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2011

# Abstracts of Scheduled Presentations: 2011 Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking

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# **Scheduled Presentations**

**As of August 15, 2011**

## **2011 Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking**

**Lincoln, NE: September 29-October 1**

#### 4. *Social Media for Social Change: redGNAT*

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
- *The work below mostly represents a plan to collect data that will not be analyzed at the time of the conference.*

Anti-trafficking crusader Sunitha Krishnan once said “my biggest challenge is your blocks to accept these victims as your own.” That challenge is the inspiration for this online community. The purpose of redGNAT is to “Reverse Exploitation Daily through a Global Network Against Trafficking”. The purpose is to create an online community of NGOs, counseling providers, pro bono law services and other resources. This part of the online community will be a type of directory (i.e. Petfinder.com) and serve as a collective that increases in value as it increases in participants and content. Ideally, members will organically link together within their own niche specialties and gain strength by interacting and cross-pollinating campaign strategies. In another part of the online community each NGO will be able to nominate a survivor. Each day a survivor will be featured on the front page of the online community with a short video clip telling their story and expressing their primary “need” for reclaiming their life (i.e. securing a work visa, finding housing, getting a job, returning home, etc). Similar to Kiva.org, a survivor will be sponsored and/or connected to the most relevant resources for her next step forward through the latter mentioned collective and the independent members of redGNAT. redGNAT will not be ready for launching by the conference date but we hope to be in beta version. Ideally, the audience will be inspired by the new on-line approaches virtual communities present for on-the-ground approaches in an effort “to accept victims as your own.”

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## 5. *Sex Trafficking in India: The Link between Corruption, Culture and Corruption*

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

According to David Batstone, the author of *Not for Sale*, there are four primary causes of human trafficking: devastating poverty, armed conflict, rapid industrialization and exploding population growth. This presentation will illustrate how these factors increase a population's vulnerability to human trafficking using India as a case study. The aforementioned contributors will be expanded upon, and aspects of Indian society will be demonstrate how a nation's culture and history can increase its people's susceptibility. Special emphasis will be given to the affects of poverty and police corruption. The research guiding this submission is derived from secondary sources, as well as the author's first-hand anti-trafficking work in Kolkata.

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## 6. *US Anti-Trafficking Program... Rearranging Deck Chairs on the Titanic?*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

The significant financial investment that the US government continues to make in its anti-trafficking program should be yielding much greater results by now. Instead, there has not been a considerable increase in victims identified (despite data suggesting this is a significant problem) nor has there been an increase in the number of international trafficking victims that have been granted a T-Visa (despite over ten years in existence). Two years ago at this conference I presented “Which Comes First, the Smuggling or the Trafficking?” At that time, I explained that the Immigration Department of Catholic Charities San Antonio has been identifying more and more clients whom we believe are by definition statutorily eligible to be considered “trafficking” victims yet trafficking “experts” are refusing to certify them. In particular, I described two clients, who were denied certifications- one because she wanted to come to the US (and therefore “consented”) and the other because her case wasn’t “big enough”. Both of these clients recently received their T-visas, vindicating their stories and highlighting the HUGE disconnect between the government’s investment in anti-trafficking programs and what ultimately is being accomplished in this arena. There appears to be a strange “competition” for the trafficking victim as a number but precious few programs that are willing to do the difficult and time-consuming work involved that will actually assist the victim and/or fix this problem... hence, they are essentially rearranging deck chairs on the Titanic. Questions this Power Point Session Will Answer: ? Why is it important to screen clients as possible trafficking victims? ? How do you find a trafficking victim? (tips on interviewing) ? What are your options if you can’t get your client certified as a trafficking victim? ? What can be done to improve the anti-trafficking system for these victims?

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## *7. Development of a tool to measure success of reintegration of traffic survivors*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

This research looked at a growing population in the world today - that of children who have been trafficked, rescued, and now back in the community, severely broken. They could be in danger of re-victimization if adequate measures were not taken to protect them. The research aimed to find out what it takes for reintegration to be successful, or for the survivor to be able to resume living in society as an empowered and productive individual with a sense of self-worth and confidence. Using the exploratory research design, Phase I of the research explored the community's perceptions of successful reintegration. The respondents included 67 children who were traffic survivors, 16 parents, 9 NGOs, 2 government organizations, and 5 government authorities from 11 areas of southern Philippines, which is the back door for trafficking of children to neighbouring countries. The gathered perceptions were content analysed into 62 general categories. These categories of perceptions of successful reintegration served as the basis for Phase 2, which was construction of a tool to measure degree of success of reintegration. Phase 2 also included determining the validity and reliability of the Reintegration Tool. The items of the tool were validated by expert judges. Another group of 55 reintegrated children and their significant other from 11 areas of southern Philippines were administered the constructed tool in order to determine rater reliability. A moderately high rater reliability was demonstrated. The tool or the process used can be used by NGOs as well as government agencies working toward reintegration of their clients and wanting to determine whether their efforts have been effective. Phase 3 is implementing a reintegration program with ten reintegrated girls based on the categories and items of the Reintegration Tool. A case study of one of the girls is presented.

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## 9. *Reducing Trafficking Risks for Refugees*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly a discussion of theory relating to human trafficking.*

Refugees are at serious risk for human trafficking. Among the factors that increase risks for refugees are: severe disruptions to family structure; social, economic and political marginalization; victimization by smugglers facilitating refugee movement; experience with sexual violence; social isolation or other negative consequences resulting from sexual violence; pressure to engage in survival sex; and lack of legal protection. Refugees are frequently treated as commodities in the political negotiations between nation-states, unwelcome wherever they land after desperate flight. They are robbed of individuality in discourse and practice. As a subset within the broader flow of human migration, refugees are subject to dehumanizing practices in border enforcement, camp management, labor, and domestic practices intended to curtail migrant rights. This paper will provide an overview of the facets of the refugee situation contributing to trafficking risk, and will offer policy and practice recommendations for reducing that risk. Refugees have talents, strengths, and agency and as these are supported, the risk of being trafficked is reduced. The paper is offered from the perspective of a national non-profit organization - Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service - which resettles refugees from around the world in forty-five communities across the United States, serves asylum-seekers and other at-risk migrants in detention, and works with smuggled and trafficked migrant children.

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## 10. *Racializing Human Trafficking: Why Does Race Matter?*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly a discussion of theory relating to human trafficking.*

The proposed paper explores the significance of theory of racial formation (Omi, Winant, 1986, 1994) to interdisciplinary studies of human trafficking. I show that there are several important ways how this theory is useful in understanding the social problem of human trafficking and counter-trafficking interventions. First, as human trafficking takes place within the context of global inequality, it is imperative to keep in mind the historical formations of the global racialized social system. Second, the racial formation theory helps us to understand the markets and flows of human trafficking. As human beings are made into commodities by traffickers in the global capitalist market, they are often ethnicized and racialized. For example, women from Eastern Europe trafficked for sexual services are stereotyped as white “Natashas.” Lastly, our anti-trafficking interventions have to be sensitive to the issues of racial (and global) inequality. Racial formation theory can and should inform our critique of white paternalism in anti-trafficking efforts. In this paper, I argue that a theoretical analysis of the continuing significance of race in the studies of human trafficking can be highly beneficial. References: Omi, Michael; Winant, Howard (1994). *Racial Formations in the United States*. New York: Routledge. Omi, Michael; Winant, Howard (1986). *Racial Formation in the United States: From the 1960s to the 1980s*. New York: Routledge & Kegan Paul Inc.

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## 11. *Every Child is My Child Campaign: Phase II*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

The Every Child is My Child initiative seeks to create child labor free\* counties through voluntary participation of merchants and consumers. We are partnering with a praxis project at a local college to recruit student workers who will advocate for the initiative. In a county with several colleges, students provide an important revenue source for local merchants. Students in the praxis project decided to begin by getting their campus to commit to the initiative by declaring it to be a child labor free zone. \*‘Child labor free’ refers specifically to goods identified by the US State Department as being produced by children who are either enslaved or may be engaged in forms of labor deemed exceptionally dangerous or harmful for them; and it also refers to locally employed children whose work violates child labor laws. Authors serve on the NGO Committee on UNICEF’s working group to stop violence against children.

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### ***13. Longitudinal study of at-risk Haitian children to identify factors that may contribute to a child entering the Restavek system.***

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Although the plight of restavek children in Haiti has gained international attention, little data exists to identify factors which contribute to children entering the system or factors which mitigate again this fate. In December 2009 we enrolled the first 60 children from a neighborhood into Port au Prince into a longitudinal study aimed at identifying these factors. Demographic items selected used from A Simple Poverty Scorecard for Haiti and included questions such as, “have you eaten today?” “do you live in a house or a tent?” “number of people living in the household?” “do you live with your mom?” “do you live with your dad?” as appropriate, “Is your mother alive?” “Is your dad alive?” “do you sleep in a bed?” “how many people sleep with you?” “were you injured in the quake?” and “did you know anyone who was injured or killed in the earthquake.” We expect that having a father in the home will prove to be a protective factor for these children. \*\* NGO Committee on UNICEF’s working group to stop violence against children.

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## 14. *Polaris Project's Toolbox for State Anti-Trafficking Legislative Advocacy*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

Polaris Project is a leading U.S. organization combating all forms of human trafficking. We use a holistic strategy in serving both U.S. citizens and foreign national victims, including men, women and children. We take what we learn from our work with survivors to guide the creation of long-term solutions in striving for systemic change by advocating for stronger federal and state laws, operating the National Human Trafficking Resource Center and providing services to clients, and all victims of human trafficking. Polaris has been providing a comprehensive approach to combat human trafficking since 2002. Polaris proposes conducting a 20-25 minute presentation highlighting ways in which states may actively engage in anti-trafficking legislative advocacy. We will share the tools in our Legislative Tool Box – an array of publicly-accessible resources to assist legislators, staff and advocates in enacting legislation to combat human trafficking, such as our State Ratings Map and Model Provisions of Comprehensive State Legislation, both published by Polaris Project. We will present methods for analyzing and improving state legislation on human trafficking, including advocacy and monitoring. Lastly, Polaris will share success stories and current anti-trafficking legislative trends, highlighting case studies such as the Illinois Safe Harbor and California Supply Chain legislation. The presentation will conclude with approximately 15 minutes of question and answer time. We intend for the presentation to create a forum in which advocates, academics and students in the field of trafficking can engage in information sharing and gain knowledge about trafficking legislative advocacy. We believe that the audience will leave the presentation with: a greater insight into current human trafficking legislation, existing best practice, and tools to assist in professional and/or personal advocacy efforts.

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## 15. *Challenges in Inter-Organizational and Multi-Sector Collaboration Against Human Trafficking*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

Anti-human trafficking efforts are conducted by a variety of actors operating within and across differing policy environments and at various levels. The few studies that have been conducted to date on inter-organizational communication among anti-trafficking actors call for greater collaboration between them, both within communities and between the local, national, and international levels. The U.S. State Department's recent addition of the "4th P", for Partnership, to the original 3 Ps it promotes for combating human trafficking, i.e. Prevention, Protection, and Prosecution, underscores the value placed on collaboration. However, although most anti-trafficking actors agree with this value, in practice inter-organizational and especially inter-sector collaboration is difficult to create and sustain robustly. In this presentation, findings based on participant observation and interviews with participants in anti-trafficking coalitions will be presented. These findings illuminate the challenges that riddle inter-organizational and multi-sector collaboration, centering on the difficulties of information and concept-sharing, and the systemic tensions that arise from overlapping but divergent aims. Findings from fieldwork in specific coalitions will be situated in view of more macro data gathered through web analyses of the types of actors that collaborate (or not), the forms of collaboration they report, the prevalence of collaboration across operational levels and geographical regions, and the communicative practices that help sustain multi-sector dialogue. The presentation will conclude with evidence-based suggestions for sustaining robust collaboration. \*[This presentation will complement the presentation proposed by AnnJanette Alejano and Lindsay Breslin from LCHT, entitled "Complementary Coordination: The anatomy of Colorado statewide collaboratives". We would like to be scheduled on the same panel if possible.]

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## 16. *Complementary Coordination: The anatomy of Colorado statewide collaboratives*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

Reflecting upon the themes of fellow panel members, this paper will feature Colorado collaborations between anti-trafficking organizations. Because of the characteristics of the state (e.g., central location within the U.S., few major metropolitan cities, and expansive terrain featuring tourism and agriculture), anti-trafficking collaborations have taken place to support the entire state of Colorado. As public awareness and training efforts have increased over the years, community will has been stable and supportive of these anti-trafficking initiatives. The paper will feature the Colorado Project to Comprehensively Combat Human Trafficking (Colorado Project), a collaborative initiative that aims to develop sustainable efforts to end human trafficking. At a state level, the Colorado Project will develop a tool by which communities can assess their strengths and gaps in combating human trafficking. The project research design will feature collaborative efforts and how the multiple networks operate in tandem. Colorado collaborations have included a Bureau of Justice-funded multi-agency working group that supports law enforcement efforts; an Office of Victims of Crime-funded network that provide victim service provision (named the Colorado Network to End Human Trafficking); and an Office of Refugee Resettlement-funded collaborative to provide outreach to vulnerable populations. Over the years, the Colorado anti-trafficking community has worked hard to intentionally create collaborative initiatives. Statewide efforts have provided resources to trafficking survivors in a complementary fashion, by: 1) honoring community needs and characteristics and 2) engaging in critical thinking dialogues including parallel issue groups (e.g., anti-violence, labor rights, sex worker rights, immigrant rights, homeless advocacy, among others). Utilizing the Colorado Project's structure, specific examples of negotiations, challenges and benefits will be highlighted. This presentation will complement Kirsten Foot's (U. of Washington) paper, entitled "Challenges in Inter-Organizational and Multi-Sector Collaboration Against Human Trafficking". We would like to be scheduled on the same panel if possible.

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## 19. *Collaboration in Anti-Trafficking Efforts*

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
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As a graduate student in ASU's social justice and human rights program, my research focuses on the collaboration of entities working to address human trafficking. This is a multi-method research project, which includes surveys, interviews and observations and the data is analyzed using modified grounded theory and constant comparative methodology. The purpose of the study is to accurately assess the status of coalition and networking efforts among anti-trafficking agencies and organizations in Arizona. Previous research studying anti-trafficking networks in the Phoenix area revealed many organizations/agencies working autonomously and suggests these organizations might be more effective if they were actively working with each other to accomplish their common goals. After the current state of collaborative efforts has been identified, this information is being used to develop a new statewide anti-trafficking coalition, one that is purposeful and directed at meeting organizational needs. The goal of the coalition is to build a network of resources and agencies that will meet regularly to train workers and volunteers, assess efforts and promote collaboration. My work falls directly into the focus of "what we know and what we need to know." What we know about anti-trafficking efforts in Arizona is that organizations are largely underfunded and understaffed, and participate very little in collaborative efforts. As a result, anti-trafficking work is perhaps not as efficient or as effective as it might be. We need to know why collaborations are not occurring, and how these efforts might be made more meaningful and useful for the organizations involved. While the state of collaborations in Arizona is unique and the results cannot be directly applied elsewhere, important themes arise that can inform other collaborative efforts (or the lack thereof). I believe collaboration is key to successful anti-trafficking work, and research and evaluation are important steps to arriving at productive collaborations.

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## 20. *Israeli Anti-Human Trafficking Policy: Success Story?*

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
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Concern over human trafficking in Israel emerged in the late 1990s, following the massive wave of immigration from Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union. Within less than a decade, a full policy-making cycle was completed: the problem was framed by the media and NGOs; public awareness increased; policy prescriptions were proposed, adopted, and implemented; and finally, government officials announced that the problem has been successfully dealt with. Since then public interest in the issue dramatically decreased. Of particular interest is the role of the United States government in this process. While trafficking was first recognized as a problem in Israel by local non-governmental organizations, the Israeli government acted on the issue only as a result of pressure produced by the foreign policy of the United States. Specifically, the strongest tool available to local groups was the publication of the first Trafficking in Persons Report by the U.S. Department of State in 2001. This Report placed Israel with the group of countries who fail to make significant efforts to combat human trafficking (“tier 3”), threatened to cut down financial aid, and prompted the Israeli government into action. Through interviews with policymakers and local NGO leaders, this study examines the development of the Israeli anti-trafficking policy from its inception, and its consequences, both intended and unintended. The interviews shed light on the motivations behind the policy, and on the way it was influenced by the framing of the problem by different actors. The data further demonstrate the potential of strong U.S. pressure to effect social change, but also its limits in the face of local political discourse.

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## 21. *A Proposal to Create an International Court to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

The need to create an international court to combat human trafficking is compelling. Domestic jurisdictions vary in their power to prevent human trafficking. This variance allows human traffickers to take advantage of weak states lacking in enforcement and conviction capabilities. These frail domestic jurisdictions often have porous borders. Efforts and proposals to strengthen domestic systems with a special regard for human trafficking (notably in Central and Eastern Europe) have failed. This paper will discuss current legal and treaty regimes that concentrate on human trafficking and why such regimes must begin to focus more regionally, including only a number of neighboring states. By focusing on parts, instead of the whole, regional treaties could set the stage for a well-drafted international treaty. Cross-jurisdictional record sharing could lead to international warrant polices by, for example, introducing a treaty that grants INTERPOL with the ability to search and seize under an anti-human trafficking treaty globally. Before an International Court to Combat Human Trafficking is developed, two regional courts, an Eastern European Tribunal and a Southeast Asian Tribunal should be established. Attempts at global prevention must first concentrate on the source countries. Any new treaty, tribunal, or court should attempt to harmonize current legal anti-trafficking laws, but also further provide for more plenary enforcement and conviction power using INTERPOL and an ad hoc international tribunal. These tribunals could then lead to an International Court to Combat Human Trafficking.

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## **22. ON COMPREHENSIVE PROSTITUTION REFORM: CRIMINALIZING THE TRAFFICKER AND THE TRICK, BUT NOT THE VICTIM—SWEDEN’S SEXKÖPSLAGEN IN AMERICA**

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

Sex trafficking of women and children—one of the most urgent human rights violations confronting the world today—incorporates prostitution into its end product. While the world focuses on the nature of prostitution—i.e., forced (trafficked) or voluntary (sex worker)—the author’s research indicates that few women in prostitution choose that path. In 1999, Sweden became the first country in the world to partially decriminalize prostitution by criminalizing only the purchaser. The Swedish approach—known as “The Swedish Model”—offers social services to women in prostitution. The Swedish Government chronicled the results of The Swedish Model in a report released in July 2010. While sex workers’ rights groups from around the world have attacked The Swedish Model, the Swedish Government claims that it has decreased the incidence of sex trafficking and prostitution in Sweden. Norway and Iceland adopted this approach, and other countries currently consider the model. The United States’ (U.S.) implementation of The Swedish Model would further recent American practices to combat sexual exploitation. The United States should criminalize the purchase of sex, decriminalize the sale of sex, reform the social service system to increase help offered to prostituted individuals, and conduct outreach to facilitate intervention points for prostituted individuals and those at risk for prostitution.

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## 23. *Finding Weak Points in the Human Trafficking System: An Analysis of 154 Cases*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

Narratives of 156 individuals who were trafficked from countries in Eastern Europe were analyzed for commonalities in their stories that might lead to ideas regarding how trafficking might be disrupted. The narratives were gathered as part of very long intake interviews by social service agencies with victims of trafficking. Approximately half of the interviews were with women, and half with men, with a sample of each sex randomly selected from thousands of victim files, translated from native languages into English, and then coded and analyzed by two American coders. Grounded theory was used to establish coding, and the coders inter-rater reliability was assessed. In addition to expected results (women are trafficked more into domestic labor, sex, and light farm work, and men more into construction and heavier labor), there are different patterns of how individuals are recruited, transported, exploited, and disposed of, depending on type of labor and other variables. Some surprising opportunities for disrupting the system at various points were uncovered. For example, some men discarded from construction or farm labor made their way home without money via the help of truck drivers, suggesting the possibility of using the drivers as informants regarding the places where disposed-of victims might be found and helped. Some types of trafficked individuals have contact with the public, particularly medical personnel, shopkeepers, and others, which again suggests opportunities for victim identification. Other ideas for disrupting the trafficking system will be discussed.

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## 24. *Social Enterprise as Key to Sustainable Funding for Programs to End Sexual Exploitation: Trials & Triumphs*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

Purpose: Engaging in a critical dialogue regarding the use of social enterprise in building sustainability of organizations serving women in recovery from sexual exploitation, while maintaining their anonymity. Through thinking together, we will share our experiences and create further ideas for sustaining programs while respecting privacy and the new persona our participants are building for themselves, separate from their history in the sex trade. Background: The Servants Anonymous Society of Calgary, Canada (SAS) has provided housing, life skills, and community for women in recovery from sexual exploitation since 1989. As part of our sustainability plan, core services, and foundational beliefs, we provide opportunities for women to build employability skills through direct experience working throughout our organization, most significantly in our social enterprise catering and banquet facilities. With interest building in Calgary over the initial results of a 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness, it has become more recognized that women often represent the most vulnerable of those experiencing homelessness and drawn into sexual exploitation and street culture. While it's encouraging that the unique support required for women is becoming understood, continued funding remains tenuous; and Government and private funding organizations responsible for leading these initiatives often showcase the faces and stories of women in effort to gain public support. An organizational goal of SAS is to become as self-sustaining as possible via our social enterprise revenue. Known mostly through word of mouth, building our profile as a premier catering and events company through broader advertising, is crucial for us. We know that given a choice to use a service that is entirely for profit, or one that helps lift women into recovery and out of poverty, citizens will choose the latter. Our challenge becomes promoting our service while not using women as the "poster people" to gain support. This is especially challenging when the women in our program work in our catering and events company as part of their job training. Presentation: This interactive presentation will explore challenges and learnings of the SAS social enterprise experience and engage attendees in dialogue on how to build upon these learnings to support women healing from sexual exploitation. Presenters: Key Contact: Marina Giacomini MA., RSW – Executive Director, Servants Anonymous Society, Calgary, Canada

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## 25. *Healing the Wounds Incurred in Sexual Exploitation: A Community Model for Reintegration Into Society*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

Exiting the domestic sex trade is extremely difficult. Addiction, a fractured self-concept, shame, abuse and violence, and damaged mental health taking the form of self harming, depression and brain injury are but a sample of the multiple and complex barriers to exiting the life. For those women who break free, the obstacles to reintegrating into society are frightening and intimidating, and persistently ignite messages that “you will never make it”, a crushing internal voice for women with little support and few role models for how to make the journey successfully. Over 500 sexually exploited women leaving the sex trade (and their children) have walked through the doors of the Servants Anonymous Society of Calgary (SAS) since 1989. They receive life skills, housing, childcare, job training, scholarships, and a commitment to lifetime followcare support. What we have learned from these women is that long term, relational-based support with a broad continuum of services, works; over 70% of SAS participants leave the sex trade. This presentation will outline how a community base approach to healing the wounds of sexual exploitation effectively addresses the origin of the wounding, and empowers women through a posture of mutuality. SAS intentionally creates opportunities for those who have received support to give back to the community in meaningful ways, and attracts staff and volunteers who understand the idea of servant leadership as the key to creating safe places where extending hospitality to the marginalized is an invitation to true belonging, self worth, friendship and room to discover personal gifts and abilities.

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## 26. *Responding to a Voiced Need: Curricula Targeted to Women Exiting the Sex Trade*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

Life skills material directly dealing with the full effects of sexual exploitation is difficult to find. In response, SAS redesigned its classroom curriculum to directly address obstacles facing women who have survived the sex trade and childhood sexual exploitation. “We badly need to deal with the damaging effects of sex-trade work, and to build on the wisdom we gained by surviving. I had looked into finding resources to further heal in this area and found the materials written directly for recovery from sexual exploitation very limited. The fact that SAS has material addressing these unique issues has huge value. The new curriculum shows that the sex-trade affects everything, like the ability to have a healthy relationship ,how money management and self esteem are linked, and even how keeping a job is affected by our fears and anger when it comes to dealing with authority... priceless. I feel honored to have been able to work on this curriculum for all the classes. I know how raw the topics are and I hope I helped with making the content direct but sensitive! I wish there had been something like this for me.” - Written by an SAS alumna

Healing from sexual exploitation occurs in community where program design is shaped by the voices, losses and celebrations of those it serves. Consequently, SAS created resource material for seven courses, 20 classes per course, covering parenting, women’s health, choices in recovery, academics, money management, sustained employment, and healthy personal expression. This presentation will highlight the material’s key themes and teaching approaches, as well as the process of collaborating with women who successfully exited the sex trade to develop material which is responsive to the unique learning needs and wisdom of sex trade survivors in recovery.

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## 29. *Shifting Cambodia away from its Economic Dependence on Human Trafficking*

- *The work below is undergraduate student work.*
- *The work below is mostly a discussion of theory relating to human trafficking.*

The issue of human trafficking is becoming increasingly complex as more countries and people are absorbed into the chain of this illegal trade. Specifically, the topic of human trafficking of women and young girls in Cambodia is of interest because the country has many socioeconomic factors that contribute to the complexity of the issue. While the rise of women being trafficked in Cambodia cannot be attributed to one or even a handful of reasons, there is strong evidence that points to the rural and urban poverty gap, corrupt government and officials, and tourism as some of the main causes. Over time, human trafficking has become a significant portion of Cambodia's economy and eradicating it would shake the stability of the country in its current state. Nevertheless, it is necessary to explore and implement possible options to provide Cambodia with a bridge in the economy so that the country may be able to cross over successfully while letting go of human trafficking as an important factor of its economy. Therefore, this paper will explore some ways to alleviate the problem of human trafficking in and through Cambodia by understanding what social movements have already been implemented and also by proposing new methods of intervention. It will argue that through the collaboration between local communities and global powers, as well as the rise of new, more structured social movements, Cambodia's government can gain the resources needed to stabilize its infrastructure and improve its economic conditions. Lastly, long term goals will also be proposed so that the different and evolving populations within Cambodia may sustain a successful economy in the future.

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### 31. *Sexual Exploitation of Boys and Young Men- base line data in India and Cambodia*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

Sexual exploitation of boys and young men continues to be an invisible problem with inadequate research to determine the prevalence and outcomes. Where research has been done then the focus has primarily on HIV prevalence and other risk factors including violence is not adequately considered. Why is this? This research looks at two locations in Mumbai, India and Phnom Penh, Cambodia where some base line data has been obtained. Around 50 boys in Phnom Penh and 102 boys in Mumbai were interviewed. The results demonstrate a level of vulnerability that dispels the myth that sexual exploitation of boys is vastly different than girls. Many are doing it because they feel they have no alternative to earn an income and want to provide for their families similar to women and girls. However boys have the added stresses of hiding what they are doing from the very communities that could provide this support. In Mumbai the base line research was followed up following opportunities for the boys to do a training program to see whether an adequately paid job could lead to alternative futures for masseur boys and if not, why not?

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## 32. *Street Gangs and Human Trafficking*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of quantitative data related to human trafficking.*

According to information in the recent FBI 2009 National Gang Threat Assessment gangs in the United States are responsible for a significant portion of the crime in many urban communities and in an increasing number of suburban communities across the country. Much of this crime is associated with their drug trafficking activities, but gang members also engage in a host of other criminal activities such as auto theft, assault, alien smuggling, burglary, drive-by shootings, extortion, firearms offenses, home invasion robberies, homicide, identity theft, insurance fraud, mortgage fraud, and weapons trafficking. According to local law enforcement information, gang members are responsible for as much as 80 percent of the crime in some locations. Although human trafficking is not mentioned in the National Gang Threat Assessment, cases from as early as 1996 point to clear involvement of gangs in prostitution operations, human smuggling, production of fraudulent documents, human trafficking, and child sex trafficking. New cases point to hybrid gangs, with street gangs making money from human trafficking and prostitution as well as drugs trafficking and weapon trafficking. Far from being an isolated incident here and there, human trafficking rapidly is becoming a key part of gang activity. Culling information from over one hundred cases in more than twenty states in the United States, this paper analyzes the link between human trafficking and twenty street gangs. The paper also analyzes new approaches to address gang involvement in human trafficking, including efforts to add human trafficking to the list of suspect activities in local anti-trafficking laws, as well as other new approaches to curbing gangs such as abatement and nuisance laws.

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### 34. *An Academic Approach - The Human Trafficking Clinic at the University of Denver*

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

The Human Trafficking Clinic at the Josef Korbel School of International Studies was started in 2008 to address the problem of human trafficking through professional research, writing, and educational outreach on human trafficking, forced labor, and modern slavery. We aim to provide research that improves inter-organizational cooperation and accountability, influences policy, and raises awareness to combat human trafficking and modern slavery. The strategies, structure, and design of the clinic are unique. Composed of 20 Research Associates, The Human Trafficking Clinic conducts significant and inimitable research within the fields of human trafficking and modern slavery. Individual projects range from a historical analysis of slavery to developing a curriculum on the problem of human trafficking for public schools. The Taxonomy Project is one of the main collaborative projects in which Associates participate. Its purpose is to identify and define key terms in the trafficking field. Due to the lack of consensus on definitions of terminology used in the study of human trafficking, scholars, researchers and practitioners are often left unaware of holistic and precise meanings of key terms. The lack of consensus in terminology intensifies debates surrounding issues of morality, ethics, and semantics, ultimately inhibiting the productivity, collaboration and successfulness of anti- trafficking actors. The main objectives of this presentation are to share the model of The Human Trafficking Clinic, describe noteworthy projects of Research Associates, present the taxonomy project definitions, and finally, discuss the feasibility of clinics elsewhere and how collaborative coalitions could benefit college campuses. At the close of our presentation, we hope the audience will understand the importance and need for an academic and interdisciplinary approach to the multi faceted issue of human trafficking in order to better inform and supplement the protection of victims, prosecution of perpetrators, and prevention of human trafficking at a global level.

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### 35. *Longitudinal Study on Re-integration from Aftercare facilities in Cambodia*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

In 2010 Chab Dai (translation “Hands Together”) started a ten-year longitudinal ‘Butterfly’ research study in Cambodia with the aim to understand the re-integration process of children/young people who have experienced sexual exploitation and trafficking. The preliminary phase was conducted during 2010 and the focus was to explain the research to potential After-care shelters and stakeholders working in the field. During this phase a preliminary survey of interested and potential Aftercare shelters was conducted in order to understand their perspective of (re-) integration and how their programs operated. Focus group work with girls from three shelters and later one with boys was conducted in order to develop a quantitative survey instrument for the longitudinal phase. During the first quarter of 2011 MOUs were formalized with nine shelters and the sampling frame for the girls was established. The final sampling frame is now nearly completed with around sixty participants in total. This study will utilize a mixed methods approach conducted every three months and it is expected the participants will be followed until 2020. It is recognized this is a challenging study ethically and logistically so an Advisory reference group of academics in the field local and internationally has been established in order that the researchers can regularly and transparently receive advice and feedback. Initial results of much of the first year surveys will be presented at the conference.

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### 36. *Looking behind the curtains of consumption: Who would we see?*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly a discussion of theory relating to human trafficking.*

The dominant accounts of what trafficking is and current methodologies of measuring or assessing the scale of trafficking are very much rooted in an understanding of trafficking as a supply-driven phenomenon. Some of the most commonly used indicators include: - A number of people estimated to be trafficked from a country of origin - A number of people estimated to be exploited in a country of destination - Breakdown of the types of exploitation people are trafficked into - Nationality and gender of traffickers - Number of prosecutions and convictions - An estimated number of women involved in prostitution, often conflated with the number of women trafficked for sexual exploitation Such data, in most cases no more than estimates, are derived and extrapolated from a cacophony of reports, studies and assessments on trafficking produced by a variety of stakeholders that are not necessarily impartial or independent. Although diverse in their assessment of the scale of the problem, they reflect a very specific treatment of trafficking as a matter of illegal migration/border-crossing, or criminality, or public/moral (dis)order. Drawing upon the arguments presented in a paper at the 2010 Conference in Lincoln, this paper interrogates what kind of information/data can and should be collated when trafficking is viewed as a form of exploitation and forced labour; when the focus falls on those who exploit and benefit. The latter should include global corporations benefiting from cheap and dehumanised labour and downward pressures on wages, and consumers benefiting from low-cost goods and services produced with the involvement of trafficked labour. In suggesting that one of the most efficient solutions to the problem of trafficking might be the elimination of forced labour practices by curbing the growing demand for low-paid unfree labour, this paper also interrogates the degree to which the general public is aware of what is going on behind the curtains of the consumption-driven globalised neoliberal capitalist system.

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### ***37. Ending Slavery through Consumer Demand: Evaluating the Success of Market-Based Incentives against Trafficking***

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
- *The work below is mostly a discussion of theory relating to human trafficking.*

Heralded as a success of the anti- slavery movement, the recent phenomena of market-based incentives, appeals to the consumer for direct action in combating human trafficking. One of the most successful examples of this is Rugmark, a transnational non-profit utilizing the social labeling model to promote fair labor practices in the production of Indian carpets. The organization attempts to extirpate child labor in India's carpet belt region of Mirzapur and Bhadohi through strategic marketing, labeling of licensed carpets and enforcement of fair labor practices. Utilizing this case study, the research will scrutinize and objectively measure the level of success Rugmark has experienced not only in producing rugs free of child labor, but as well in effectively stymieing the practice of child labor within India's carpet industry. The presentation will also discuss the failure of the Harkin- Engel's Protocol to systemically challenge the issue of forced labor within the cocoa industry in the Ivory Coast. Signed in 2001 as a voluntary protocol among major chocolate corporations in response to media reports of forced and child labor in cocoa plantations, the international agreement has eventuated in meager results in curbing, preventing and eradicating slavery in West Africa. Popularly touted as a successful strategy in combating trafficking of all forms, the success of consumer- mandated market based incentives proves complicated defying the duality of black and white, success or failure. However the goal of my presentation is to provide useful insight on the relative success of these strategies in combating human trafficking in order to begin the discussion of our complicity in the slave trade through the products we buy. Finally I hope to conclude the presentation with advice and suggestions for consumers wishing to campaign for fair labor practices through consumer demand.

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### 39. *A Survey of Human Trafficking Around the Globe: the Scope, the Reality, and the Gaps*

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

Human trafficking around the world takes on many forms and faces – from the woman tricked into forced prostitution by a man thought to be her boyfriend to the generational enslavement of families in Pakistan for brick production. One thing is clear: the knowledge is limited but the problem is extensive. Through the collection of human trafficking data for CNN’s Freedom Project, an understanding of the complex issues surrounding human trafficking became apparent. The Department of State’s Trafficking in Persons Report, the UNODC TIP Report, and documents from the International Organization for Migration and the International Labour Organization served as reliable sources for this project and helped to expose human trafficking in a world-wide context. A substantial country-by-country data compilation revealed significant regional trends in trafficking, as well as gaps in research and knowledge. One of the most skewed areas of knowledge, for example, revolves around the extreme focus on commercial sexual exploitation of women and children. The research collected suggests that sex trafficking consists of a much smaller portion of trafficking victims than may be perceived by much of the population. Through a presentation and analysis of this data, individuals will come away with an understanding of what trafficking looks like in different parts of the world and what knowledge is missing in the broad scope of the data.

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#### 40. *Men are trafficked, too?*

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

Human trafficking research has almost exclusively focused on trafficking of women and girls for the purposes of sexual exploitation. In doing this, the abolitionist movement is forgetting about, and therefore not advocating for, a large population of individuals who are trafficked: men. Throughout the world men are trafficked into horrendous conditions of slavery and exploitation. They can be forced to work on fishing boats in Thailand, on coffee plantations in Latin America, and in brick production in Pakistan. These examples and others will be explored and discussed in an effort to understand the global scope of trafficking in men. The goal is to fill a major gap in research regarding human trafficking, broadening the understanding of those interested in combating modern-day slavery.

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## **42. *Are Sri Lankan housemaids experiencing unsafe migration when they gain employment in the Middle East and are they at high risk of being trafficked and enslaved?***

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below mostly represents a plan to collect data that will not be analyzed at the time of the conference.*

According to the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment, in 2003, 8% of the country's GDP, over US\$1.1 billion dollars, came from Sri Lankan's working overseas. One of Sri Lanka's main export is her people and mostly the women of the country. Most of this money comes from the Sri Lankan housemaids working in the Middle East. According to the NY Times, More than a million Sri Lankans – roughly one in every 19 citizens – now work abroad, and nearly 600,000 are house maids ... In Saudi Arabia, the most common destination, they call Sri Lanka “the country of housemaids.” ... 15 to 20 percent of the 100,000 Sri Lankan women who leave each year for the Gulf, return prematurely, face abuse or non payment of salary, or get drawn into ... trafficking schemes or prostitution. ... More than 100 women come home dead each year. According to the International Development Studies Conference Mainstreaming Human Security: The Asian Contribution In the receiving countries many of trafficked women may face harassment of different types. Harassment may come from differing modes. To name some of the difficulties such as debt-bondage, confiscation of passport, physical and psychological abuse, rape, forced abortion, forced prostitution, forced labor, torture, threats of arrest and deportation, and even threats to the victims' families. The victims have no way to communicate with any one regarding their ordeal. They have another dilemma of non-documentation and without any proper identity papers. One of the major negative impacts of the women leaving Sri Lanka for a few years is that the family becomes dysfunctional and the quality of life suffers. When the woman returns from the Middle East, the family has fallen apart. The Sri Lanka President Mahinda Rajapaksa has pointed out to the Foreign Employment Ministry to stop sending housemaids to Middle East and other countries. However when you see how the country relies on the over one billion US dollars that comes back to country every year, it seems that the government is encouraging the trade. I would like to find stories and data about the unsafe migration of housemaids from Sri Lanka to the Middle East, and after qualitative research find ways that can help women going overseas to be safe. e housemaids... In Saudi Arabia, the most common destination, they call Sri Lanka “the country

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### **43. *Intersections of Labor Migration and Human Trafficking: Philippine Case Study***

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
- *The work below mostly represents a plan to collect data that will not be analyzed at the time of the conference.*

The Philippines is internationally known for its substantial number of overseas migrant workers. According to the U.S. Department of State the Philippines is also a source, transit and destination country for human trafficking. In this paper, I will explore ongoing research on the intersection of labor migration and human trafficking in the Philippines. In particular, I seek to address the ways in which the Philippine government does or does not deal with the human trafficking problem in light of the active governmental role in labor migration. I will also examine the available research on the social, historical, and economic foundations of labor migration in the Philippines. Finally, I will determine the best course for future research.

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#### **44. *Change.org and Human Trafficking: Harnessing collective action to win campaigns***

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

There are camps on both sides who continue to debate whether or not 'social media' can influence human movements -- from domestic legislation and policy debates to upheavals and revolutions abroad. Rather than get buried in debate, Change.org has not-so-quietly been going about its business proving by example the power of technology and online campaigns to create change. Change.org is the world's fastest growing social action platform -- more than 400,000 new members a month at present -- and is winning campaigns at a rate of more than one a day. Change.org operates on a Theory of Change that through targeting and direct action, collectively 'we' can influence those who were previously the deciders. In advance of Valentine's Day 2010, more than 50,000 Change.org members signed a campaign and sent letters to 1-800-Flowers, protesting their use of cut flowers from suppliers who abused workers. The company responded with a major overhaul of its practices, creating a code of conduct for suppliers that prohibits forced and child labor, as well as promoting and advancing more Fairtrade flowers. The Hilton Hotel chain likewise responded to pressure from Change.org members, agreeing to sign the Code of Conduct long pushed by ECPAT-USA to prevent sexual exploitation of children in the travel and tourism industry. Zachary Dominitz, Director of Partnerships for Change.org, will discuss strategies to use social media to not only win campaigns, but also to build your brand and greatly increase your supporter base. The presentation will be interactive, use live examples, and feature ample time for questions and discussion.

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## 45. *Collaborative Anti-Slavery Training Program for University Students in Boston*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

Through a unique collaboration of Boston area NGOs, student groups, university faculty, and university departments, a training program for university students is set to launch for the spring semester of 2012. The training program contains four core areas: 1. Professional Training: Offered via NGOs and governmental agencies in the Boston area, anti-trafficking trainings will be opened up to enrolled students. These practitioner level trainings will allow students to understand the myriad programs, processes, and challenges involved with on-the-ground anti-trafficking in the United States and beyond. 2. Academic Training: Offered via university departments and student groups, enrolled students will attend academic seminars on modern slavery. Students will also be encouraged to utilize existing classes and to create independent studies for credit to fulfill the academic requirements of the training. 3. Public Speaking: Enrolled students will be required to deliver multiple public addresses on the topics of modern slavery and human trafficking to appropriate academic, faith-based, community, and other groups. 4. Program Support: Enrolled students will be required to participate in at least one project in support of partnering agencies and/or other anti-slavery organizations. Each of the above areas has specific requirements for graduation including completion of an agreed upon curricula, time completed, and summaries of events/seminars submitted to the group. This training is geared to impart an anti-human trafficking and anti-modern slavery lens on a diversity of students while offering them a means to attain university credit and an external certificate for their participation. Outside of the training for university students, this collaboration will offer a low to no cost collaboration that connects academia and practice in the Boston area and offers mutual value. The parties currently have a signed letter-of-intent and are working toward a memorandum-of-agreement (MOA). At the time of the conference, the MOA will be being drafted.

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## 52. *State Approaches to Human Trafficking Policy Variation in the United States*

- *The work below is graduate student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of quantitative data related to human trafficking.*

In 2000, the United States (US) was one of the first countries in the world to adopt legislation that made human trafficking illegal in an attempt to combat this growing problem within its borders. State level legislation soon followed and currently, forty-four states have their own legislation which focuses on criminalization statutes that establish sentencing guidelines and expand the definitions of human trafficking. Despite the wide acceptance of criminal legislation, other types of trafficking legislation recognizing victim protection and assistance are less prevalent. By examining the determinants of policy adoption with respect to human trafficking, this paper explains this variation throughout the United States and investigates why some states have comprehensive policies while others have no policy at all. This paper builds on a theoretical framework of social regulatory policy to explain state variation in the adoption of human trafficking laws in the United States and seeks to determine what this variation can tell us about the implications for human trafficking in public policy research. A cross-sectional analysis with Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) robust regression was utilized to determine that issue salience, interest groups, state government ideology, and percentage of women in the legislature have the most influence over the scope of human trafficking laws in the United States. Additionally, the number of trafficking shelters in each state negatively influences the scope of trafficking laws. The major takeaways for the audience in this presentation are an increased knowledge of state level policy, evaluation of what kind of legislation exists, and how this varies across states. Moreover, audience members will learn the determinants for state level policy in the United States which could help policymakers pass legislation on human trafficking in more states in the future.

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### 53. *To Convince or to Confuse: an examination of how and why sex trafficking PSAs succeed or fail*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly a discussion of theory relating to human trafficking.*

This paper is a constructively critical examination of sex trafficking public service announcements (PSAs) and/or information campaigns directed at English-speaking Westerners or potential buyers and informants. I will use a triangulated methodology—rhetorical and discourse analysis of the ads themselves as well as an examination of the mass mediated audience responses—to determine what are the more effective and informative methods for creating such campaigns. In addition to a general overview of types of sex trafficking PSAs, I will specifically focus on two particular ads: "I Am Elena" by the Helen Bamber Foundation and the Demi and Ashton Foundation (DNA)'s "real man" campaign as useful comparative examples of best and worst practices and why these specific ads succeed or fail, respectively. This paper looks closely at what methods for media campaigns will most influence a Western audience to be aware of trafficking and possibly even become involved in anti-trafficking initiatives.

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## *56. Freedom Registry: Collaboration, Best Practice & Filling the Gaps to End Trafficking in the U.S. + Beyond*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

Though national efforts to fight TIP have increased in recent years, there remain several gaps and challenges if slavery is to be brought to an end in the U.S. and across the globe. One such challenge is that cooperation and coordination among NGOs, U.S. government agencies and grassroots movements is currently insufficient. Concrete and sustainable referral systems between agencies is weak, information sharing of best practice is often neglected, and agencies often find they've had to 'reinvent the wheel' due to a lack of knowledge of what's already being done. The Freedom Registry (U.S. Registry Project) is a collaborative, grassroots effort to create an accessible, sustainable database of national stakeholders combating HT across the U.S.; measure gap areas in existing services; and increase cooperation between grassroots groups, non-profits and government agencies. This project will not only benefit the anti-trafficking movement as a whole, but will also benefit stakeholder beneficiaries (survivors, vulnerable communities, etc.), as organizations will be more equipped to meet the diverse needs of their clients through networking and collaboration with others. Due to the extent of work involved in building such a database in a way that will truly benefit all stakeholders involved, this project was divided into five phases. During Phase 1, we developed a steering committee of key stakeholders across the country, including law enforcement. During Phase 2, we built the database and piloted it with a handful of national stakeholders. We are now entering Phase 3 and the database will be launched live online this September. During Phase 4 we will analyze data at a macro level and make recommendations for change within the movement. In 2009, we presented the Registry Project at its initial stage. For 2011, we would like to provide an update as to how the project has progressed, including how data is being collected and how it will increase best practice among stakeholders. We will also report on how the project is now being duplicated internationally. The audience will leave our presentation with an understanding of the importance of increased collaboration and feel compelled to participate in sharing best practice.

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## 57. *Resilience! The African Child's Response to Labor Abuse*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

Children's resilience and endurance of labor exploitation and abuses are the main focus of this presentation. The proposed presentation employs interpretative sociology to examine children's perception of their abuses within the informal sectors of Ghana. It acknowledges the potential of children's work – when not exploitive – in positively socializing and preparing them to meet the demands of this competitive world while emphasizing the mostly dehumanizing and sometimes enslaving processes that characterize their recruitment or trafficking into, work within, and exit from domestic servitude. Children's ability to endure such abuses in the hope of reducing their family's level of dependency while enhancing their survival strategies will also be discussed. Primarily qualitative, this research applies the interpretative approach through the use of snowball and convenience sampling techniques and the juxtaposition of the grounded theory approach with a relatively more objective strategy that examines the influence of Ghana's neoliberal economic policies critiqued to have impoverished both rural and urban residents creating the demand for cheap labor by urban households and its supply by rural Africans. More importantly, the meanings children associate with their work within the informal sectors of Ghana will be examined.

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## *59. The Chab Dai Charter: A Commitment to Excellence in Addressing Human Trafficking in Cambodia*

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

Chab Dai Cambodia has a proven track record as a Learning Community of 50 national organizations working directly with vulnerable communities, victims, and survivors of human trafficking and abuse. In just 6 years Chab Dai has grown from a vision of collaboration with 2 staff and 12 members to a leading national organization with 30 staff, 50 members, over 50 partners, and more than 10 direct projects. In addition, the Chab Dai model has been replicated in the US, Canada, UK and Thailand. The aim of Chab Dai's Learning Community is to see autonomous member organizations lead the way forward in raising the standard of care for survivors, and vulnerable communities by raising the standard of care through coalition-building and best-practice sharing. Information sharing is based on global standards of care such as those found under the law, UN conventions, and other relevant evidence-based research. This year Chab Dai Coalition launched the Chab Dai Charter, a set of 15 principles members are asked to sign and adhere to in order to demonstrate a commitment to excellence in their work. Charter principles are broken down into four areas: protection, collaboration, participation and accountability. To equip members with implementation, the Charter was developed with a best practice assessment tool, outlining steps to implement its principles into practice. While some aspects of the assessment tool are considered minimum standards and are thus "non-negotiable" (i.e. under "Protection" adherents must have an implemented child protection policy); other steps, developed by adherents themselves based on the context of their own work represent actions that go beyond the minimum representing a "commitment to excellence." A major take-away from this session will include an understanding of how collaboration continues to raise the standard of care for vulnerable communities and survivors in Cambodia; and how "positive peer pressure" can push stakeholders raise the standards of care within their own programs.

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# 101. Assessing the Effectiveness of Immigration Law Protections for Trafficking Victims

- *The work below is not student work.*
- *The work below mostly reports an analysis of qualitative data (many trafficking cases, laws, legislative processes, victim interviews, etc.).*

One year ago, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security announced a new program, The Blue Campaign, that in addition to providing components of protection and prosecution emphasizes the protection provided to victims through the amendment to immigration laws to provide two forms of unique immigration programs for trafficking victims, the U visa and the T visa. The fourth element emphasized in this campaign is partnership. Thus, the program has four components, the “four Ps”: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnerships. The one-year anniversary of this new program provides an opportunity to compare and assess the effectiveness of protections provided to victims through immigration laws in the U.S. and other countries. Other nations also provide various types of relief through immigration laws. For example, in the United Kingdom, the adoption of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings led to the creation of a national system of assistance for victims which can result in the granting of residence permits. This presentation will examine the protections provided to victims through immigration laws and critique their effectiveness based upon the benchmark provided in the United Nations Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Trafficking in Human Beings : “The human rights of trafficked persons shall be at the centre of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking and to protect, assist and provide redress to victims.” This will include not only an examination of the specific trafficking protections provided but also the availability of relief to victims based upon their classification as refugees.

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## 102. Anti-Human Trafficking Pan-Asian Campaign: The MTV EXIT Campaign to End Exploitation and Trafficking

- *The work below is student work.*
- *The work below is mostly description of NGO work or one or a few case descriptions.*

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In 2006, MTV and USAID launched, "MTV EXIT (End Exploitation and Trafficking)," a multi-media, multi-platform awareness and prevention campaign against human trafficking that has reached over 20 million people in 18 countries in the Asia Pacific. This paper describes the campaign background, design and message strategies and the outcome evaluation of the MTV EXIT documentaries, which were developed to build knowledge and influence attitude and behavior of the target audience on human trafficking. Both quantitative and qualitative research methods were employed for the outcome evaluation in six selected countries: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines and Thailand. Quantitative data was collected before and after documentary exposure through surveys using online access panel while qualitative data was gathered from focus groups. The Mind-Set Barometer, an indicator in which knowledge, attitude and behavior measures were weighted and incorporated into a composite score, was used in quantitative evaluation to measure the effects of campaign exposure. While some variations could be observed, the Mind-Set Barometer scores increased across all sites during the post surveys, showing positive effects of documentary exposure among research participants. The qualitative research provided key insights that the MTV EXIT documentaries had great potential in raising awareness about the issue, but should include stronger call to action to engage audience. This paper calls for the anti-trafficking community to conduct rigorous campaign evaluation to assess outcomes, impacts and values of their communication activities. It also advocates that media campaigns can be effective tools in creating awareness and increasing prevention of human trafficking.