

Department of Defense

Combating Trafficking in Persons General Awareness Training

Introduction

- In this course, you will learn how to:
 - Define trafficking in persons
 - Identify who is involved in trafficking in persons
 - Determine why trafficking in persons occurs
 - Describe how trafficking in persons occurs
 - Explain how to combat trafficking in persons
 - Identify trafficking in persons laws and policies
- Note: This training will use the terms “trafficking in persons” and “human trafficking” interchangeably.



Warning: This training contains language and images depicting physical violence and sexual violence to accurately portray the nature of the crime of trafficking in persons. The Department of Defense has determined that this level of candor is necessary in order to properly convey the subject matter.

“Around the world, millions of men, women, and children are bought, sold, beaten, and abused, locked in compelled service and hidden in darkness. They toil in factories and fields; in brothels and sweatshops; at sea, abroad, and at home. They are victims of human trafficking – a crime that amounts to modern-day slavery.

As Americans, we have long rejected such cruelty. We have recognized it as a debasement of our common humanity and an affront to the principles we cherish. And for more than a century, we have made it a national mission to bring slavery and human trafficking to an end.”

- President Obama, 2013





“ Department of Defense... is the largest purchaser of goods and services, and a great deal of it abroad...And we’ve had – we have really striven to be careful that no taxpayer dollars contribute to trafficking.”

“We’re all required to take periodic training in trafficking and...other things (that are) affronts to the dignity of the nation and the world. So we completely understand our responsibilities in this regard are predetermined”

- Deputy Secretary Carter, May 2013

DOD Policy



Department of Defense INSTRUCTION

NUMBER 2200.01

September 2010

SUBJECT: Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)

Department of Defense CTIP Policy is to:

a) Oppose prostitution, forced labor, and any related activities that may contribute to the phenomenon of trafficking in persons as inherently harmful and dehumanizing. Trafficking in persons is a violation of United States law and internationally recognized human rights, and is incompatible with Department of Defense core values.

b) Deter activities of Department of Defense Service members, civilian employees, indirect hires, contract personnel, and command-sponsored dependents that would facilitate or support trafficking in persons, domestically and overseas. This includes activities such as pandering, prostitution, and patronizing a prostitute even though such activities may be legal within a host nation country, but which are in violation of chapter 47 of title 10, U.S.C. also known as "The Uniform Code of Military Justice."

In summary, it is policy to enforce human trafficking laws, implement training of Department of Defense personnel, and monitor human trafficking awareness training and human trafficking related programs. Any involvement in human trafficking by Department of Defense personnel can affect the overall credibility and reputation of the Department of Defense and the United States government. This can impact mission completion and affect relationships on international and national levels.

Department of Defense has a zero tolerance policy against trafficking in persons.

International Scope

- Trafficking in persons is one of the fastest growing criminal industries in the world. It is estimated that:
 - 20.9 million people are victims of human trafficking
 - 55% of victims are females
 - 26% of victims are children (under 18 years of age)



United States National Scope

- It is estimated:
 - 14,500-17,500 trafficking in persons victims are trafficked into the United States annually
 - 100,000 American children are victims of prostitution annually

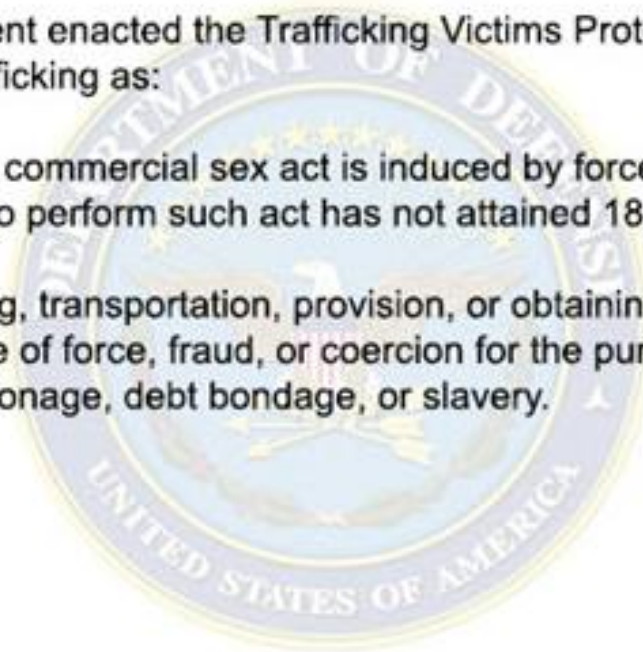


What is Trafficking In Persons?

United States Government Trafficking in Persons Definition

The United States government enacted the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000, defining severe forms of trafficking as:

- (A) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which a person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- (B) 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.



What is Trafficking In Persons?

Force, Fraud, and Coercion

Trafficking in persons typically involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to compel a person to provide:

- Labor or Services (Labor Trafficking)
- Commercial Sex (Sex Trafficking)

Any minor (under 18 years of age) involved in commercial sex is a victim of trafficking in persons.



What is Trafficking In Persons?

Locations of Victims

Military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractors may come across victims while serving abroad or in the United States.

Sex trafficking locations include:

- Dance clubs, strip clubs, or bars
- Massage parlors or spas
- Street-based prostitution
- Escort services
- Private parties

Labor trafficking locations include:

- Food services
- Domestic services
- Construction
- Factories
- Hotels
- Janitorial services
- Driving services

What is Trafficking In Persons?



A Pakistani boy works as a bonded laborer in a brick kiln on the outskirts of Lahore in Pakistan. His parents owe the brick kiln owner 5,000 Pakistani rupees (less than US \$100).



Billboards like this can be found around the U.S. advertising spas or massage parlors which often front as brothels where TIP victims may be found.



A brothel in Batam, Indonesia where women and girls are prostituted.



A shrimp-processing factory in Thailand was raided. This slave camp forced hundreds, including these underage Burmese girls, to work 20 hours a day with little food.

What is Trafficking In Persons?

Sex Trafficking

Sex trafficking occurs when a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion. It also occurs when the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age.



Men bid to buy the virginity of Nita, above left, age 14. She is from Bedla caste in India, which encourages girls to be prostituted at the age of 13-14.



A Western man negotiated for the young Thai girl, while she clutched the arm of her trafficker. After settling on the price, the man left with the young girl.

What is Trafficking In Persons?

- Department of Defense has a zero tolerance policy for prostitution. Evidence shows that prostitution is inherently harmful and dehumanizing, and fuels trafficking in persons, a form of modern-day slavery.

What is Trafficking In Persons?

Stories of Trafficking In Persons

Anita, Nigeria-Ghana-Italy

Anita was transported from Nigeria through Ghana to Italy, where she was forced to have sex with more than 25 men a day. If she resisted, her "madam" would beat her with a belt, starve her, and threaten to deport her. Anita would rotate through Turin, Rome, and Milan, enduring mental torture and physical abuse at each base. Anita's traffickers raped her several times, and she underwent several crude abortions. Anita survived, but some of her friends died in the ordeal.

Ravi, Cambodia-Thailand

Ravi was 13 years old when she was kidnapped from her rural village in Cambodia, transported to Thailand, and then sold into a brothel. Without papers or identification, she could not turn to the police and she was kept locked inside with her arms tied until customers visited. If she displeased or lost a customer, the brothel owner would beat and torture her until she complied. She was repeatedly raped and feared for her life after one girl in the brothel was murdered for trying to escape. After enduring her second crude abortion, Ravi begged the brothel owner for time to recuperate and instead, was struck with a blunt object as punishment. Without proper medical attention, her wound grew infected and the permanent scarring led to the brothel owner eventually turning her out on the streets where she was rescued by an anti-trafficking organization.

What is Trafficking In Persons?

Labor Trafficking

Labor trafficking involves 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.

Labor trafficking can occur in government contracts on military installations.



Shyima Hall, now 19, sits in the windowless garage where she was kept for two years. Shyima was 10 when a wealthy Egyptian couple bought her from a poor village in northern Egypt to work in their California home.



United States contractors recruit Other Country Nationals to work on military installations by using false promises.

What is Trafficking In Persons?

Department of Defense strives to help contractors, government personnel, and military members recognize some common signs of labor trafficking in and around the workplace.

Ever year, millions of people become victims of human trafficking. If someone on your job site was being trafficked, would you recognize the signs? Victims of human trafficking live in poor conditions; they may show signs of abuse; even their passports are taken from them to prevent escape. Recognize the signs? Report it. Stop human trafficking.

What is Trafficking In Persons?

Stories of Labor Trafficking

Ibrahim, Mali - Cote d'Ivoire X

Ibrahim, 11, dreamed of buying a bicycle. When a man he had known for some time told him that he could work on a cocoa farm and make enough money for a bicycle, radio, clothes and more, Ibrahim did not suspect the man to be a trafficker. The man took Ibrahim to Cote d'Ivoire and sold him to a cocoa farmer. Ibrahim and other trafficked boys worked long hours doing back-breaking and dangerous work farming cocoa and bananas. The farmer gave them little to eat, beat them severely, and forbade them from leaving the farm. Ibrahim suffered in forced labor for two years before he escaped and returned to Mali.

Nepal-Iraq X

A group of Nepali men were allegedly promised high-paying hospitality jobs in the Middle East. Instead, they were brought to Iraq to serve as low-wage cooks on a United States military installation. The Nepali men had been coerced to pay exorbitant fees to qualify for the jobs and their passports were routinely withheld. They were allegedly transported to Iraq against their will and without proper protection. On the way to the military installation, they were captured by insurgents and were executed.

Keni, Indonesia-Gulf X

Keni binti Carda, 28, left Indonesia to work as a domestic worker in a Gulf state. The woman who employed Keni allegedly burned her repeatedly with an iron, forced her to ingest feces, abused her psychologically, and applied household cleaners to Keni's open wounds. She poked Keni's tongue with a knife, pried her teeth loose and forced them down her throat, beat her own children when they tried to protest, and threatened to kill Keni if she tried to escape. Keni's employer made her work extremely long hours every day, locked her inside the house, and sent Keni back to Indonesia before she could seek help from the authorities.

What is Trafficking In Persons?

Child Soldiering

According to Section 402 of the Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2008, the term child soldier means:

- i. Any person under 18 years of age who takes a direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed force
- ii. Any person under 18 years of age who has been compulsorily recruited into governmental armed forces
- iii. Any person under 15 years of age who has been voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces, or
- iv. Any person under 18 years of age who has been recruited or used in hostilities by armed forces distinct from the armed forces of a state.

In some circumstances in the United States DoD, parental consent allows for an individual to be voluntarily recruited into the military when under 18 years of age.



Burma's prolonged conflict with ethnic forces and worsening political and economic conditions have created an environment where children are forced into the military.



Two young ethnic Karen boys serving as child soldiers in Burma.

What is Trafficking In Persons?

Stories of Child Soldiering

Iraq

Mohammad was 10 years old when he was taken from his village of Amaryat-Al Fallujah by suspected al-Qaeda insurgents to prepare him for a suicide operation. The insurgents placed an explosive-rigged vest on Mohammad and instructed him to blow himself up in a crowded market. When a police officer shouted at Mohammad, he panicked and ran away. The officer caught up with him and found the vest. Mohammad provided information that led to the arrest of three of the suspected insurgents.

Afghanistan

Yassir was 6 years old when Taliban insurgents attempted to use him for a suicide mission near Miri in the Ghazni Province. He was placed in an explosives vest and told to walk up to a military checkpoint and push the button. Confused, the boy asked a patrolling officer why he had to wear the vest, which alerted personnel of the threat. Members of the International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) were able to safely remove and defuse the vest.

Myth vs Reality

Myth 1: Human trafficking and human smuggling are the same crime.



Reality: Human trafficking is not the same as human smuggling. Human trafficking must contain an element of force, fraud, or coercion—unless a victim under 18 years of age is involved in commercial sex. Human smuggling involves the transport of a person across an international border. Someone who is smuggled is often cooperating.

Myth 2: Human trafficking requires transportation.



Reality: Human trafficking does not require transportation although it may be involved in the crime.

Myth vs Reality

Myth 3: Human trafficking must involve physical restraint or physical force.



Reality: Human trafficking does not require physical force or restraint. Traffickers may rely on fraud or coercion (e.g., psychological manipulation) to compel a person into a trafficking in persons situation. For example, a trafficker may—and often does—threaten to harm a victim's family.

Myth 4: Human trafficking requires no wage or pay.



Reality: Human trafficking can still occur if a person earns a low wage or money, especially if a person's basic rights are violated.

Myth vs Reality

Myth 5: Human trafficking only occurs outside of the United States and victims are only foreign nationals.



Reality: Human trafficking occurs in all regions of the world, including the United States. Victims can be foreign nationals or United States citizens.

Myth 6: Human trafficking does not occur if a victim consents.



Reality: Human trafficking can still occur even if a victim initially consented to work in substandard conditions or engage in commercial sex. For example, recruiting agencies sometimes lie to workers to trick them into signing complicated contracts.

Myth vs Reality

Myth 7: Victims of human trafficking will immediately ask for help and will self-identify as a victim of a crime.



Reality: Victims do not immediately seek help or self-identify as victims due to a variety of factors, including: lack of trust, self-blame, or as a result of coaching from the trafficker.

Myth 8: Human trafficking is a small issue that only affects a few people.



Reality: Human trafficking affects an estimated 20.9 million people around the world-including 100,000 children who have been trafficked into prostitution in the United States. Trafficking in persons generates an estimated \$32 billion and is one of the fastest growing criminal enterprises. (Sources: Department of State, National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and International Labour Organization)

Who is involved in trafficking in persons?

Trafficking in persons is caused when someone's vulnerability is exploited.

Victims can be:

- Any gender, age, race, nationality, social status, or economic status
- Man or woman
- Adult or child
- Foreign National or United States Citizen



Who is involved in trafficking in persons?

Trafficking in persons can affect nearly anyone; however, it most frequently affects people in vulnerable situations.



Vulnerable Populations may include:

- Undocumented migrants
- Runaway and homeless youth
- Women and children with limited resources
- Oppressed social or cultural groups
- People displaced by natural disasters or civil conflicts
- Victims of prior sexual or physical abuse

Who is involved in trafficking in persons?

Florida, United States

Labor Trafficking

Homeless American men were recruited to harvest oranges in Florida. The traffickers used debt bondage, crack cocaine, physical violence, and threats of violence to compel the men into forced labor in which they were not permitted to leave.

Missouri, United States

Sex Trafficking

An 18-year-old mentally disabled woman was lured into living with her trafficker with promises that she would be provided care for her disabilities. Instead, the victim was compelled into prostitution and forced to give up her monthly disability checks. The victim was beaten, burned, tortured, tied up in the garage, and constantly threatened with violence.

New York, United States

Labor Trafficking

Two Indonesian women were recruited as domestic servants to work for an American family. The women were compelled into forced labor and subjected to 20 hour work days without pay, beatings, threats, and confinement for several years.

Who is involved in trafficking in persons?

Trafficker profile: Traffickers include anyone who exploits someone for commercial sex or forced labor.

Traffickers can be:

- International organized crime
- National or local gangs
- Corrupt government officials and police
- Business owners
- Pimps
- Diplomats
- United States military or civilian personnel
- United States Contractors



Dilaver Bojku, the leader of a sex-trafficking ring in Macedonia

Who is involved in trafficking in persons?

Maryland, United States

Sex Trafficking

(Fort Meade) - A United States Army soldier was convicted of sex trafficking by force, sex trafficking of a minor, and various other prostitution and drug offenses and sentenced to 210 months (17 years) in prison. The soldier lured over 12 women and a minor from several states to Maryland where he and his associates operated a prostitution ring out of his apartment. Several of the women and the 16 year-old were compelled into prostitution by means of physical violence and threats of violence.

Georgia, United States

Sex Trafficking

A pro-wrestler by the name of "Hardbody Harrison" was convicted of sex trafficking, forced labor, and various other offenses and sentenced to life in prison. The pro-wrestler used his celebrity status to recruit and lure women with promises of turning them into pro-wrestlers at his training camp. Instead, he used physical violence and threats of violence to compel the women into prostitution. When the women were not prostituting, they were compelled to perform manual labor at the trafficker's homes in the Atlanta area.

California, United States

Labor Trafficking

A real estate agent was convicted of forced labor and various other offenses and sentenced to five years in prison. The trafficker lured her victim from Peru to the United States with a promise of a good job as a housekeeper and nanny. Instead, the victim's documents were confiscated and she was compelled to perform forced labor for two years in her trafficker's home. The victim was never paid, but was subjected to a situation of debt bondage and was constantly threatened.

Why does trafficking in persons occur?

Traffickers include anyone who exploits someone for commercial sex or forced labor.

Push Factors:

Conditions that influence or encourage people to leave a bad or unsafe situation

- **Violence**
- **Civil Conflicts**
- **No Job Opportunities**
- **Poverty**
- **No Civil Rights**
- **Corruption**
- **Prior Sexual Abuse**

Pull Factors:

Conditions that influence people to go to a new location with better opportunities

- **Job Opportunities**
- **Freedom & Liberty**
- **Chance of a Better Life**

Note: These factors along do not cause trafficking in persons, but a combination of factors increase the risk of exploitation.

Why does trafficking in persons occur?

Trafficker Motivations:

Traffickers are involved in human trafficking because they see it as a high profit and low risk enterprise – meaning they can make a lot of money and there is minimal punishment due to lack of criminal punishment infrastructure, corruption, and the fact that trafficking in persons is sometimes not viewed as a serious crime.



Compared to drug trafficking and arms trafficking, trafficking in persons is one of the fastest growing criminal enterprises in the world generating over \$32 billion each year.

Why does trafficking in persons occur?

Supply & Demand

Basic economic principle: Where there is a demand for product, someone will supply it.

Where there is a demand for sex or labor, someone will provide it.

When demand increases, supply increases, profit increases, and the number of exploited victims increases.



Why does trafficking in persons occur?

Understanding Demand

“Demand” for commercial sex includes men or women who purchase sex

“Demand” for forced labor includes individuals, contractors, or others who are willing to exploit people for a profit

“Demand” for commercial sex or cheap labor increases the number of victims who are exploited

“Demand” can come from military, civilians, or contractors who buy commercial sex or use forced labor.



Billboards advertising brothels are rampant throughout Japan. Tolerance of the commercial sex industry has made Japan one of the world's top destinations for sex trafficking of foreign women.



United States military operations around the world need support from contractors for labor and services. Contractors and recruiting agencies sometimes exploit victims and compel them to work on military installations for little or no pay.

Why does trafficking in persons occur?

Incentives for Traffickers

Thirty-two billion dollars is generated from trafficking in persons every year.

Unlike drugs, victims of trafficking in persons can be used over and over again to make traffickers money.

End Goal: Money



Girls: \$500 nightly quota (\$100 man)	Scenario: "Tom the Trafficker" has two 14 year old girls he compels into prostitution every night, requiring them to meet a nightly quota of \$500. The girls charge \$100 per sex act. After one year, the girls have earned \$365,000 for the trafficker and have been compelled to have sex with over 3,650 men.
1 night	
1 week	
1 month	
1 year	
reset	

Why does trafficking in persons occur?

Iraq

Labor Trafficking

A United States contractor and its subcontractor were sued for allegedly engaging in human trafficking in Iraq. After being recruited to work in Jordan as hotel staff, Nepali workers had their documents seized and then sent to Iraq to work on United States military facilities. While in route to their Iraqi destination, the workers were stopped by insurgents where 12 of the 13 were kidnapped and executed. The one survivor was later sent to work in a warehouse and then sent back to his home country. The United States Department of Labor ordered the subcontractor to pay over \$1 million to the families of the victims.

United States

Sex Trafficking

(Missouri) - A United States Navy recruiter pled guilty to attempted child sex trafficking and was sentenced to 15 years in prison after paying an undercover police officer \$80 to have sex with an 11-year-old girl. The sailor responded to an online advertisement offering sex with a minor, using his government issued email account and cell phone. The sailor then used his government vehicle to drive to a hotel in his uniform. The sailor was arrested as part of Operation Guardian Angel, a joint taskforce of FBI, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the Kansas City Police Department to target child sex trafficking.

How does trafficking in persons occur?

Victims are often lured, tricked or entrapped in trafficking in persons situations by:

- Fake job offers
- Promises of love and marriage
- Promises of better education and life for their family
- Debt bondage
- Kidnapping/Abduction
- Blackmail/Extortion
- Smuggling turned into trafficking in persons via force, fraud, or coercion for exploitation



Note: This is not an exhaustive list of means used to compel victims into trafficking in persons; rather, this is a select list of examples seen around the world including the United States

How does trafficking in persons occur?

Techniques Used to Influence Victims

Traffickers maintain control over victims by the use of force, fraud, and coercion

FORCE

- Beatings
 - Rape
- Isolation
- Starvation
- Restraint

FRAUD

- Promises of marriage
- Promises of education
- Promises of better family life
- Fake Job Offers

COERCION

- Harming Family
 - Deportation
 - Shaming
- Brainwashing

How does trafficking in persons occur?

Victims are unable to leave a trafficking in persons situation because they may be:

- Fearful of traffickers
- Dependent on trafficker (e.g. child victims)
- Distrustful of law enforcement and fearful of deportation
- Thinking that nobody cares
- Unaware they are victims of a crime
- Unfamiliar with the language and culture
- Addicted to drugs or alcohol
- Without personal identification
- Unaware that they have basic rights
- Guarded 24 hours a day
- Ashamed of their situation



A Filipino woman holds the high school ID of her missing daughter who had been recruited for domestic work abroad

Note: This is not an exhaustive list; rather, this is a select list of examples seen around the world including the United States

How does trafficking in persons occur?

Health Issues

Victims often face physical and mental health issues related to their trafficking in persons situation

Physical Health Problems:

- Serious communicable diseases (e.g., sexually transmitted diseases & Tuberculosis)
- Broken bones from physical assault
- Malnutrition
- Immune system or respiratory problems
- Reproductive health issues

Mental Health Problems

- Depression
- Suicidal thoughts or behaviors
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
- Substance abuse
- Nightmares, tremors, or insomnia



This Nigerian-born woman, trafficked to Paris, was beaten up the night before the photo was taken. Thousands of Nigerian women are brought to Europe then forced by traffickers to repay debts of up to \$50,000.



At age 17, this Lithuanian was trafficked into prostitution in London having been promised a holiday trip. She escaped—after a year—but relies on alcohol to help forget.

How do you combat trafficking in persons?

Benefits of Appropriate Action

The benefits of appropriate actions include:

- Victim identification and rescue
- Trafficker identification and punishment
- Demand (customer/exploiter) identification and punishment



Children in Northern Thailand play at a day school where United States Government funding helps protect girls at risk of being trafficked.



Engagement through the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report yields tangible results. After a Department of State trafficking in Persons report placed Bangladesh on Tier 3, Bangladeshi police rescued from a brothel these teenage girls who would have been trafficked to the Gulf states.



A rescued Southeast Asian child victim of sex trafficking draws herself a brighter future.

How do you combat trafficking in persons?

Indicators of Trafficking In Persons

There are a number of indicators that can help someone identify trafficking in persons. Recognizing the signs is the first step in protecting victims, penalizing perpetrators, and preventing future violations.

Physical/Environmental

- Signs of physical abuse (e.g., bruises)
 - No Identification
- Lives and confined at worksite
 - Escorted or monitored
 - Indebted to employer

Psychological/Behavioral

- Fearful
- Submissive
- Anxious
- Nervous
- Signs of emotional abuse
 - Lack free will
 - Depressed
- Dependent on others

How do you combat trafficking in persons?

**If you detect a trafficking in persons situation, do not get directly involved.
Report the situation to the appropriate authority.**

Appropriate Action:

- Do not purchase sex
- Do not be complicit or turn a blind eye to trafficking in persons if peers are involved
- Educate peers about trafficking in persons
- Take and promote Department of Defense Trafficking in Persons Awareness Training
- Avoid establishments that show indicators of trafficking in persons
- Report suspected establishments involved in trafficking in persons to your command
- Report trafficking in persons situations to your chain of command



How do you combat trafficking in persons?

Note any indicators you observe

(e.g. location, people involved, etc)

- ▶ All members of the public and Department of Defense employees (military members, civilian employees, and Department of Defense contractor employees) can report trafficking in persons to the Department of Defense Inspector General (IG) Hotline.
Phone: 1-800-424-9098
Website: <http://www.dodig.mil/hotline/>
- ▶ Contact local law enforcement (military police or civilian police).
- ▶ In the United States and its territories, contact the National Human Trafficking Resource Center Hotline (888-3737-888)—www.traffickingresourcecenter.org.

Laws & Policies

United States Government Trafficking in Persons Zero Tolerance Policy

National Security Presidential Directive 22 (2002)

Subject: Combating Trafficking in Persons

"The United States hereby adopts a "zero tolerance" policy regarding United States Government employees and contractor personnel representing the United States abroad who engage in trafficking in persons."

Trafficking in Persons Executive Order (2012)

Title: Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts

Executive Order 13627—*Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts*—seeks to protect vulnerable individuals as contractors and subcontractors perform vital services and manufacture the goods procured by the United States. The Executive Order directs agencies and departments to provide additional tools and training to apply and enforce existing trafficking policy and requires additional clarity for contractors and subcontractors on the steps necessary to fully comply with the policy.

Laws & Policies



Department of Defense INSTRUCTION

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- b) Deter activities of Department of Defense Service members, civilian employees, indirect hires, contract personnel, and command-sponsored dependents that would facilitate or support trafficking in persons, domestically and overseas. This includes activities such as pandering, prostitution, and patronizing a prostitute even though such activities may be legal within a host nation country, but which are in violation of chapter 47 of title 10, U.S.C. also known as "The Uniform Code of Military Justice."

In summary, it is policy to enforce human trafficking laws, implement training of Department of Defense personnel, and monitor human trafficking awareness training and human trafficking related programs. Any involvement in human trafficking by Department of Defense personnel can affect the overall credibility and reputation of the Department of Defense and the United States government. This can impact mission completion and affect relationships on international and national levels.

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Laws & Policies

Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)

The TVPA 2000, and subsequent reauthorizations (most recently TVPRA 2013), provides a comprehensive approach to addressing human trafficking by:

- Defining the Federal Government's response to human trafficking
- Creating new criminal offenses
- Establishing protection and assistance for victims

The TVPA, along with the Department of State, emphasizes the need to maintain four main pillars to combat trafficking in persons:

- Prevention: public awareness
- Protection: victim assistance
- Prosecution: new criminal penalties
- Partnership: collaboration



During a raid to free boys trapped in a garment factory in India, child rights activist Bhuwan Ribhu talks to a victim.



Nigerian trafficking victims in Italy receive counseling from a local nongovernmental organization.

Laws & Policies



All Department of Defense personnel serving overseas, or in the United States, are subject to punishment for engaging in trafficking in persons—whether as a trafficker or as a customer who exploits victims.

Although prostitution may be legal in a host country, it is illegal under United States law.

Military personnel are held accountable under:

Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) – Under the UCMJ, military personnel can be punished for criminal activity, including trafficking in persons.

Federal or State Criminal Codes – Trafficking in persons sentences can be as high as life in prison. In all states, trafficking in persons is a felony offense.

Civilian personnel and contractors are held accountable under:

Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA) – Under MEJA (18 USC Sections 3261-3267), civilian personnel, contractors, or any other person (e.g., dependents) accompanying the armed forces outside the United States can be prosecuted under United States laws for felony crimes, including trafficking persons.

Federal or State Criminal Codes – Trafficking in persons sentences can be as high as life in prison. In all states, trafficking in persons is a felony offense.

Laws & Policies

Child Soldiering

According to Section 2442 of the Child Soldiers Accountability Act of 2008, punishments will be enforced on whoever knowingly:

- i. Recruits, enlists, or conscripts a person to serve while such person is under 15 years of age in an armed force or group; or
- ii. Uses a person under 15 years of age to participate actively in hostiles; knowing such person is under 15 years of age



Laws & Policies

PROTECT Act

The PROTECT Act strengthens the ability to prevent, investigate, prosecute, and punish violent crimes committed against children.

The Act enhanced the AMBER Alert Program to help recover abducted children

The Act targets child sexual exploitation, such as child sex tourism.



A rescued toddler—from a village with an established tradition of children entering the sex industry— has a new opportunity to grow up without fear of being trafficked or forced into sexual slavery.



A 14-year-old Lahu girl is prostituted in a village controlled by a narco-insurgent group about 10 miles outside of the eastern Shan town of Kengtung in Burma. She was being offered for 8,000 kyat (about \$5 USD) for sex.



Michael J Pepe was prosecuted by the United States government on child sex tourism charges under the PROTECT Act. Pepe faces 210 years in prison for traveling to Cambodia and sexually abusing young girls.

Laws & Policies

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) and National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)

According to FAR 22.17, contractors shall not:

1. Engage in any form of trafficking in persons during the period of performance of the contract
2. Procure commercial sex acts during the period of performance of the contract; or
3. Use forced labor in the performance of the contract

According to FAR 22.17, contractors shall:

1. Notify its employees of –
 1. The United States Government's zero tolerance policy described in paragraph (b) of this clause
 2. The actions that will be taken against employees for violations of this policy. Such actions may include, but are not limited to, removal from the contract, reduction in benefits, or termination of employment.
2. Take appropriate action, up to and including termination, against employees or subcontractors that violate the policy of the clause

According to the NDAA 2013 (Sections 1701-1708), contractors shall:

1. Include a condition in their contracts that authorizes the government to take punitive action against anyone affiliated with the contract if they engage in certain activities related to human trafficking
2. Include a compliance plan and annual certifications for all companies with contracts over \$500,000 that will be performed outside the United States
3. Disclose "credible information" from "any source" that an employee has engaged in trafficking – related activities.

Additional Resources

Trafficking in Persons Websites

United States Government

- Department of Defense CTIP Program Office (<http://ctip.defense.gov/>)
- Department of Defense IG (<http://www.dodig.mil/Hotline/submitcomplaint.html>)
- Department of Health and Human Services
(<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/orr/programs/anti-trafficking>)
- Department of Homeland Security (<http://www.dhs.gov/topic/human-trafficking>)
- Department of Justice (http://www.justice.gov/archive/olp/human_trafficking.htm)
- Department of Labor (<http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/ocft/>)
- Department of State (<http://www.state.gov/j/tip/>)

International Organizations

- United Nations (<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/human-trafficking/>)
- United Nations International Labour Organization (<http://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm>)

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (<http://www.missingkids.com/home>)
- Polaris Project [National Human Trafficking Resource Center] (<http://www.polarisproject.org/what-we-do/national-human-trafficking-hotline/the-nhtrc/overview>)

Additional Resources

CTIP Program Office

To help protect victims and combat human trafficking, the Department of Defense has established the Combating Trafficking In Persons (CTIP) Program Office. It is the role of the CTIP Program Office to work closely with other offices within the Office of the Secretary of Defense to ensure that human traffickign policies are properly implemented and integrated.

For questions or comments related to CTIP in the Department of Defense, contact dodctip@osd.pentagon.mil or visit the CTIP Program Office website at <http://ctip.defense.gov>

