,000	1	INCLE	2007
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DOS/PRM	NEA	Iraq region (includes Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq)	IOM		X	X		X	X	FY2007 funding, this project proposes to help identify, protect, and assist Iraqi victims of trafficking in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria and Egypt to help build-up implementing partners' capacity to assist victims. Activities include rapid assessments on patterns and trends (with emphasis on Iraqi cases); protection assistance for trafficking victims and those at high risk, including shelter and assistance in Syria; regional assistance through referral in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq, including a return fund for victims who want to return to their home communities; capacity-building training on victims' assistance; and awareness raising campaigns at border points and places of high concentration of Iraqi populations in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.	\$700,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/GTIP	NEA	Lebanon	International Catholic Migration Commission - Caritas		X	X		International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC) will continue its on-going "Safe House" project providing an increased number of protection and assistance services to victims. ICMC will build capacity of law enforcement personnel, and contribute to an improved and more protective policy environment through training, exchange visits, and shared learning from international experts. ICMC will establish a safe house where medical and legal assistance, food, clothing, counseling, and life skills training will be provided.	\$420,000	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	NEA	Regional	Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights		X	X		Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights (Heartland Alliance) proposes to protect Iraqi victims of sex trafficking through training and linking law enforcement, human rights, and women's organizations into a protection network located in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Heartland Alliance will conduct training sessions that focus on basic care and identification of victims. Training of trainers will be provided to focus on victim identification, care, and protection in addition to guidelines on referring victims to essential services.	\$570,000	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	SCA	Afghanistan	Afghan Women Skills Development Center		X	X			The goal of this proposed project is to forge partnerships against sexual abuse of women and girls through human trade and trafficking through awareness and facilitate linkages between communities and law enforcing agencies. The Afghan Women Skills Development Center (AWSDC) will address trafficking of women and girls through awareness raising and action research activities throughout 14 districts in the Faryab province.	\$200,000	1	INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	SCA	Afghanistan	IOM						International Organization for Migration (IOM) intends to protect the Afghan population from TIP through the launch of a public awareness campaign, targeting key areas bordering Pakistan, Iran, and Tajikistan where victims are most vulnerable. IOM will work to mobilize community members, government officials, religious leaders, and social workers to join efforts to combat this crime through roundtable discussions. A focus will be building capacity of local media and supporting the production of counter-trafficking media spots for nationwide broadcasting.	\$307,500	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	SCA	Bangladesh	IOM		X	X	X		<p>The project aims to contribute to the reduction of human trafficking in Bangladesh. The project will primarily focus on building the capacity building of the Home Ministry, the police headquarters monitoring cell, and the staff members of district police on trafficking data analysis and data management. As a result, the Ministry officials will have the resources to compile and analyze data for better monitoring of trafficking cases, while the staff members of the districts will be able to collect, store, and manage reliable data of survivors/traffickers. The project will mainly reach the staff on the ground and strengthen their ability to properly document trafficking cases leading ultimately to the prosecution of the traffickers.</p>	\$198,000	1.5	INCLE	2008
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USAID	SCA	Bangladesh	Winrock International	The Daywalka Foundation (TDF), The Maize Association of Bangladesh (MAB), Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA), Association for Community Development (ACD), Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM), and Thengamara Mohila Shobuj Shangha (TMSS)	X	X	X	X	X	Actions for Combating Trafficking-in-Persons (ACT) will work with the Government of Bangladesh (GOB), local non-government organizations, and the media to reduce the instances of human trafficking and labor migration abuses within and from Bangladesh.	\$1,025,000	4	DA	2007
DOS/ECA	SCA	India	Mr. Pronab Mohanty	IIE-Humphrey Program	X	X			X	Focus on trafficking, cyber crimes, issues related to women and children equity and police-public partnerships.	\$69,000	1	ECA Base	2009
DOS/ECA	SCA	India	Mr. Amit Garg	Humphrey Program	X			X		Focus on trafficking, cyber crimes, issues related to women and children equity and police-public partnerships	\$70,000	1	ECA Base	2009

DOS/GTIP	SCA	India	Anti-Slavery International		X	X	X		Anti-Slavery International will continue their efforts to combat sex and labor trafficking in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, in partnership with local implementing organizations, through the development of community vigilance communities in targeted districts; rescue and rehabilitation of trafficking victims; and prosecution of trafficking cases.	\$440,000	2	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	SCA	India	Apne Aap Women Worldwide		X	X			These funds will support the capacity building and expansion of an anti-trafficking program managed and operated by Apne Aap Women Worldwide that provides legal, educational, economic, and psychological support to women and children in India.	\$350,000	2	INCLE	2007

DOS/GTIP	SCA	India	BBC World Service Trust		X				<p>The project will build community capacity to prevent bonded labor by using the mass reach and appeal of radio drama to promote knowledge and community advocacy among those most vulnerable. The project will develop and broadcast a weekly radio program in Hindi on All India Radio (AIR) stations across Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. As part of its social mobilization strategy, the project will develop listeners' groups and train community based reporters. These groups will coordinate with different agencies and stakeholders to make their communities more aware of the situations that lead to bonded labor.</p>	\$450,600	1.5	INCLE	2007
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DOS/GTIP	SCA	India	Child Fund International		X	X		ChildFund International (ChildFund) proposes to prevent trafficking of children in the Rajasthan province by building the capacity of local NGOs and advocates to manage and develop anti-trafficking programs, victim services, and policies focusing on victims' rights. This will be accomplished through a series of trainings intended to empower local NGOs to provide a basic standard care for child victims of trafficking to include short-term and long-term assistance.	\$200,000	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	SCA	India	International Justice Mission			X	X		This International Justice Mission (IJM) project will allow for the expansion of an existing activity which has demonstrated promise. The program will focus on expanding trafficking in persons casework assistance, legal and investigation training, and building collaborations between police, judiciary and district governments. The project builds local capacity for addressing forced labor through increased prosecution and expanded protection and care of victims.	\$500,000	2	INCLE	2009
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DOS/GTIP	SCA	India	International Justice Mission		X	X			IJM will build on its experience in investigation, legal advocacy, and case management by increasing advocacy and capacity building activities with district, state and national level government officials and creating social demand from the public for increased effort by local authorities to investigate, release and rehabilitate victims of labor trafficking in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.	\$500,000	2	INCLE/ESF	2008
DOS/GTIP	SCA	India	Prayas Juvenile Aid		X	X			Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre will support children and young women violated by all forms of TIP by increasing coordination among police, concerned government departments, judiciary, prosecutors, NGOs, and other civil society organizations. This project will increase implementation and enforcement of already existing legislation by educating service providers and the general public.	\$233,334	2	ESF	2008

										Recommendations for improvements in the laws will be developed.				
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DOS/PRM	SCA	India	IOM							Continued support for activities initiated under the POTUS Initiative. Working in the high source and destination states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Delhi, the project provides protection, return, and reintegration assistance to victims. Through unique partnerships, the project supports the economic rehabilitation of TIP victims and those at high-risk of being trafficked, by creating opportunities through training, micro-credit, business support, employment opportunity creation and small franchises. This project has successfully identified business partners, such as the Amoul parlors (dairy franchise), fast food stands for petroleum companies, bookbinders, internet cafes, beauty parlors, and several clothing manufacturers.	\$100,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/PPD	SCA	Kyrgyzstan	Podruga Public Foundation		X				Public Foundation "Podruga" was established in order to prevent HIV/AIDS/STIs and the prevention of human trafficking among the population of the Kyrgyz Republic, especially among particularly vulnerable groups to HIV infection: sex workers, drug users. The project goal is to increase awareness of population of Osh oblast on human trafficking issues, potential risks related to job seeking abroad and to activate efforts of local self-government bodies, community organizations, school children and teachers in prevention of human trafficking. To accomplish this goal, it is planned to conduct workshops on human trafficking issues with focus on rural youth.	\$13,954	1	AEECA	2009
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DOS/PPD	SCA	Kyrgyzstan	Tuura-Kadam Public Association		X				The implementing organization is a public association, Tuura-Kadam, which has been building capacity of rural community-based organizations in Osh oblast for four years. The project goal is to increase awareness of rural population on human trafficking issues, potential risks related to job seeking abroad and to activate efforts of local self-government bodies, community organizations, school children and teachers in prevention of human trafficking. To accomplish this goal, it is planned to conduct 12 one-day seminars on human trafficking issues with focus on rural youth and women.	\$15,783	10 months	AEECA	2009
DOS/GTIP	SCA	Kyrgyzstan	American Bar Association		X	X	X		The American Bar Association (ABA) proposes to strengthen the legal response to trafficking in persons in Kyrgyzstan by improving the ability of law enforcement, the justice sector and future lawyers to investigate and prosecute TIP cases.	\$300,000	3	INCLE	2009

DOS/GTIP	SCA	Kyrgyzstan	IOM			X	X	<p>The International Organization for Migration (IOM) will build and enhance the capacity of local NGOs in Kyrgyzstan to provide direct assistance to victims of trafficking through a series of trainings. Additionally, in order to assist in stronger relationships among all stakeholders, it will improve coordination between NGOs, law enforcement and other key agencies. Particularly, IOM will provide funding and technical assistance to the Sezim Crisis Center for Women and Families. Finally, IOM will provide direct assistance to TIP victims through the NGO network.</p>	\$300,834	2	ESF / INCLE	2009
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DOL/ILAB	SCA	Nepal	World Education in association with the Terres Des Hommes Foundation		X	X		X	X	The project intends to target children working in commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC), domestic labor, portering, bricks, mining, and Zari (embroidered textile) in 15 districts. In total, 1,500 girls will be targeted for withdrawal from CSEC. The project proposes to develop and strengthen child protection systems and strengthen the capacity of the stakeholders to influence child labor policies. The project will set up a case management system for CSEC beneficiaries to ensure that each one receives services based on their assessed needs. Transit facilities will be provided for internal trafficking victims where children will be provided with protection and shelter and will be engaged in activities such as non-formal education classes, counseling, and extra curricular activities. The project will also work closely with UNICEF and the	\$4,248,224	39 months	DOL FY 09 Appropriations	2009
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DOS/ECA	SCA	Nepal	Emma Condon	U.S. Fulbright Student				X	Framing the "Policy Problem": donor-NGO Relationships in Anti-SEX king work	\$14,500	10 months	ECA Base	2009
DOS/GTIP	SCA	Nepal	American Bar Association		X		X		The American Bar Association seeks to enhance the investigation and prosecution of trafficking in Nepal by building the capacity of the Nepal Police Force and Women and Children Service Center to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases; enhance the Nepal National Human Rights Commission's ability to investigate, monitor and report on TIP cases; and conduct targeted outreach to potential victims of trafficking.	\$415,000	2	INCLE	2009

DOS/GTIP	SCA	Nepal	Asia Foundation, The				X	This is an extension of an existing project focused on increased convictions of TIP offenders. The project will strengthen victim and witness testimony and enhance the capacity of police and public prosecutors to conduct effective prosecutions. The Asia Foundation (TAF) will develop and implement a multimedia campaign to raise awareness of the Nepalese TIP Act, especially emphasizing provisions to ensure victim and witness protection and confidentiality.	\$207,500	1.5	INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	SCA	Pakistan	IOM		X	X	X		The International Organization for Migration (IOM) proposes to develop enhanced coordination and cooperation between government officials, including the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Women Development, police, the Federal Investigation Agency Anti Trafficking Units and civil society through the creation of develop stakeholder taskforces in high-risk districts which serve to facilitate the identification of and outreach to victims of trafficking at the district level.	\$450,000	1	INCLE	2009
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DOS/GTIP	SCA	Sri Lanka	International Labour Organization		X	X	<p>The project will address the need to reinforce protection measures relating to the migration of domestic workers. The project aims to build the capacity of government law enforcement officials by training police, immigration officials, key officials in the Ministry of Justice, and the judiciary. Training components will address enforcing the existing law throughout all stages of identification, investigation, and prosecution of fraudulent recruiters/traffickers.</p>	\$500,000	3	INCLE	2008
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DOS/PPD	SCA	Turkmenistan	Perspectiva Vista Initiative Group		X				<p>The objective of this project, which is a continuation of the group's last year project, is to raise the public awareness of the problems and threats posed by trafficking in persons. The group is going to use the same approaches and methods reaching out to the public through seminars to explain to potential victims of trafficking in persons how to avoid getting in trouble and how to behave if they get in trouble. In this project, the Group is going to focus on rural areas rather than on the cities to reach out to the most vulnerable population groups in terms of TIP and increase the number of seminars more than two fold.</p>	\$9,102	3 months	AEECA	2009
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Argentina	Maria de los Angeles Foundation				X		The Maria de los Angeles Foundation will implement and train special police units to investigate TIP cases in selected provinces in a series of workshops throughout the year. Training will focus on victim identification, techniques for conducting rescue operations, investigation of trafficking rings, and obtaining evidence for use in the prosecution of offenders. Finally the Foundation will conduct an evaluation of these special police units with the goal of improving the unit's effectiveness.	\$62,000	1	INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Argentina	UNIDOS				X	The project's goal is to enhance the efficiency of the prosecution of crimes related to human trafficking through the integrated training of judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials and agents. Experts will direct intensive workshops for members of the judiciary, prosecutors and law enforcement agents to train them in investigative techniques to combat trafficking in persons.	\$97,000	1	INCLE	2008
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DOL/ILAB	WHA	Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Paraguay	ILO-IPEC		X			X	X	<p>The project will aim to combat child labor in agriculture among primarily indigenous migrant populations. As one component of the project, IPEC will assess children's vulnerability to trafficking and provide services to child trafficking victims to ensure they are withdrawn from this worst form of child labor. To increase capacity to combat child labor in agriculture, ILO-IPEC will work with government partners, as well as civil society organizations, to strengthen relevant legal and policy frameworks on national and state levels. In addition, ILO-IPEC will conduct research to increase the knowledge base about child labor in the agricultural sector and raise awareness to mobilize action against child labor.</p>	\$6,600,000	4	DOL FY 09 Appropriations	2009
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USAID	WHA	Brazil	Solidarity Center					X	The Solidarity Center will continue efforts to conduct an assessment of labor rights in industrial activity in the northeastern state of Pará. New activities with partners in Pará will produce a report on worst abuses by employers (such as forced labor, trafficking in persons and child labor) that catalogues systematic violations of ILO core labor rights.	\$50,015	1	DF	2009
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DOS/PRM	WHA	Caribbean Region	IOM		X	X		X	X	Continuation of a project, IOM aims to raise awareness on the issue of trafficking at the regional and national levels. Material developed for a preventive information campaign with the active input of the Caribbean countries will continue to be disseminated. Countries where trafficking is a higher issue of concern, have the opportunity to apply for small grants to support customization and dissemination of the prevention materials (The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Suriname). Countries with a significant number of victims are offered grants to support a victim assistance network and outreach (Guyana, Jamaica, and Suriname).	\$140,000	1	MRA	2009
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										This project was developed in FY05 in response to a request from the Chilean Public Ministry to help build the capacity of social services and border police (Carabineros de Chile) to identify and assist victims of trafficking. In the coming year, IOM will organize training and awareness-raising sessions, support the development of tools and procedural guidelines for the identification of potential victims of trafficking, and develop a train-the-trainer toolkit.				
DOS/PRM	WHA	Chile	IOM		X	X			X		\$90,000	1	MRA	2009
										Contribute to the prevention of the crime of human trafficking through the implementation of strategies to raise public awareness and visibility of the problem, the strengthening of institutional committees or social networks, influence on public policy-making to ensure compliance with existing norms. In Santander and Quindío. In close-out.				
USAID	WHA	Colombia	Fundacion Esperanza		X	X	X				\$6,876	1	DA	2009

DOS/GTIP	WHA	Costa Rica	IOM				X		The International Organization for Migration (IOM) will train main police agencies in Costa Rica in the use of criminal profiles mechanisms to detect traffickers and victims of trafficking, develop in the field supervised practices of these techniques in border areas and in transit locations, and improve data collection of trafficking crimes and information exchange among key police agencies.	\$250,000	2	INCLE	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Dominican Republic	IOM			X			This project will contribute to the strengthening of the Dominican government's capacities and those of civil society organizations, as well as cooperation among agencies that address specific needs in the Prevention of trafficking in persons (TIP). The project will also help in creating public awareness of the mechanisms for denouncing trafficking and assisting victims in the country, such as hotlines and other	\$62,000	0.5	INCLE	2008

									information services.				
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Dominican Republic	IOM		X	X	X		International Organization for Migration (IOM) will seek to strengthen the Dominican Republic government's ability to respond effectively to human trafficking by conducting training for the Attorney General's office and the judiciary. Training areas will focus on investigation and prosecution techniques, implementation of existing legislation, and strategies for victim identification and protection.	\$315,000	1	INCLE	2008

USAID	WHA	Dominican Republic	Solidarity Center		X				The Solidarity Center will provide trainings and mentoring support to CNUS affiliates in the construction, free trade zone, tourism, food and industrial sectors to educate Dominican workers and Haitian migrant workers on national, regional and international labor law.	\$7,950	1	DF	2009
DOS/GTIP	WHA	Ecuador	Centro de Operaciones Anti-Contrabando (COAC) and Direccion Nacional de Policia Especializada para Ninos Ninas y Adolescentes (DINAPEN)		X	X			These funds will support expenses related to the investigation of trafficking in persons (TIP) cases. Working with the U.S./DHS/ICE Attache's office, the Ecuadorian National Police will target human trafficking cases, including those involving minor. While the Government of Ecuador supports the salary costs of the specialized units, USG funds will support field travel for investigations, equipment, and training.	\$90,000	1	INCLE	2008

DOS/PRM	WHA	El Salvador	IOM		X	X		X	Since the creation of the Ecuadorian National Committee against Human Trafficking in 2006, IOM has supported a national shelter for trafficking victims and provided technical assistance to its government oversight subcommittee. Since PRM's contribution of \$250,000 to this project in FY07, the Government of El Salvador (GOES) has begun to provide in-kind contributions to a shelter for victims of trafficking. In the coming year IOM will provide capacity-building activities and training to government officials to help run the shelter and to provide assistance to victims of trafficking.	\$50,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Guatemala	Covenant House		X	X	X		Covenant House aims to protect victims of trafficking in persons (TIP) through the operation of a 24-hour care that provides education, counseling, medical, and social reintegration support. The project will also seek to modify national laws related to TIP. Focus will be placed on developing and implementing a plan to address TIP and to seek modification/creation of laws to improve protection for victims and increase rates of prosecution.	\$515,000	3	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Guatemala	Freedom House		X	X	X		Freedom House intends to partner with a group of Guatemalan NGOs to increase the effectiveness of anti-trafficking efforts in Guatemala, improve services provided to victims of trafficking, and foster collaboration between NGOs and government agencies to assist in prosecutions. Freedom House will achieve this through providing technical assistance in the areas of victim identification, service provision, coalition building, and government collaboration.	\$130,000	1	INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Guyana	Catholic Relief Services		X	X		<p>Catholic Relief Services (CRS) plans to identify and train TIP point persons in four vulnerable regions where they will work with church and community partners to raise TIP awareness. CRS will also train community activists to raise understanding of TIP locally and provide educational outreach. A public awareness campaign will be developed to disseminate information about TIP in each of the regions. Frontline workers such as police and teachers will be trained on legal aspects of TIP and on how to identify current and potential victims and to refer cases.</p>	\$200,000	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Haiti	Anti-Slavery International		X	X		Anti-Slavery International will address the needs of child TIP victims by creating comprehensive and locally-based service models that combine whole community dialogues with targeted interventions, economic alternatives, and psychological support. These models will lead to improved service provider and law enforcement responses to victims through increasing both groups' skills and knowledge of TIP.	\$200,000	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Haiti	IOM		X	X			International Organization for Migration (IOM) proposes to combat trafficking of women and children in Haiti through preventive and protective measures as well as increasing awareness of TIP. Activities include increasing the number of victims of trafficking aided through direct services; enhancing the capacity of the private sector to deliver services; and launch a nationwide and regional information campaign to increase TIP awareness. IOM will complete national research to develop a comprehensive view of trafficking issues in Haiti.	\$315,000	1	ESF	2008
USAID	WHA	Haiti	Pan American Development Foundation	11 local NGOs provide shelter, women's support, training, youth reinsertion, protection, prevention and other services	X	X	X	X	Assessment of victim population, improved victim services including increased quality and access, support for the Government of Haiti in legislation and law enforcement associated with trafficking, increased advocacy and public awareness campaigns.	\$300,000	3	ESF	2008

DOS/GTIP	WHA	Honduras	Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF)		X	X			Cooperative Housing Foundation International (CHF) will work within existing governmental and non-governmental structures to facilitate a process of integrating service delivery through capacity-building and improved coordination mechanisms. CHF will build a network of over ten local organizations to provide services to victims and will promote generation of sustainable livelihoods for returnees through job creation and/or micro-enterprise development.	\$515,000	1.5	ESF	2008
USAID	WHA	Jamaica	A local umbrella NGO called Peoples Action for Community Transformation	Four local NGOs, provide skills training basic literacy and numeracy skills, and provide public education sessions for the general public including schools, community organizations, and vulnerable groups.	X	X			Public education and advocacy campaign, targeting at-risk populations; awareness raising campaigns including the media and community organizations; strengthening the capacity of an NGO shelter for victims in a tourist resort; supporting NGO managed help line for victims of trafficking; skills training for vulnerable youth.	\$244,000	1	DA	2009

DOL/ILAB	WHA	Mexico	ILO-IPEC		X	X		X	X	<p>The project will aim to combat child labor in agriculture among primarily indigenous migrant populations. As one component of the project, IPEC will assess children's vulnerability to trafficking and provide services to child trafficking victims to ensure they are withdrawn from this worst form of child labor. To increase capacity to combat child labor in agriculture, ILO-IPEC will work with government partners, as well as civil society organizations, to strengthen relevant legal and policy frameworks on national and state levels. In addition, ILO-IPEC will conduct research to increase the knowledge base about child labor in the agricultural sector and raise awareness to mobilize action against child labor.</p>	\$4,750,000	4	DOL FY 09 Appropriations	2009
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	Alternatives Pacificas		X	X		Alternatives Pacificas (ALPAZ) will expand its ongoing efforts on the prevention of human trafficking in Nuevo Leon with a targeted public awareness campaign that will include media, pamphlets, posters at bus stops, and workshops; advocacy with the local Congress to create local anti-trafficking legislation; and provision of victim services in the areas of access to legal services, housing and assistance, health and psychological attention.	\$50,000	1	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	American Bar Association		X				The American Bar Association recently completed an assessment of Mexico using its Human Trafficking Assessment Tool (HTAT). The HTAT involved input from Mexican government officials, civil society groups and academics, and will provide the necessary information for Mexican government authorities, law enforcement, civil society organizations, and other key stakeholders to reform their laws and overall efforts such that they can better combat trafficking in Mexico.	\$14,220	0.25	INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition		X	X			Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition (BSCC), an NGO that coordinates an alliance of over 250 government and nongovernmental agencies in the United States and Latin America to combat TIP, will promote victim identification and victim services in Baja California and Sonora. BSCC will provide technical assistance to victim centers in these regions which provide shelter, medical care, mental health services, and referrals to other existing victim assistance resources.	\$200,000	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	Center for Studies and Research in Social Development and Assistance (CEIDAS)		X				The Center for Studies and Research in Social Development and Assistance (CEIDAS) will build upon a currently funded project to raise awareness on human trafficking in Mexico within the federal and state governments, media, academia, and civil society. This project will involve information dissemination on anti-trafficking efforts in Mexico's 32 states, promotion of stronger public policy on TIP issues, and enlisting youth and the private sector to work on TIP prevention.	\$268,780	1	INCLE	2008
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Mexico	Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking		X			Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST) will build the capacity of five local NGOs to lead anti-trafficking efforts in their respective regions through training and technical assistance, development of victim-centered service standards, provision of task-force building efforts, and public awareness campaigns. Through collaborative training and mentoring programs, each sub-grantee will not only build their own internal capacity to serve victims and participate in a national coalition, but also develop and lead a regional coalition to more intensively combat trafficking in their region.	\$200,000	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/PRM	WHA	Mexico	IOM							Supports continued activities initiated under the President's anti-trafficking initiative. One of the important and complex tasks involved in the effective application of the Prevention and Sanction of Trafficking in Persons Law in Mexico is the adequate protection of and assistance to victims of this criminal offence. As such, this project proposes the discussion and development -within the framework of the Inter-ministerial Committee foreseen in the Law- of a service model for TIP victims, which outlines an identification and referral mechanism based on the responsibilities of each of the institutions that participate in the Committee.	\$90,000	1	MRA	2009
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USAID	WHA	Mexico	Academy for Educational Development (AED)	Current sub-grantees: 4 TIP shelters. Additional shelters may be added.	X	X	X	X	To strengthen Mexican federal and state TIP Task Forces to work effectively with civil society on combating trafficking in persons. To provide technical assistance to TIP shelters' multi-disciplinary personnel that provide services to TIP victims. To develop leadership programs with TIP survivors so that they can become peer advocates to TIP victims.	\$303,532	1	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Nicaragua	Chinandega Women's Association		X	X			<p>This project is aimed at promoting social, cultural, and personal changes in both private and public spheres, in order to contribute to the reduction of trafficking and sexual commercial exploitation of women, girls, boys and adolescents with a gender sensitive and human rights focus. Through this project attention will be provided to victims of sexual commercial exploitation and trafficking in persons. Integral and interdisciplinary attention will promote the participation of the family in the attention process and in the reconstruction of their life plans.</p>	\$228,000	2	INCLE	2008
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DOS/PRM	WHA	Nicaragua	IOM		X	X		X	X	For continued activities in support of return and reintegration assistance for victims trafficked in Central America and in Nicaragua. This project includes simultaneous victim assistance and capacity building activities in communities of origin, carried out by a mobile team in close cooperation with local partners.	\$180,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/PRM	WHA	RCM/Info Campaigns	IOM		X	X			X	<p>This project, developed within the context of the RCM, increases the capacity of Consular officials to prevent human trafficking and to identify and assist potential victims. In the coming year, IOM will organize training and awareness-raising sessions, support the development of tools and guidelines for the identification of potential victims, and support the development of national referral systems for victim assistance. These activities will target Consular officers from Central American countries, as well as officials from South American Consulates located in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Honduras, and Mexico. In addition, the Project will aim to develop a network of assistance for Central American countries.</p>	\$100,000	1	MRA	2009
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Regional	Coalition Against Trafficking in Women-Latin America and the Caribbean		X			Coalition Against Trafficking in Women-Latin America and the Caribbean (CATW-LAC) will work to prevent or reverse the legalization of prostitution in Argentina, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Peru in the first year of the project and Chile, Colombia and Ecuador in the second year of the project, with the aim of combating sex trafficking. The project will also implement activities designed to serve as a model to combat the demand for prostitution among young men, including implementation of awareness-raising campaigns about the consequences of the demand for prostitution in each country.	\$300,000	2	ESF	2008
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DOS/GTIP	WHA	Regional	IOM		X	X			The International Organization for Migration (IOM) will contribute to the prevention of TIP and strengthen counter-trafficking networks in the Tri-Border Area (TBA) in the Southern Cone of South America (Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay) by enhancing staffing and communication mechanisms that increase coordination and improve cooperation between key judicial actors in the TBA.	\$280,000	1	INCLE	2008
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										IOM proposes to continue to provide assistance to the victims of trafficking in Latin America through a multi-pronged strategy of protection, return, and reintegration, which may include assistance for reinsertion in the educational system, training and vocational courses, and support for income generating activities. This project operates in close collaboration with national counterparts such as the National Office for the Integral Assistance for the Victims of Crime (OFAVI) from the Ministry of Justice in Argentina, the Childhood and Women Secretariat in Paraguay, the Ombudsman Office for Childhood and Adolescence in Bolivia.				
DOS/PRM	WHA	Regional	IOM			X			X		\$89,000	1	MRA	2009

DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Northeastern					X	Under this award, Northeastern University (NEU) will continue and improve data collection and reporting into the Human Trafficking Reporting System (HTRS), and provide technical assistance to federally funded human trafficking task forces to ensure compliance and quality reporting into the HTRS and improve task force performance. NEU will also investigate expanding the HTRS into states with data collection mandates.	\$169,879	2	DOJ/BJA	2008
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Austin, TX				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$200,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Bexar County, TX				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$150,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Boston, MA				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$75,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Clearwater, FL				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$50,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009

DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Colorado Dept. of Public Safety				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$200,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	County of Lee, FL				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$50,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Erie County, NY				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$125,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Fort Worth, TX				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$50,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Harris County, TX				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$75,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Indianapolis, IN				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$200,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Los Angeles, CA				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$125,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Miami Dade County, FL				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$150,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Nassau County, NY				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$74,939	1	DOJ/OJP	2009

DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Oakland, CA				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$200,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Phoenix, AZ				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$50,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Saint Paul, MN				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$100,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	San Diego County, CA				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$224,981	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	San Jose, CA				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$50,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Seattle, WA				X		Victim Centered Human Trafficking Task Force - Continuation Funding	\$300,000	1	DOJ/OJP	2009
DOJ/OJP/BJA	USA	USA	Upper Midwest Community Policing Institute				X		Completion of an Advanced Human Trafficking Investigator Course and Convening a Focus Group to explore future directions of the BJA Human Trafficking Task Force Initiative.	\$236,318	1	DOJ/OJP	2009

DOJ/OJP/NIJ	USA	USA	Research Triangle Institute					X	The purpose of this research is to investigate correlates of labor trafficking in an effort to identify indicators of human trafficking that could be used by state and local law enforcement as signals that labor trafficking is taking place in their communities.	\$419,643	2	DOJ/NIJ	2009
DOJ/OJP/NIJ	USA	USA	San Diego State University					X	The goals of the proposed study are: to assess the prevalence and nature of labor trafficking among undocumented migrant populations in San Diego County; determine the demographic and social characteristics of the hidden population; determine to how key elements of deception, fraud, force, or coercion are identified in trafficking cases	\$521,962	2	DOJ/NIJ	2009

DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Safe Horizon Inc.		X	X		<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow Safe Horizon Inc. to: (1) provide a comprehensive array of timely and high-quality services to victims of sex and labor trafficking who are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents under the age of 18; (2) develop, enhance, or expand the community response to domestic minor victims of all forms of human trafficking; and (3) produce a final report about the implementation of the project, including a discussion of successes, challenges, and lessons learned, that may be disseminated through OVC to the victims' field. During the three year project period, Safe Horizon, Inc. will provide comprehensive services to domestic minor victims of sex and labor trafficking in New York City's five boroughs; build</p>	\$800,000	3	DOJ/OVC	2009
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										effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; provide training to increase awareness about human trafficking as it relates to domestic minors, and participate in a participatory process evaluation coordinated by the National Institute of Justice.				
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Salvation Army Metropolitan Division		X	X		<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow the Salvation Army Metropolitan Division to: (1) provide a comprehensive array of timely and high-quality services, to victims of sex and labor trafficking who are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents under the age of 18; (2) develop, enhance, or expand the community response to domestic minor victims of all forms of human trafficking; and (3) produce a final report about the implementation of the project, including a discussion of successes, challenges, and lessons learned, that may be disseminated through OVC to the victims' field. During the three year project period, the Salvation Army Metropolitan Division will provide comprehensive services to domestic minor victims of sex</p>	\$800,000	3	DOJ/OVC	2009
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Standing Against Global Exploitation, Inc. (SAGE)		X	X		<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Domestic Minor Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow Standing Against Global Exploitation, Inc. (SAGE) to: (1) provide a comprehensive array of timely and high-quality services to victims of sex and labor trafficking who are U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents under the age of 18; (2) develop, enhance, or expand the community response to domestic minor victims of all forms of human trafficking; and (3) produce a final report about the implementation of the project, including a discussion of successes, challenges, and lessons learned, that may be disseminated through OVC to the victims' field. During the three year project period, Standing Against Global Exploitation, Inc. (SAGE) will provide comprehensive services to domestic</p>	\$800,000	3	DOJ/OVC	2009
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										<p>minor victims of sex and labor trafficking in San Francisco, California, with a focus on the Tenderloin/South of Market, Mission, Bayview, and Hunters Point neighborhoods; build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; provide training to increase awareness about human trafficking as it relates to domestic minors, and participate in a participatory process evaluation coordinated by the National Institute of Justice.</p>				
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	International Rescue Committee		X	X			<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow the International Rescue Committee to provide timely, high-quality comprehensive services to pre-certified victims of severe forms of human trafficking and enhance interagency collaboration and coordination in the provision of services to such victims. The International Rescue Committee will provide comprehensive services to victims of sex and labor trafficking in Washington State; build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims over a two year period.</p>	\$300,000	2	DOJ/OVC	2009
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	City of Indianapolis/ Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department		X	X		The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow the City of Indianapolis/ Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department to provide timely, high-quality comprehensive services to pre-certified victims of severe forms of human trafficking and enhance interagency collaboration and coordination in the provision of services to such victims. The Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department, in coordination with The Family Justice Center/Julian Center, will provide comprehensive services to victims of sex and labor trafficking in Marion County, Indiana; build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social	\$300,000	2	DOJ/OVC	2009
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											service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims over a two year period.			
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	International Institute of Connecticut, Inc.		X	X		<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow International Institute of Connecticut, Inc. to provide timely, high-quality comprehensive services to pre-certified victims of severe forms of human trafficking and enhance interagency collaboration and coordination in the provision of services to such victims. International Institute of Connecticut will provide comprehensive services to victims of sex and labor trafficking throughout the state of Connecticut; build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims over a two year</p>	\$299,981	2	DOJ/OVC	2009
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals		X	X		<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals to provide timely, high-quality comprehensive services to pre-certified victims of severe forms of human trafficking and enhance interagency collaboration and coordination in the provision of services to such victims. World Relief will provide comprehensive services to victims of sex and labor trafficking in four counties of western central Florida (Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas Counties); build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the</p>	\$300,000	2	DOJ/OVC	2009
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											rights and needs of trafficking victims over a two year period.				
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Catholic Charities, Archdiocese of San Antonio		X	X			The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow Catholic Charities, Archdiocese of San Antonio, Inc. to provide timely, high-quality comprehensive services to pre-certified victims of severe forms of human trafficking and enhance interagency collaboration and coordination in the provision of services to such victims. Catholic Charities, Archdiocese of San Antonio, Inc. will provide comprehensive services to victims of sex and labor trafficking in a 26-county area of southern Texas; build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims	\$300,000	2	DOJ/OVC	2009
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										over a two year period.				
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Salvation Army of Clark County		X	X			<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow the Salvation Army of Clark County to provide timely, high-quality comprehensive services to pre-certified victims of severe forms of human trafficking and enhance interagency collaboration and coordination in the provision of services to such victims. The Salvation Army of Clark County will provide comprehensive services to victims of sex and labor trafficking in Clark County, Nevada; build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims over a two year period.</p>	\$300,000	2	DOJ/OVC	2009
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Catholic Charities		X	X		<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Rockville Centre to provide timely, high-quality comprehensive services to pre-certified victims of severe forms of human trafficking and enhance interagency collaboration and coordination in the provision of services to such victims. Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Rockville Centre will provide comprehensive services to victims of sex and labor trafficking in Suffolk and Nassau Counties, Long Island, New York; build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of</p>	\$300,000	2	DOJ/OVC	2009
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											trafficking victims over a two year period.								
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Catholic Charities of St. Paul		X	X		<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow Catholic Charities of St. Paul to provide timely, high-quality comprehensive services to pre-certified victims of severe forms of human trafficking and enhance interagency collaboration and coordination in the provision of services to such victims. Catholic Charities of St. Paul will provide comprehensive services to victims of sex and labor trafficking in the St. Paul and Minneapolis area of Minnesota; build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims over a two year period.</p>	\$300,000	2	DOJ/OVC	2009
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Santa Clara University		X	X		<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow Santa Clara University, in coordination with the South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking, to provide timely, high-quality comprehensive services to pre-certified victims of severe forms of human trafficking and enhance interagency collaboration and coordination in the provision of services to such victims. Santa Clara University, in coordination with the South Bay Coalition to End Human Trafficking, will provide comprehensive services to victims of sex and labor trafficking in the counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey, California; build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide</p>	\$300,000	2	DOJ/OVC	2009
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											training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims over a two year period.			
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Ayuda		X	X			<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow Ayuda to provide timely, high-quality comprehensive services to pre-certified victims of severe forms of human trafficking and enhance interagency collaboration and coordination in the provision of services to such victims. Ayuda will provide comprehensive services to victims of sex and labor trafficking in the greater Washington, DC, metropolitan area to build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims over a two year period.</p>	\$300,000	2	DOJ/OVC	2009
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	International Institute of Buffalo		X	X		<p>The purpose of this award, one of several projects under the Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to allow International Institute of Buffalo to provide timely, high-quality comprehensive services to pre-certified victims of severe forms of human trafficking and enhance interagency collaboration and coordination in the provision of services to such victims.</p> <p>International Institute of Buffalo will provide comprehensive services to victims of sex and labor trafficking in the eight counties that comprise the Western District of New York; build effective community service networks to respond to victims' needs; and provide training to increase awareness among criminal justice entities, social service providers, and the public of the rights and needs of trafficking victims over a two year</p>	\$300,000	2	DOJ/OVC	2009
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Executive Office for the United States Attorneys (EOUSA)				X		Funding to support travel for EOUSA staff who are invited to participate in the 2010 DOJ National Human Trafficking Conference; Regional Trainings hosted by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and OVC; Task Force Immersion Trainings supported through BJA; and provision of individualized technical assistance for specific OVC/BJA Anti-Trafficking Task Forces.	\$90,000	1	DOJ/OVC	2009
DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)				X		Funding to support travel for FBI staff who are invited to participate in the 2010 DOJ National human Trafficking Conference; Regional Trainings hosted by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and OVC; Task Force Immersion Trainings supported through BJA; and provision of individualized technical assistance for specific DOJ Anti-Trafficking Task Forces.	\$60,000	1	DOJ/OVC	2009

DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVCTTAC)		X	X		X	X	For the continuation of uninterrupted services of the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center to coordinate and deliver training and technical assistance to both the BJA Anti-Trafficking Law Enforcement grantees and the OVC Services to Victims of Human Trafficking grantees to help them achieve their project goals of enhancing the identification and rescue of victims of all forms of sex and labor trafficking, ensuring that comprehensive services are available wherever victims are found, and improving the consistency and quality of data collection. Activities under this initiative include: (1) conducting an informal assessment of task force technical assistance and training needs; (2) creating an Anti-Human Trafficking Task Force Development and Operations Guide; (3) responding to individual requests	\$80,000	1	DOJ/OVC	2009
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DOJ/OJP/OVC	USA	USA	Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVCTTAC)		X	X	X		Costs and activities related to the 2010 U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) National Conference on Human Trafficking taking place on May 3-5, 2010, in Arlington, VA.	\$500,000	1	DOJ/OVC	2009
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DOS/PRM	USA	United States -- global returns and transportation of family members.	IOM							Return, Reintegration, and Family Reunification for TIP Victims in the U.S.: This project supports TVPA provisions for eligible family members abroad to be reunited with TIP victims in the U.S., and also provides return & reintegration for victims in the U.S. who want to return to their country of origin. The program provides a safe and coordinated mechanism to bring eligible family members of trafficking victims from abroad to the United States. It is also available to victims of trafficking in the U.S. who elect not to apply for the T-Visa and who are in need of assistance to return to their country of origin. Since it started, the program has supported the reunification of 229 family members with survivors of trafficking in the U.S., and provided return and reintegration assistance to 13 trafficking victims of	\$380,000	1	MRA	2009
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										trafficking identified in the U.S. who elected to return to their country of origin.				
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Polaris Project		X	X		X	X	National Human Trafficking Resource Center Cooperative Agreement	\$ 583,777	3	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009

HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Houston Rescue and Restore Coalition	YMCA International Services, Chinese Community Center, Children-At-Risk, Houston Interfaith Workers Justice, Concerned Women for America	X	X		X	Promote public awareness of human trafficking in the greater Houston metro area.	\$ 282,000	3	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Colorado Legal Services	Rocky Mountain Immigrant Advocacy Network, Polaris Project of Colorado, Prax(us)	X	X			Create in-depth community trainings and conducts direct street outreach.	\$ 275,000	3	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Practical Strategies, Inc	UMOS, International Institute of Wisconsin, BASICS, Franciscan Peacemakers	X	X			Promote public awareness activities to increase knowledge about human trafficking in Wisconsin and works to directly identify victims of trafficking.	\$ 100,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Illinois Department of Human Services	IOFA, La Voz, DuPage Federation	X	X		X	Utilize public awareness materials and in-depth trainings to educate the community about human trafficking and identify potential victims of trafficking.	\$ 249,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Civil Society	YouthLink, Somali Education and Social Advocacy Center, La Conexion, SEWA-AIFW	X	X			Host workshops to teach the public about human trafficking and interview and identify potential victims of trafficking.	\$ 100,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009

HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	IRC - Seattle	Central WA Comp. Mental Health, Lutheran Comm. Services NW, Asian & Pacific Islander Women & Family Safety Center, Refugee Women's Alliance, YouthCare/Orion Center	X	X			Expand the regional anti-TIP networks for awareness and services via intensive coalition building and outreach expansion throughout Washington state.	\$ 250,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Contra Costa County	Community Violence Solutions, MISSEY, Richmond Police Department, Asian Community Mental Health	X	X			Coordination of information on human trafficking victims and cross-border trafficking in the Bay Area through public awareness and provision of training and technical assistance to social service providers and law enforcement entities.	\$ 226,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Sacramento Employment and Training Agency	Opening Doors, Inc.	X	X			Targeted outreach and public awareness campaign within the Sacramento metropolitan area, implementing an emergency first responder service delivery system to rescue victims and connect them to services.	\$ 238,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009

HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST)	Legal Aid Found. of Los Angeles, Koreatown Immigrant Workers Alliance, Coalition of Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles, Central Am. Resource Center, Para Los Ninos, National Hispanic Media Coalition, Thai Community Development Center, Pilipino Workers Center, East West Players, Lideres Campesinas, California Rural Legal Assistance Indigenous Farm Worker Project	X	X				Expanding and strengthening the Southern California coalition to increase human trafficking awareness and identification of victims in both the metropolitan Los Angeles area and rural agricultural areas of Southern California.	\$ 250,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Marjoree Mason Center, Westside Family Preservation Services Network	X	X				Intensification of outreach to and identification of victims of human trafficking in Fresno county by raising public awareness, coordinating regional outreach activities, and identifying and serving victims.	\$ 41,742	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Catholic Social Services Archdiocese of Philadelphia	Dawn's Place, PA Regional Community Policing Institute, Project to End Human Trafficking, York YWCA	X	X				Building capacity, strengthening coalitions, and expanding the network of organizations able to assist trafficking survivors in Pennsylvania.	\$ 220,000	3	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009

HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Legal Aid of North Carolina	Legal Services of Southern Piedmont, World Relief of North Carolina, Association of Mexicans in North Carolina, North Carolina Farmworkers' Project, Vecinos, Inc., North Carolina Coalition Against Sexual Assault, North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Western North Carolina Workers' Center, United Family Services	X	X				Serves as the focal point for the statewide anti-trafficking coalition and five local coalitions to conduct trainings and public awareness activities throughout the state of North Carolina.	\$ 281,000	3	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Catholic Charities of Louisville	Bluegrass Rape Crisis Center, Women's Crisis Center, Western Kentucky Refugee Mutual Alliance Agency, Regional Victim Services Program	X	X				Build capacity throughout the state of Kentucky by serving as a focal point and providing technical assistance to start local coalitions, conduct trainings, and provide services to trafficking victims throughout state of Kentucky.	\$ 252,000	3	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Free For Life Ministries	Life Care Family Services, Not For Sale, Building Families and Communities	X	X				Provide trainings and conducts outreach to churches, communities, and service providers throughout 24 counties around Nashville, TN, educating them and creating public service announcements about human	\$ 100,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009

										trafficking				
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Church United for Community Development	Cyrus International, Inc., Healing Place Dream Center, Covenant House, New Orleans Dream Center	X	X				Work in Baton Rouge and New Orleans, LA, building local coalitions, training health care providers and social service organizations, and conducting direct outreach to potential trafficking victims.	\$ 150,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services	Covenant House, Family Connection, Lutheran Services of Florida, Family Resources, Crosswinds Youth Services, Anchorage Children's Home, Florida Keys Children's Shelter, Alabama Network	X	X				Provide training and technical assistance to its subawards in Florida and greater Birmingham, AL, to participate in coalitions and conduct outreach and public awareness activities.	\$ 185,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Curators of University of Missouri	City of Columbia Police Department, Centro Latino de Salud, Educacion y Cultura, Comprehensive Services, Inc.	X	X				Work to strengthen the anti-trafficking coalition in central Missouri, provide training for law enforcement officers and service providers, and conduct outreach and educational programs to the	\$ 100,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009

										public.				
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	Justice Resource Institute	International Inst. of CT, Paul and Lisa Program, Inc., NH Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Catholic Charities of Maine, Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault, Day One, International Inst. of Boston, Latin American Health Institute, Lutheran Social Services of New England, Lowell Community Health Center, SEEN Coalition/Children's Advocacy Center	X	X				Oversee the Northeast Coalition Against Human Trafficking, comprised of smaller coalitions (in Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire) to promote public awareness in the northeast region and to directly identify victims of human trafficking.	\$ 202,000	2	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	United States Conference of Catholic Bishops	Multiple		X		X		Comprehensive case management services	\$ 3,895,404	5	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009
HHS/ACF/ORR	USA	USA	American Institutes for Research		X					Materials distribution contract	\$ 132,439	5	HHS APPROPRIATIONS	2009