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Fourth Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking, 2012: Program Schedule and Abstracts

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Fourth Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking, 2012

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11

12:00-1:00 p.m. **Pre-conference Panel Discussion**
University of Nebraska–Lincoln (UNL) East Campus, College of Law
Auditorium, 42nd and Fair Streets

“The Global and Local Perspective on Human Trafficking”

Participants:

- Kristiina Kangaspunta, Chief, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons Unit, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Vienna, Austria
- John Freudenberg, Assistant Attorney General, State of Nebraska, Lincoln and Member of Nebraska State Task Force on Human Trafficking Jim Peschong, Lincoln Police Chief
- Senator Amanda McGill, Nebraska Legislature

Moderator: Anna Williams Shavers, Cline Professor of Citizenship Law,
University of Nebraska College of Law

5:00 - 8:00 p.m. **Registration Desk Open**
Cornhusker Hotel, Renaissance Room, 2nd floor

5:00 - 7:00 p.m. **Welcome Reception**
Renaissance Room, 2nd floor
Hors d’oeuvres; soft drinks; cash bar

7:30 - 9:00 p.m. **Public Event on the UNL City Campus**
Student Union, 15th & R Streets, Centennial Room, 2nd floor

“Stopping Child Slavery”
James Kofi Annan, Former Child Slave from Ghana, now President of
Challenging Heights

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

7:30 - 9:30 a.m. Coffee cake, coffee, tea, and soft drinks available in the meeting area

8:00 - 5:00 p.m. **Registration Desk Open**, foot of stairs in basement meeting area

8:00 - 8:15 a.m. **Welcome Address**

Fourth Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking, 2012

8:15 - 8:45 a.m. **Conference Opening Keynote Speech**
Cornhusker Hotel, Hawthorne Room

Kristiina Kangaspunta, Executive Officer, United Nations Interregional Crime
and Justice Research Institute

SESSION ONE 9:00 – 10:20 A.M.

Session 1.1 - Narratives

Location: Hawthorne Room
Session Chair: Anna Shavers

Today's Frederick Douglass: Freedom and the Modern Day Slave Narrative
Laura Murphy, Loyola University of New Orleans

"Taken" The Strange Case of William Hillar
Vernon Murray, Sherry Dingman, Julia Porter, Marist College

Session 1.2 - Cambodia

Location: Olive Branch
Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Caring for Survivors of Trafficking & Exploitation in Cambodia: Perspectives on Residential
& Community-Based Care Paradigms
Tania DoCarmo, Chab Dai and University of North Texas

The Butterfly Longitudinal (Re-) integration Research Project: A Chab Dai Study on (Re-)
integration: Researching the Life Cycle of Survivors of Sexual Exploitations and Trafficking
Helen Sworn, Sioban Miles, Glenn Miles, Chab Dai; Monti Narayan Datta, University of
Richmond

Session 1.3 - Community Awareness/Action

Location: Arbor I
Session Chair: Ron Hampton

AWARE: Analyzing the Impact of an Anti-Human Trafficking Advocacy Curriculum Using
Sixth Grade Students in Colorado
Alex K. Monroe, Human Trafficking Clinic

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Identifying American Teenaged Victims of Sex Trafficking in Your Communities
Julie Waters J.D., Free the Captives

Session 1.4 – Escort Services

Location: Arbor II
Session Chair: Sriyani Tidball

Panel Discussion

SESSION TWO 10:40 – NOON

Session 2.1 - Child Trafficking

Location: Hawthorne Room
Session Chair: Ron Hampton

Fairtrade's Approach to Addressing Child Trafficking for Labor purposes: Strengthening the Protection of Boys and Girls
Anita Sheth, Fairtrade International

Is There Any Difference Between a Child Servant in Haiti and in West Africa?
Sherry Dingman, Vernon Murray, Marist College

Session 2.2 - Southeast Asia

Location: Olive Branch
Session Chair: Paul Yates

Strengthening Programmatic Effectiveness Through Collaboration With Tucks School of Business (Cambodia)
Stephanie Goins, Love146

Human Trafficking and Education: A Qualitative Case Study of Two NGO's in Thailand
Robert Spires, University of Georgia

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Session 2.3 - World Trafficking

Location: Arbor I

Session Chair: Sriyani Tidball

Collaboration Gone Global: Knowledge-Sharing Among National and International Stakeholders to Build an Informed Interdisciplinary Response to Trafficking

Taylor Poe, Tania Do Carmo, Joan Jarman, Chab Dai; Rose Gunderson, Washington Engage

The Plight of Female Soldiers in Sri Lanka After the End of the 30-Year Ethnic War

Sriyani Tidball, University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Session 2.4 - Law and Policy

Location: Arbor II

Session Chair: Anna Shavers

An Examination of Efforts to Eliminate Modern Day Slavery Through Media and the Law

Anna Williams Shavers, University of Nebraska–Lincoln

The Diffusion of State Anti-Human Trafficking Policy in the U.S.: Determinants of Adoption and Comprehensiveness

Nancy Mortorano Miller, Anthony Talbott, Christopher Klarich, University of Dayton

12:00 - 1:30 p.m. **Lunch Buffet and Networking**

Renaissance Room, 2nd floor

“Getting from Legislation to Successful Prosecution”

A Panel on State and Local Law Enforcement Issues on Human Trafficking

Participants:

- Deborah Gilg, U.S. Attorney for Nebraska
- Thomas Metz, Special Agent in charge, Nebraska Field Office, Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Jim Peschong, Lincoln Police Chief
- John Freudenberg, Criminal Bureau Chief for the Nebraska Attorney General’s Office

Moderator: Al Riskowski, Executive Director, Nebraska Family Council

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SESSION THREE 1:40 – 3:00 P.M.

Session 3.1 - Methodology

Location: Hawthorne Room

Session Chair: Ron Hampton

An Empirical Assessment of the Predictors of Modern Day Slavery

Monti Narayan Datta, University of Richmond; *Kevin Bales*, Free the Slaves/University of Hull

The Social Determinants of Trafficking in Southeast Asia

Kelsey McGregor Perry, University of Southern California and Brigham Young University; *Len Novilla*

Session 3.2 - Latin America

Location: Olive Branch

Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Kidnapping, Another Way Mexican Drug Cartels Exploit Women

Brad Barker, The Halo Corporation

Trafficking Risks for Women in Colombia

Sandra Milena Cardoza Lozano, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women

Session 3.3 - Community Awareness/Action

Location: Arbor I

Session Chair: Sriyani Tidball

Fight Against Trafficking in People and Facilitating the Management of Malagasy Workers Victims of Economic Migration and Human Trafficking

Norotiana Jeannoda, Syndicat des Professionnels Diplomes en Travail Social (SPDTS) a Madagascar

Community-Based Collaboration in Human Trafficking Prevention Interventions

Prawit Thainiyom, University of Southern California

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SESSION FOUR 3:20 – 4:40 P.M.

Session 4.1 - Gender Issues

Location: Hawthorne Room

Session Chair: Sriyani Tidball

Toward a Gender-Sensitive Approach to Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking
Jane Nady Sigmon, U.S. Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking
in Persons

Sexual Exploitation of Boys and Young Men – Baseline Data in India and Cambodia
Jasmir Thakur and Jarrett Davis, Samabhavana Society and Love 146/Chab Dai

Session 4.2 - Africa

Location: Olive Branch

Session Chair: Julie Pennington

Anti-Trafficking Legislation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Analyzing the Role of Coercion and
Parental Responsibility
Benjamin Lawrance, Rochester Institute of Technology, *Ruby Andrew*, Southern
University Law Center

Trafficking in Persons in the Ghanaian Perspective
Patience Quaye, Rueben Asiwoko, Beatrice Sintim Koree, Ghana Police Service

Session 4.3 - Community Awareness/Action

Location: Arbor I

Session Chair: Anna Shavers

Health and Human Trafficking: The Role of Health Care Professionals From Prevention to
Aftercare
Katherine Welch, Independent Researcher

Toward Constructive Engagement Between Local Law Enforcement and
Mobilization/Advocacy Nongovernmental Organizations About Human Trafficking
Kirsten Foot, University of Washington; *John Vanek*, Lieutenant, San Jose Police Human
Trafficking Task Force (Retired)

5:00 - 6:30 p.m. **Dinner Buffet and Networking**
Location: Renaissance Room, 2nd Floor

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7:30 - 9:30 p.m. **Public Events on the UNL Campus**

“The Pink Room”

a film about sex trafficking in Cambodia,
Ross Film Theater, UNL Campus, 14th and R Streets

OR

“The Capitol Steps”

Lied Center for the Performing Arts, UNL Campus, 13th and Q Streets
(Purchase tickets ahead of time, if possible)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13

7:30 - 9:30 a.m. Coffee cake, coffee, tea, and soft drinks available in the meeting area

8:00 - Noon **Registration Desk Open**, foot of stairs in basement meeting area

SESSION FIVE 9:00 – 10:20 A.M.

Session 5.1 - Cleaning Up Supply Chains

Location: Hawthorne Room

Session Chair: Dwayne Ball

The California Supply Chain Transparency Act (Human Trafficking Corporate Supply Chain Transparency: How Best to Legislatively Approach Disclosure)

Benjamin Thomas Greer, Special Deputy Attorney General, California Department of Justice, Human Trafficking Special Projects Team; *Professor Jeffrey G. Purvis*, James K. and Carol Seelars Herbert Professor of Constitutional Law at San Joaquin College of Law

Microsoft, Inc.

Rane Johnson

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Session 5.2 – Exploiting the Young

Location: Olive Branch

Session Chair: Ron Hampton

The Situation of Child Trafficking in Sub Saharan African Region

Nirmal Busgopaul, Halley University

Preliminary Research into Sexual Exploitation of Masseur Young Men in Phnom Penh and Siem Riep, Cambodia

Glenn Miles, Love 146, *Heather Blanch*, *Jarrett Davis*, Independent Researchers

Session 5.3 - World Trafficking

Location: Arbor I

Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

And The Beat Goes On: Three Necessary Improvements to the TIP Report and the U.S.'s Ongoing Effort to Report on Modern Trafficking

Ashley Feasley, Fordham University School of Law

Demand: The Military Culture and Its Cycle of Exploitation

Deborah Johnston, Independent Researcher; *Glenn Miles*, Love146

Session 5.4 - National Security and Human Trafficking

Location: Arbor II

Session Chair: Julie Pennington

Relating Interest Convergence Theory and National Security Interests to America's Fight Against Sex Trafficking

Professor Crisarla Houston, University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law

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SESSION SIX 10:40 - NOON

Session 6.1 - Cleaning up Supply Chains

Location: Hawthorne Room

Session Chair: Dwayne Ball

Addressing Human Trafficking in the Supply Chain at Reed Elsevier

Terry Martin, Director of Supplier Corporate Responsibility at Reed Elsevier, parent company to LexisNexis

Reducing Forced Labor and Human Trafficking in the Cross-Border Recruitment Marketplace

Jessica McCormick, Regional Director, Central States, Manpower, Inc.

Session 6.2 - Southeast Asia NGOs

Location: Olive Branch

Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Safe Migration in Lao PDR

Sophie Nuon, *Oudone Souphavanh*, IOM

A Shared Commitment in Vision and Practice for Reaching Excellence in Anti-Human Trafficking Initiatives – The Chab Dai Charter

Helen Sworn, *Aimee Brammer*, The Chab Dai Coalition

Session 6.3 – Community Models/Action

Location: Arbor I

Session Chair: Paul Yates

National Efforts Informing Statewide Initiatives: The Colorado Project to Comprehensively Combat Human Trafficking

AnnJanette Alejano-Steele, *Lindsey Breslin*, *Amanda Finger*, *Rhonda Young*, Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking

How to Organize a Grassroots Campaign That Focuses on Reducing the Demand by Targeting the Buyers

Julie Waters, *J.D.*, Free the Captives

12:00 - 1:30 p.m. **Lunch Buffet and Networking**
Renaissance Room, 2nd floor

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SESSION SEVEN 1:40 – 3:00 P.M.

Session 7.1 – Methodology

Location: Hawthorne Room

Session Chair: Dwayne Ball

What We Can Learn From the UNODC Human Trafficking Database

Vernon Murray, Marist College; *Alana Autushka*, Belarussian Social Services; *Maria Otte*, *Julie Potak*, *Sherry Dingman*, Marist College

A Method for Determining Advertising Effectiveness in Bringing HT Victims to Rehabilitation

Dwayne Ball, *Ronald Hampton*, University of Nebraska–Lincoln; *Julia R. Pennington*, University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire; *Anh Nguyen*, International Organization for Migration

Session 7.2 – Voices of Victims

Location: Olive Branch

Session Chair: Anna Shavers

Commercialized Stories and False Narratives: Silence and Re-Silencing within Novels Involving Trafficked Women

Danielle Metcalf, University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Listening to the Voice of IPV Victims from Internet Discussion Forum

Shuhong Luo, University of Nebraska–Lincoln

Session 7.3 - Law and Policy

Location: Arbor I

Session Chair: Rochelle Dalla

Lack of Conviction: Why Human Traffickers Remain Free

Christine Balarezo, University of North Texas

City of Slaves: A Case Study of Los Angeles, Local Regulation of Human Trafficking

Lyndsey Christoffersen, University of California, Irvine

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Session 7.4 - Chab Dai Panel: Cambodia

Location: Arbor II

Session Chair: Julie Pennington

Panel: A Collaborative Model to Addressing Human Trafficking & Exploitation in Cambodia

Participants:

- Helen Sworn, Chab Dai
- Sarah Carpenter, IJM
- Jarrett Davis, Love146
- Siobhan Miles, Chab Dai
- Aimee Brammer, Chab Dai
- Tania DoCarmo, Chab Dai

Moderator: Dr. Monti Narayan Datta, University of Richmond

SESSION EIGHT 3:20 – 4:40 P.M.

Session 8.1 - Child Trafficking

Location: Hawthorne Room

Session Chair: Dwayne Ball

It's Just Good Business: How Corporate Social Responsibility Can Combat Child Sex Trafficking

Scarlet Smith and Erika George, University of Utah, S.J. Quinney College of Law

The Impact of Human Trafficking on Human Rights: Case Study Nigeria

Tella Oluwaseun, University of KwaZulu Natal-Pietermaritzburg

Session 8.2 - World Trafficking

Location: Olive Branch

Session Chair: Julie Pennington

Navigating Lives "on the edge of knife": Process of Human Smuggling (Facilitation) from Nepal to the U.S.

Anmar Lamichhane, Southern Methodist University

Trafficking of Romani in Bulgaria

Tomislava Savcheva, Independent Researcher

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Session 8.3 - Panel discussion on Technology in Human Trafficking

Location: Arbor I

Session Chair: Anna Shavers

Participants:

- Nicole Bryan, Montclair State University
- Mark Latonero, University of Southern California
- Matt Waite, University of Nebraska–Lincoln
- Sasha Poucki, Montclair State University

Moderator: Rane Johnson, Microsoft, Inc.

4:45 p.m. Wrap-up with all attendees
Hawthorne Room

“After yesterday and today, what do we know and what do we need to know?”

ABSTRACTS

1.1 NARRATIVES

Today's Frederick Douglass: Freedom and the Modern Day Slave Narrative

Recently, survivors of trafficking are coming forward in ever greater numbers to tell their stories so that they might help to abolish this modern day slavery. These brave survivors are our present-day Frederick Douglass's and Harriet Jacobs's. Their voices represent the slave narratives that must be at the forefront of the 21st century abolitionist movement. Employing a literary critical apparatus informed by my work with survivors of slavery, this paper will help academic scholars as well as non-profit workers and service providers understand the way slavery shapes the stories survivors tell of their experiences. Part of my argument is that the slave narrative is typically shaped as a "freedom narrative" as opposed to a tale of slavery's abuses. Those freedom narratives are often inhibited by trauma as well as by cultural anxieties about sharing trauma. In addition, survivors often want to concentrate on "moving on" or their role as "survivor" rather than "victim." Thus, scholars and activists must listen as much to the way slavery shapes survivor silences as to what is openly shared. Knowing this, we can avoid re-traumatizing survivors and support them in shaping the future they are sketching for themselves in their narratives. I am particularly interested in how writing and storytelling itself produces a form of freedom and how the description of survival is a means to inscribe one's own fundamental right to freedom. I want to consider the ethical, political, and cultural dimensions of the discourse of freedom that survivors are producing, and in the process ask what role the modern day slave narrative has to play in our larger understanding of slavery and freedom. The paper should serve to assist service providers in supporting their clients through storytelling as well. Recently, survivors of trafficking are coming forward in ever greater numbers to tell their stories so that they might help to abolish this modern day slavery.

Laura Murphy
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1.1 NARRATIVES

"Taken" The Strange Case of William Hillar

This case follows the story of William Hillar. Hillar had been a regular speaker at human trafficking conferences across the nation, as well as university instructor on the topic. He claimed to have been the subject (along with his daughter) of the popular human trafficking film "Taken." And, he had managed to become a consultant to the FBI on the subject. The only problem was that Hillar was arrested for fraud roughly one year ago, charged and found guilty for having lied about his personal ties with human trafficking. The film had not been based on his experiences. His daughter had never been abducted, etc. This case is designed for analysis by college students across disciplines. It is designed to address such topics as trust, source-credibility, human trafficking research risks, and ethics. This four-page case concludes with discussion questions and suggested responses for class discussion.

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1.2 CAMBODIA

Caring for Survivors of Trafficking & Exploitation in Cambodia: Perspectives on Residential & Community-Based Care Paradigms

Since 2003 there has been a notable influx of ‘anti-trafficking programming’ in Cambodia particularly focused on ‘rescue’ ‘aftercare’ and (re-)integration of victims and survivors of trafficking and sexual exploitation. While the majority of national programs focused on this population have historically developed ‘residential’ models of care; shifts in policy, practice and gradual shifts in the paradigm of what ‘works’ and doesn’t ‘work’ have raised questions about the sustainability of solely residential models, and what sustainable or ‘successful’ reintegration into the community actually looks like. Based on a recent study among carers and anti-trafficking stakeholders in Cambodia designed to understand attitudes surrounding the dichotomy of residential versus community-based models of care, this presentation will focus on perceptions of what is in the ‘best interest’ of the survivor; personal agency; and structural influences on emerging ‘care’ paradigms.

Tania DoCarmo
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1.2 CAMBODIA

The Butterfly Longitudinal (Re-) integration research project: A Chab Dai Study on (Re-) integration: Researching the Life Cycle of Survivors of Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking

What happens to those who are liberated from slavery in the short and long term? What are the effects of aftercare and what measurable benefits can we discern? Moreover, what can we learn directly from trafficking survivors, from their own voices and stories, as they reclaim their lives? The literature is bereft of detailed research exploring these questions. Yet, policy makers need more information in order to implement better programs. The Chab Dai Butterfly Longitudinal (Re) integration research project attempts to fill that gap. It began in early 2010 and is a ten-year longitudinal research study prospectively looking at the experiences and perceptions of a cohort of 125 participants comprised of 48 per cent women, and children (females -80 per cent and males- 20 per cent). The main purpose of the research is to enable people who have been sexually exploited and or trafficked for this purpose to have a 'voice' about their own (re-) integration experiences over a long period of time. Our research design and approach is mixed methods utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods as it follows the lives of this cohort and has committed to producing an annual end of year report of its findings and recommendations. Our approach is also novel in that it is a partnership of both academic and policy perspectives. One member of our team is a full-time academic in the United States who will help us observe trends in our longitudinal findings. The other members of our team are full-time practitioners with Chab Dai in Cambodia who are well-versed in the nuances of the (re) integration project. In our paper, we present some preliminary findings from the first wave of The Chab Dai Butterfly Longitudinal (Re) integration research project. Based on these findings, we summarize recommendations to assistance programs, donors, stakeholders and government bodies.

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1.3 COMMUNITY AWARENESS/ACTION

AWARE: Analyzing the Impact of an Anti-Human Trafficking Advocacy Curriculum using Sixth Grade Students in Colorado

Human trafficking is an international problem that penetrates every society on the globe. Trafficking in children for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, and domestic servitude occurs in every state of the United States. Education is key in preventing human trafficking and American students lack proper knowledge of the issue. This study seeks to bridge this shortcoming through the creation and implementation of a holistic anti-trafficking advocacy curriculum that not only informs and motivates students and educators toward advocacy, but also meets Colorado state academic standards. Case studies using sixth grade students in Denver show the impact that such a curriculum has, not only on knowledge gained, but student empowerment and civic responsibility through advocacy. The author analyzes the impact of the Aware Curriculum through formative and summative assessments, classroom observation, and diagnostic written assessments to gauge knowledge, comprehension of key concepts, and student thought processes about anti-trafficking advocacy.

Alex K. Monroe
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1.3 COMMUNITY AWARENESS/ACTION

Identifying American Teenaged Victims of Sex Trafficking in Your Communities

This presentation will define domestic minor sex trafficking using the federal laws and provide an indepth study of American teenaged victims by discussing (1) contributing factors, which include their home life, personality traits, and external influences, (2) specific indicators of sex trafficking, and (3) what keeps victims from seeking help. Lastly, we will discuss what you should do if you suspect that someone is being trafficked.

Julie Waters, J.D.
Free the Captives
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1.4 ESCORT SERVICES

Panel Discussion

2.1 CHILD TRAFFICKING

Fairtrade's Approach to Addressing Child Trafficking for Labor Purposes: Strengthening the Protection of Boys and Girls

Recently, there have been numerous allegations of child labor, including trafficking for labor purposes, in the production of targeted global food and non-food commodities. Child labor is not only a problem perpetuated by poverty and unfair terms of trade, it is also a result of exploitation, lack of access to quality education and social protection, discrimination, conflict, HIV/AIDS and natural disasters, among others . While Fairtrade International does not provide a guarantee against child labor, this standard based product certifier has developed an effective approach to significantly strengthen the protection of boys and girls in Fairtrade communities and increase the partnership of consumers, industry, NGOs and governments to combat unacceptable child labor practices. Over the last couple of years, we have interviewed hundreds of boys and girls in Fairtrade communities, especially in cocoa and cotton producing communities, to learn from them about their education, work, future aspirations and the impact of Fairtrade on their lives. This paper presents their views and shows how they have informed Fairtrade's approach to eliminate the worst forms of child labor, such as trafficked labor, and the rational used for placing the well-being of children and young people at the center of what we do.

Anita Sheth
Fairtrade International
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2.1 CHILD TRAFFICKING

Is There Any Difference Between a Child Servant in Haiti and in West Africa?

Effective interventions to reduce the number of victims of human trafficking depend on understanding the processes by which individuals become victims. A recent ILO study suggests that child trafficking is on the rise in West and Central Africa, and that may also be the case in Haiti. Interviews conducted with former child servants in Haiti and in Togo compare and contrast the systems of child labor in the two nations. Interviews were arranged by locals and took place over a meal in a semi-public setting. At the conclusion of the interview, informants were compensated, but had not known about the payment in advance.

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2.2 SOUTHEAST ASIA

Strengthening Programmatic Effectiveness through Collaboration with Tucks School of Business

Love146 is an anti-trafficking organization whose mission is the abolition of child trafficking and exploitation. In response to the child trafficking and exploitation issue, we operate programs in the US, Europe, and Southeast Asia through either providing direct services or working through local partners. We wanted an engagement strategy for our partnerships that would serve several purposes for our organization: “programmatize” our capacity building efforts; strengthen collaborative efforts between partnerships; and, create a more effective monitoring and evaluative system. Thus, Love 146 connected with the Tuck School of Business at Dartmouth in order to develop a way to engage with NGO partners in Cambodia, one of our focus countries. The request was for the Tucks Students Consulting Team to develop a strategy which would incorporate Love146’s current identification and selection of partners, partner onboarding, partner engagement, and partner exit strategy. We wanted it to reflect best practices in NGO engagement and prevention activities. Additionally, we were looking for a strategy that could be applied to any and all of our partners and project undertakings. This fiscal year, Love146 began applying what we gained through this collaborative process with the Tucks team. This endeavor provided a good learning opportunity for us as well as the Tucks team, and proved to be successful in moving us forward in our monitoring and evaluating process. The unexpected but added value was having input from a group completely outside the service provider arena. We hope to continue working with the Tuck School of Business / Student Consulting Team this fall.

Stephanie Goins
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2.2 SOUTHEAST ASIA

Human Trafficking and Education: a Qualitative Case Study of Two NGOs in Thailand

In this qualitative, ethnographic multi-site case study, I examine two Thai NGO shelter/schools working with human trafficking survivors and at-risk populations of children. The two NGOs have a residential component, meaning that children live at the shelter, and an educational component, meaning that children are taught academic and vocational skills. Education is a key intervention in the mission of both NGOs, and education is treated as a means of human trafficking prevention and a means of protection of human trafficking survivors from returning to exploitative situations. The controversial definition of human trafficking and the continuum of vulnerability between at-risk populations and human trafficking victims are discussed. I explored the issues of statelessness and poverty through interviews with students, teachers and staff at the NGOs. I conducted observations in the NGO settings and in the broader Thai context by using ethnographic field notes. I described changes at the NGOs over time through a detailed account of specific aspects of the NGOs. The study discusses NGO efforts to reduce the vulnerability of children, and the barriers that both children and NGOs face in vulnerability reduction efforts. The findings of the study reflect the compounding effect of many factors that cause vulnerability to human trafficking and other forms of exploitation for children in and around Thailand.

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2.3 WORLD TRAFFICKING

Collaboration Gone Global: Knowledge-Sharing Among National and Int'l Stakeholders to Build an Informed Interdisciplinary Response to Trafficking

Human trafficking is a complex phenomenon in need of a collective response. Through intentional formal and informal collaboration, stakeholders are better equipped to prevent exploitation, empower survivors, and gain increased understanding on good practice. Developed in 2009 by Chab Dai USA and launched to the public in 2012, Freedom Registry is a collaborative project designed to build inter-organizational awareness and increased knowledge sharing among anti-trafficking stakeholders across the United States. As part of Chab Dai's international 'Global Learning Community' project, this year the Freedom Registry model entered early stages of replication in three additional countries around the globe. In addition to working with global partners on expanding Freedom Registry, Chab Dai is working with international partners to develop an online global platform to engage stakeholders from multiple interdisciplinary backgrounds and international geographic locations. In 2009 and 2011, we presented Freedom Registry during its initial planning and design phases. For 2012, we will update attendees on the project's implementation (including both successes and challenges), how collected data is currently being used to analyze the national anti-trafficking movement's current state, and how the platform is currently being replicated by partners in Africa, Europe and Asia.

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2.3 WORLD TRAFFICKING

The Plight of Female Child Soldiers in Sri Lanka after the End of the 30-Year Ethnic War

Today, among the most awful forms of child trafficking, the UN estimates 300,000 child soldiers are still involved in 30 different armed conflicts around the world. Children are used as combatants, messengers, porters, and sometimes forced into sexual services. Some children are abducted or forcibly recruited; some are driven to join due to poverty and discrimination, or to seek revenge for violence enacted against their families. Child soldiers often face psychological and social problems. It has been reported that often their own community members outcast ex-child soldiers fearing their war time activities, as many of these children had killed or tortured others. Sri Lankan armed conflict came to an end in 2009. The government had undertaken demobilization and reintegration programs for the captured child soldiers. They were then released from the captivity and sent to a one-year rehabilitation process. It was reported that in May 2010 the rehabilitated child soldiers were released to follow education or vocational training. Although demobilization and reintegration of child soldiers is often seen as hopeless, it is hoped that youth involved in armed conflict can re-engage positive social relations and productive civilian lives if they are given a new opportunity which includes reintegration into family and community. This study will deal with the particular stories of girls who were involved in the armed conflict in Sri Lanka. I will draw insights from in-depth interviews with female ex-child soldiers who are now young women or youth, living in Sri Lanka, where the war is over and they are now living in community. The study will follow the themes of, demobilization, and reintegration, detailing concrete examples of life after war, life after trauma and now life in community.

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2.4 LAW AND POLICY

An Examination of Efforts to Eliminate Modern Day Slavery Through Media and the Law

The aim of this paper is to study the relationship between law and media as agents of the social transformation from reliance on modern day slavery. Many legal scholars have examined the use of law reform to bring about social change. It is argued that law must be engaged because of the profound implications of law in our economic, political and social lives. These examinations often involve issues that affect vulnerable groups who have limited rights or protections. Human trafficking disproportionately affects poor women, children and members of disadvantaged minority groups. Some in these vulnerable groups have been forced to provide labor for little or no wages and often under intolerable conditions. There have been significant efforts to bring about change through both domestic and international law. For example, some of these laws are aimed at criminalizing traffickers and others seek to require businesses to examine the sources of labor and goods purchased for their products. The use of goods and services from trafficked labor is prevalent. Therefore, one goal of these laws is to bring about change to prevent members of society from directly or indirectly consuming the goods and services produced by enslaved persons. Some scholars have argued against the use of law to bring about social change and have asserted that the legal system may be a hindrance to social transformation. Change in modern society is often initiated through various forms of contemporary communications. In the area of human trafficking, these efforts have included traditional forms of media such as television, movies and documentaries. More recently, there has been a heavy reliance on social media communications such as Facebook, blogs and tweets. The use of such communications may be either facilitated or constrained by the law. Examples of these uses will be presented.

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2.4 LAW AND POLICY

The Diffusion of State Anti-human Trafficking Policy in the U.S.: Determinants of Adoption and Comprehensiveness

What factors account for the adoption of anti-human trafficking (AHT) policy at the U.S. state level? What factors account for increases in the comprehensiveness of these policies? In this paper we address this question from a policy diffusion perspective. We use event history analysis to model key internal and external factors, including standard policy diffusion variables (e.g., legislative professionalism, ideology, population size, per capita income,...) as well as variables specific to the case of AHT policy (e.g., presence of an international border, amount of media coverage, significant criminal cases, presence of a human trafficking task force, presence/actions of interest groups or social movements,...). Case specific data are gathered from a variety of sources: content analysis of media reports and court cases, surveys/interviews of AHT coalition staff and key policymakers,... Our analysis not only provides insights into the diffusion of AHT policy across the U.S. states, it informs the ongoing and future activities of policymakers, advocates, and activists attempting to enact more comprehensive AHT legislation.

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3.1 METHODOLOGY

An Empirical Assessment of the Predictors of Modern Day Slavery

Particularly since the passage of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, academics, policy makers, and the media have come to appreciate the magnitude and scope of human trafficking and modern day slavery. Yet, there exists little empirical work on the subject. In the most comprehensive assessment of the literature to date, the Institute for the Study of International Migration at Georgetown University concluded that “quantitative methodologies” are noticeably scarce and that “the dominant anti-trafficking discourse is not evidence based.” Part of this is due to the difficulty in obtaining reliable data with which to test empirically falsifiable models. In this paper, we develop a novel measure of modern day slavery that fills this gap. We build our measure based on a research project carried out by Pennington, Ball, Hampton and Soulakova in 2006. Using their insights, we construct a cross-national measure for slavery in one hundred and sixty-one countries for 2010. Next, we test the hypothesis that, among a number of plausible explanations, levels of corruption in each state best explain current levels of slavery. We find that corruption is a powerful predictor. We conclude our discussion with outlining a new research agenda based on an empirical understanding of modern day slavery.

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3.1 METHODOLOGY

The Social Determinants of Trafficking in Southeast Asia

Background: The trafficking of women and children accounts for the greatest proportion of the global human trade, with Southeast Asia acting as the greatest international hub of trafficking. Conservative estimates suggest that at least 225,000 women and children are trafficked from the region every year, accounting for approximately one-third of the global human trade (IOM, 2000). As a result of the physical and mental trauma associated with trafficking, many victims suffer from a variety of health ramifications, including contraction of various STDs/STIs, infectious diseases, and the development of anxiety, panic disorder, and major depression. Because of the complications associated with studying a highly secretive illegal trade, research on effective prevention measures has been severely limited. Purpose: In order to better understand the conditions that make women and children vulnerable to trafficking, we performed a comprehensive, systematic review of literature. The primary question of the review asked: how do social determinants facilitate or mitigate trafficking among women and children in Southeast Asia? Methods: By using a Cochrane-based systematic search methodology designed at the World Health Organization Headquarters, five independent researchers reviewed 1,148 articles from the past ten years (2001-2011). After three phases of independent review, the primary researcher utilized qualitative analysis methods to assess key determinants relative to trafficking of women and children in Southeast Asia. Conclusions: Key social determinants that emerged consistently in the final 62 included articles were poverty, gender, formal education, policy and enforcement, age, migration, displacement and conflict. These determinants, related interventions and prevention strategies from the literature are discussed in detail, and recommendations for anti-trafficking practitioners, policymakers, and researchers are provided.

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3.2 LATIN AMERICA

Kidnapping, Another Way Mexican Drug Cartels Exploit Women

Over the past decade, Mexican drug cartels have been supplementing their business by trafficking women back and forth over the border for prostitution. This paper examines the social and economic factors that allow cartels to smuggle women in order to make money from sex trafficking. However, we expand this discussion to include the victimization of girls/women who are forced into this trade by cartel members who kidnap their victims. We also include the ways border law enforcement agencies are working to counter many of the issues. The inclusion of kidnapped victims is often overlooked because of the nature of the human smuggling debate. We bring to light this missing aspect of the human smuggling and explore the ways in which girls/women are kidnapped, trafficked, and sexually exploited by Mexican drug cartels. We cite case studies in order to demonstrate the ways in which the cartels smuggle girls/women and examine the long-lasting effects it has on the few that are rescued. This discussion includes an exploration of the ways in which these cartels exploit those who are most socially and economically vulnerable.

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3.2 LATIN AMERICA

Trafficking Risk for Women in Colombia

Women trafficking as a widespread phenomenon is a complex topic with manifold consequences which have a direct bearing on the way in which the problem of trafficking is understood by regulatory institutions and their proposed solutions. The governmental strategy must respond to this multidimensional phenomenon through state tools to counteract the effects of crime and recognize that women, men, children and adolescents may be indiscriminately vulnerable to this scourge. Nevertheless, we must recognize that, due to cultural facts, women and girls constitute the majority of its victims and specific actions are required for them. Prostitution and trafficking in women is a topic increasingly discussed in the international arena and in Colombia as well. Indeed, although prostitution is the central issue of this paper, and although the theoretical perspective develops according to prostitution, the problematic under analysis and my purpose is to analyze the relationship between prostitution trafficking and the discussion of prostitution within anti-trafficking debate. Those concepts are I will argue, instruments of social control over prostitution inscribed in legal practice and are legitimized by states as Colombia. I will examine the process of objectification of prostitutes and 'trafficked' women because they are subject to gendered exclusion in national and transnational agendas. Dominant discourses lump them all into the same category and attribute to them a common set of characteristics as 'those women', meaning 'prostitutes'. Therefore the novelty and the purpose of this paper is the inclusion of the survivors' voice enables them to regain their autonomy and control over their own lives. Being socially and economically empowered facilitates them to make better decisions, and to become a healthy, productive member of society wherever that might be. A central aspect of (re)integration is to promote self-reliance and resiliency, and to empower, encourage, and equip returned victims of trafficking to improve their conditions of life including needs (long and short term) and skills: education, economic opportunities and financial stability, medical health, psycho-social support.

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3.3 COMMUNITY AWARENESS/ACTION

Fight Against Trafficking in people and facilitating the management of Malagasy workers victims of economic migration and human trafficking

Objectives of the intervention: - Initiate the process for the fight against trafficking in person. - Engaging stakeholders for the different phases of prevention, protection and support. - Engage the public on self-protection measures in connection with the various abuses and exploitation around economic migration. - Provide support for victims and / or their families. - Advocacy at the point of decision makers for the implementation of protective measures and support of these migrants. Expected results of the intervention: - The number of people sensitized and mobilized in the fight against trafficking in people has increased. - Support of trafficked people is reinforced. - The advocacy process is started. - Psychosocial care, medical and legal victims and / or their families improved. Interventions for Social Workers in the fight against human trafficking and the facilitation of psychosocial, medical and legal victims: - Raising awareness and mobilizing the public by disseminating information tools related to International Conventions, Malagasy law and various forms of trafficking. - Support for victims through the establishment of a helpline and complementary action. - Establishment of a plan to coordinate activities and advocacy. - Airport reception of victims and facilitate family reintegration - Psychosocial support for victims, their children and / or their families. - Facilitation of medical care and legal victims and / or their families. - Orientation of cases to available services. - Capitalization of their experience and power of the database related. - Capacity building socio-organizational community life of the victims and their families. - Advocacy to policy makers. Results of interventions SPDTS: - From 2009 - 2011: Actions of social mobilization and advocacy at various levels - In 2009: case received and listened: 63 - In 2010: 488 received individual psychosocial support on the 613 which returned 80.91% women were unable to complete their contract - In 2011: 332 received psychosocial support on 676 women and 85 returnees returned with a child whose 57.56% could not complete their contract and 471 requests for repatriation have been received in the office of SPDTS - From 2009 - 2011: 19 dead women whose families have received support from Social Workers for administrative procedures and / or legal - 658 women said they were sexually abused or in prostitution ring Destination: Lebanon, Kowxeit, Jordan, Katar, Dubai, Seycheles, Mauritius, Canada, Belgium, Germany, Africa.

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3.3 COMMUNITY AWARENESS/ACTION

Community-based Collaboration in Human Trafficking Prevention Interventions

With the recent recommendation of partnership policy by bilateral agencies, United Nations and anti-trafficking organizations, community-based collaboration becomes a widely utilized strategy to address the problem of human trafficking. Although collaboration is growing rapidly, little is known about why collaboration is valued as strategy to plan and implement anti-trafficking interventions. Other questions of interest include how such collaboration is formed, what factors are significant in enabling and facilitating an effective collaborative process, what collaborative outcomes are perceived by stakeholders as successful, and what the key ethical dilemmas of collaboration that should be considered in the anti-trafficking interventions are. Answers to these questions are crucial to assist policy makers and anti-trafficking actors to understand the values of their collaboration and develop better strategies to effectively design and carry out their interventions. Three case studies of community-based collaboration against human trafficking in Southeast Asia were conducted. Guided by the antecedents-process-outcomes-ethics framework of collaboration (Wood and Gray, 1991; Guttman, 2000; Thomson and Perry, 2006), this paper utilized data from 20 in-depth interviews with key members of the anti-trafficking coalitions and document review of project documents, meeting minutes, evaluation reports and press releases of the three cases. Findings suggested that collaboration could be useful in assisting anti-trafficking actors to effectively accomplish their intervention goals, and understanding the process of collaboration could facilitate them to design better interventions to address the problem of human trafficking.

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4.1 GENDER ISSUES

Toward A Gender-Sensitive Approach to Assisting Victims of Human Trafficking

Although the Palermo Protocol focuses on all forms of human trafficking, since 2000 the anti-trafficking efforts of many governments have focused almost exclusively on identifying and investigating sex trafficking cases and the vast majority of trafficking victim assistance programs were established to provide a range of services to girls and/or adult women who were victims of sex trafficking across borders. As awareness and understanding of labor trafficking has increased, governments and non-governmental organizations have identified increasing numbers of male victims of human trafficking and the lack of services for male victims is a challenge in most countries. With this trend, there is a growing recognition that gender-sensitive approaches are critical to addressing the needs of males and females who may be victim labor trafficking or sex trafficking or both. This presentation will describe the global trends in trafficking victim identification, explore new challenges in victim assistance, and discuss promising practices in developing gender-sensitive victim services.

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4.1 GENDER ISSUES

A Preliminary Comparative Study between Escort and Masseur Young Men in Mumbai, India

This study was conducted with 79 masseur and 79 escort young men living and working in Mumbai which provides preliminary data on their lives. Most research with this population has tended to focus on HIV risk but this study attempts to provide a broader look at their lives to take into consideration vulnerabilities such as stigma, shame, violence, debt and then ask them about their future expectations such as their hopes for better work. The study found the differences to be quite marked in some areas e.g. masseur boys started working much earlier compared to escort young men and escort young men were a lot more educated. Masseur boys appeared to be more vulnerable to violence probably because they worked on the streets but both groups described multiple risk factors. After completing this base- line study a follow up study was made which compared the initial data with what they said after completing a vocational skills program. This is still being analyzed but the preliminary results indicate that even those who were reluctant to start the program with peer support were able to complete the training and get alternative work.

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4.2 AFRICA

Anti-Trafficking legislation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Analyzing the Role of Coercion and Parental Responsibility

This article discusses the effect of US and international support for local laws to combat child trafficking in sub-Saharan African states. The annual ranking of African anti-trafficking measures, produced by the State Dept.'s Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (OMCTP) and the UN Office on Crime and Drugs, not only provides an important source of data, but also creates a powerful incentive for African states to effect legislative change. We argue that, although the US supports criminalization of traffickers and the OMCTP espouses laws to deter parental inducement to support trafficking activities, the implementation of the laws across Africa rarely mirror these goals. Several states' laws on trafficking appear to meet the OMCTP standards, but approach parental roles and coercion in complex and contradictory ways. Using the available data, we explore the dimensions of anti-trafficking programs in sub-Saharan Africa. We then consider the language of model legislation provided to the African states by the US and United Nations. Based on our analysis of the US anti-trafficking vision, we interrogate the implementation of anti-trafficking laws in sub-Saharan Africa. We demonstrate that the adoption of model legislation has often served to frustrate legal scrutiny of the parental role in supporting trafficking activities.

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4.2 AFRICA

Trafficking in Persons in the Ghanaian Perspective

Human Trafficking has since remained an albatross hanging perilously around the necks of most security agencies and to underestimate the challenges posed by this crime is to undermine our civilization. It is against this backdrop that any country which pretends to remain unaffected by this crime is hereby behaving like the proverbial Ostrich pretending to hide from the hunter with its head buried in the sand thinking nobody is seeing because it is not seeing anyone. The presentation will take into consideration the meaning of Human Trafficking in the context of the Palermo Protocol's definition. Also the presentation will address the dynamics of human trafficking and how it manifests itself in Ghana and closely link to that will be victim identification techniques, victim management and victim reintegration. Most Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) in developing countries have a lot of challenges with regards to effective investigation skills; and witness statement taking continues to remain a great challenge they have to face and this has always affected effective and conclusive prosecution of human trafficking cases. Other areas of interest would be Human Trafficking prone areas, the trend, the reality on the ground. Other areas to cover include Protection, Prevention, Prosecution and Partnership among others. The last issue to be looked at is the way forward and recommendation

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4.3 COMMUNITY AWARENESS/ACTION

Health and Human Trafficking: The Role of Health Care Professionals from Prevention to Aftercare

Until very recently, the global health care community has lagged behind in identifying human trafficking as a health care issue. Globally, there is a great gap health care for most survivors of human trafficking today. Health, or rather the lack of it, is a huge factor in addressing trafficking in persons at all stages of the process. Trafficking is a health care issue because addressing the physical and mental health of a survivor is central to the restoration of his or her well-being. Counter-trafficking work is a multi-disciplinary effort and health care professionals can participate in a variety of roles. One of the obvious ways is in providing trauma-informed, competent, and compassionate health care for survivors of human trafficking. Another way is in receiving training and building awareness for more effective identification of victims in the health care setting. Evidence-based medicine is the foundation of our practices today and yet there is little data that documents the health of trafficked people, from their pre-trafficked situation through the long-term after care process. A proper understanding through research of the health risks will help to inform and improve our interventions. Health care professionals may participate in preventive work through outreach to at-risk populations. Advocacy of victims to law enforcement, legal aid, the media and to the general public is also an important role. Dr. Welch will discuss the gaps in health care as well as some of the many ways in which health care professionals can have a profound impact on counter-trafficking efforts.

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4.3 COMMUNITY AWARENESS/ACTION

Toward Constructive Engagement between Local Law Enforcement and Mobilization/Advocacy Nongovernmental Organizations about Human Trafficking

Tensions and opportunities for fruitful collaboration between nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that provide services to trafficking victims and law enforcement are well-documented (Clawson, Dutch, & Cummings, 2006; Farrell, McDevitt, & Fahy, 2008a, 2008b; Konrad, 2008; Laczko, 2005). But the growth of mobilization and advocacy NGOs (MANGOs) concerned with human trafficking is precipitating new challenges and opportunities for local law enforcement agencies in combating trafficking — and these have not yet been studied. Citizens are being encouraged by an array of government bodies and NGOs to initiate contact with local law enforcement about their concerns related to human trafficking, but doing so often creates tensions between the two types of actors. As participant observers in interactions between MANGOs and law enforcement in, collectively, five metropolitan regions in three states over the last several years, we have witnessed significant differences in the perspectives, aims, and operational modes of MANGOs and law enforcement, the tensions that can arise between them, and the positive outcomes that can result from substantive dialogue between these sectors. Our aim in this article is to describe three kinds of overtures that we have observed MANGOs make toward law enforcement, and suggest ways that both types of actors can engage more constructively with the other - since all agree that multi-sector collaboration is essential to combat human trafficking.

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5.1 CLEANING UP SUPPLY CHAINS

Human Trafficking Corporate Supply Chain Transparency: How Best to Legislatively Approach Disclosure

Human trafficking, “modern-day slavery”, is an abomination that decimates the lives of the trafficked, fracturing their families, and is an act exploiting their labor treating it as a renewable resource. Trafficking is a highly dynamic and fluid phenomenon that reacts remarkably well to supply and demand, under-regulated economic sectors, and can easily adapt to exploit weaknesses in the prevailing awareness and laws. Corporate globalization of storefronts and manufacturing bases has contributed to human trafficking becoming the fastest growing and the third most widespread criminal enterprise in the world. According to the State Department’s 2010 report, there are over 12 million adults and children in forced labor, bonded labor, and forced prostitution worldwide. An estimated 2.5 million people world-wide are subjugated into forced labor at any given time. 161 countries are reported to be affected by human trafficking by being classified as either a source, transit or destination country. Victims have originated from 127 countries to be transported and exploited in 137 counties, spanning every continent and every sector of the economy. As technology advances, allowing greater and easier access to goods from more and more remote counties, vulnerable and at-risk populations become easy targets for traffickers. Traffickers are reaping enormous financial benefit from the emerging “global culture.” Global profits from forced labor are estimated at approximately \$31.6 billion. Understanding the United States markets are a key destination for slave made goods, States non-profit organizations are examining and bolstering their laws to ensure human trafficking is discouraged throughout the supply and manufacturing chains. Trafficking may occur at any point through a product’s life cycle – from harvesting the raw materials to the transportation or retail selling of the good. With the increased consumer awareness through technology, California is the first to codify mandatory supply chain disclosures. Titled the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010, large retailer sellers must conspicuously disclosure on their public web site, their efforts to detect and fight slave labor. By some, states are seen as laboratories of democracy. Micro-economies where citizens can choose to try novel social and economic experiments. California’s legislative and social experiments are often the foundational models upon which other states or Congress chooses to follow or improve upon. This article will highlight the newly honed focus of combating human trafficking with legislative measures designed to increase consumer awareness, mandating labor supply chain transparency and propose alternate legislative methods to advance this goal. Section II of this article will describe modern day slavery and demonstrate the extent slave labor plays an integral role in the international supply chain of goods; Section III will examine current U.S. legislation enacted to ensure products produced from slave labor do not enter United States markets and the California Transparency in Supply Chains Act of 2010; and Section IV will provide U.S. constitutional analysis of a state’s authority to mandate transparency and will provide alternative legislative methods to achieve maximum consumer awareness.

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5.1 CLEANING UP SUPPLY CHAINS

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5.2 EXPLOITING THE YOUNG

The Situation of Child Trafficking in Sub Saharan African Region

Trafficking of persons is a major problem in the Sub Saharan African region. Despite the many international conventions and domestic laws in place, we still notice that people are being trafficked. Mauritius is a small country and yet we have witness that young children are being trafficked. This presentation will address the cause, the aim and the laws in place to address child trafficking. Specific case studies will be presented where children have been trafficked in Mauritius for sexual enterprise. The presentation will also raise awareness of the roles of parents, grassroots leaders and the various other stakeholders such as taxi man, immigration agents etc.

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5.2 EXPLOITING THE YOUNG

Preliminary Research into Sexual Exploitation of Masseur Young Men in Phnom Penh and Siem Riep, Cambodia

Young women working as masseurs (with additional sexual services) is very common and visible in Cambodia but there are increasingly more masseur places available for both local and foreign men which also provide sexual services. Most of the research being conducted with entertainment workers has a focus on HIV but this research provides a broader understanding of their other needs and vulnerabilities. In this session as well as presenting the research findings we will consider what can be done to reach out to this hidden community to reduce their vulnerability to exploitation.

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5.3 WORLD TRAFFICKING

And the Beat Goes On: Three Necessary Improvements to the TIP Report and the US's Ongoing Effort to Report on Modern Trafficking

In the past twelve years there have been a multitude of international and national legal frameworks created to combat trafficking. The United States has been at the forefront of combating human trafficking both domestically and internationally and has taken an aggressive lead in the promotion of anti-human trafficking initiatives, largely through the creation of the State Department Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report, and the comprehensive domestic legislation regarding trafficking, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act. With the TIP Report particularly, the United States has wielded great influence internationally on trafficking, goading, coaxing and threatening nations to improve, and in many instances create, domestic trafficking policies and cooperate internationally to address trafficking through the pressure of international “naming and shaming” and sanctions. While the TIP Report’s international influence is remarkable, to remain a viable monitoring and evaluation tool, the modern-era TIP Report needs to be overhauled. This paper suggests three main areas where the current TIP Report format can be improved upon to address the constantly-changing manifestations of trafficking and ensure more reliable data collection and transparency. The TIP Report should be overhauled: (1) to include better data collection, citations, and sourcing information, while also including greater guidance regarding the minimum standards that enable countries qualify for the specific tiers; and (2) to be more reflective of the amorphous nature of modern trafficking by including wider descriptions of trafficking, including organ trafficking, as well as the linkage between regular and irregular migration and trafficking. Lastly, as the TIP Report is an international document that reports on the current situation of trafficking throughout the world, the United States should minimize its anti-prostitution stance in the reporting, as it is a domestic policy issue which frames American domestic trafficking policy but does not reflect international legal norms. I would like the audience to come away with the ideas that: (1) the TIP Report is a good monitoring tool that could be better (2) to be continued to viewed as a reliable report, the TIP Report must include citations and sources as well as better information on methodology and (3) the US should adopt the relevant international legal standards concerning trafficking, and if that is not politically possible, the US should at least report the information in the TIP Report to reflect the existing international legal standards and instead of American domestic trafficking policy.

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5.3 WORLD TRAFFICKING

Demand: The Military Culture and Its Cycle of Exploitation

This research is an attempt to address the demand side of the human trafficking problem from a military standpoint. Specifically, analyzing the demand created by militaries and men in the military. The work will guide individuals through the historical aspect of the demand the military has for prostitutes and trafficking victims. Beginning from biblical times all the way through the current theaters, where rape plays a role in pillage and where prostitutes are a part of rest & relaxation. More specifically, gaining a grasp of how these issues are part of the organization culture that is within militaries. A case study involving Cambodian troops stationed at the border of Thailand is used to exemplify how gains can be made through education, training, and the involvement of soldier's wives. Exploring various research studies that have hit upon what roles people play in society that allows these military members to become a part of the culture of demand. Finally, consider some possible alternatives in the attacking the issue from this new perspective.

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5.4 NATIONAL SECURITY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Relating Interest Convergence Theory and National Security Interests to America's Fight Against Sex Trafficking

Sex trafficking in women and children has become an astonishingly lucrative, illicit enterprise for transnational organized crime and terrorist networks. Transnational organized crime syndicates are also profiting enormously from connections with terrorists, and such connections pose nuclear and national security threats to America. Derrick Bell's interest convergence theory posits that despite America's notable past and present efforts to combat human trafficking, America will only accommodate the interests of human trafficking victims in achieving freedom from enslavement when the victims' interests converge with America's interests. This paper will explore the destructive reach of sex trafficking as a nuclear and national security threat and highlight America's pressing interests, apart from our moral interests, for intensifying our effort to end human trafficking, i.e., modern-day slavery. The paper is limited to sex trafficking only because sex trafficking is a clearer detriment to society and more forcefully underscores the need to end all forms of human trafficking. The take-home point for the audience, per the interest convergence theory, is that civil and human rights activists have championed humanitarian causes for moral reasons for centuries, but the leaders and people of the world have not supported those causes en masse unless the economic, political, and national security interests of the government and the majority of the citizens converge with the interests of the victims; therefore, framing the sex trafficking issue as a nuclear and national security threat will necessitate the United States Government's increased efforts to curtail human trafficking.

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6.1 CLEANING UP SUPPLY CHAINS

Addressing Human Trafficking in the Supply Chain at Reed Elsevier

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6.1 Cleaning Up Supply Chains

Reducing Forced Labor and Human Trafficking in the Cross-Border Recruitment Marketplace

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6.2 SOUTHEAST ASIA NGO'S

Safe Migration in Lao PDR

Lao PDR is also a source and a transit point for irregular migration and also provides an enabling environment for trafficking in persons. This un-safe migration makes these migrants vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation and other forms of abuse. Reports show that in areas of high migration such as Savannakhet, up to 7% of the total population may be cross border migrants, especially to Thailand. Of all these migrants, a small percentage will disappear. It is feared that these migrants have fallen victim to severe trafficking situations resulting in slavery or death. A much larger but indeterminate percentage will experience undesired situations of exploitation such as hazardous working conditions or refused promised wages. Official figures from the Government of Lao PDR show that around 18,000 Laotian work in neighbouring Thailand. However real figures exceed the number of people registered. Undocumented migrants are prone to trafficking and exploitation and other forms of abuses. IOM intervention to address and minimize risks of human trafficking is to provide safe migration campaign in areas with high potential of migrants. Safe migration campaigns by IOM is a unique way to provide key and necessary information to the candidates for migration, and is done through capacity building at village levels, through the school curriculum. More than 80% of the candidates to migration are less than 18 years old, and are still at school, IOM is taking this as an opportunity to increase knowledge and awareness on risks of human trafficking.

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6.2 SOUTHEAST ASIA NGO'S

A Shared Commitment in Vision and Practice for Reaching Excellence in Anti-Human Trafficking Initiatives - The Chab Dai Charter.

The aim of the Chab Dai Charter is to facilitate a commitment to excellence in practice and collectively lead the way forward in our efforts to rehabilitate or prevent victims of trafficking and abuse. An integrated and participatory approach focuses on individual strategic organization assessments and action plans in the areas of protection, collaboration, participation, and transparency within all relevant program stakeholder groups. It provides a systemic approach to social & collective impact because it focuses on improving relationships & trust between organizations and sharing progress and lessons learned. The outcomes of the charter assessment inform a bespoke training and capacity building initiative for each organization in order to support the commitment and growth to excellence. Measurement and monitoring of individual data is collated and analyzed to not only benefit individual members and but also to determine the coalition's collective success towards attaining this excellence - Collectively leading the way forward in raising the standard of program impact and care for organizations working to end trafficking, exploitation, and abuse.

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6.3 COMMUNITY MODELS/ACTION

National efforts informing statewide initiatives: The Colorado Project to Comprehensively Combat Human Trafficking

As a follow up to last year's paper, this presentation will feature the current status of the Colorado Project to Comprehensively Combat Human Trafficking (Colorado Project), a collaborative initiative that aims to develop sustainable efforts to end human trafficking. Our goal is to gain a better understanding of the key components of a comprehensive approach. At a state level, the Colorado Project has been developing a tool by which communities can assess their strengths and gaps in combating human trafficking. We will provide an overview of the 3-year, 4-phase project, focusing upon the work completed during Phase 2 (2011). Specifically, we will review our research design process, including the baseline literature review supplemented by over 200 surveys and interviews collected nationally from practitioners. During this phase, our project team (with the guidance of a national advisory board composed of researchers and practitioners) collected promising practices for Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnerships. The nature of this comprehensive project is one that has involved multiple sectors, disciplines and project members, working collectively to feature the promising practices that currently exist in the field. At this early phase of the movement, there is still a lack of "hard data" that traditionally serves as a benchmark for what would be considered "best" practices. Clearly, there is a need for evidence-based practice, however what currently exists is a wealth of knowledge and experience from practitioners. The Colorado Project honors practice-based knowledge as standards for promising practices. We will provide a preview of how this comprehensive review has guided statewide data collection, and our goals to bring on board 7 to 10 states to replicate use of the statewide template and to disseminate the nuances of this project at a national conference slated for Denver in 2013.

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6.3 COMMUNITY MODELS/ACTION

How to Organize a Grassroots Campaign that Focuses on Reducing the Demand by Targeting the Buyers

Human trafficking and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) are all about power and control. Human trafficking is more likely to happen among vulnerable population, such the abused victims of IPV. Understanding the voice of IPV victims can facilitate successful trafficking prevention and intervention programs. China is at the early stage of developing comprehensive national and local laws to protect victims. The agencies and other social resources are not able to fully meet IPV victims' needs. Public awareness and victims' self-awareness about IPV are weak, especially about non-physical abuse. There are still conflicting thoughts between whether IPV is a community affair rather than a closed door affair and the responsibility of perpetrators rather than victims. The tactics and patterns of the perpetrator are not widely known by the public. Data about human trafficking is hard to gather. There is little literature is about the Asian, specifically Chinese victims. Internet discussion forums are a convenient medium for IPV victims to exchange information and to rehabilitate from past trauma. This paper will address a plan on how to collect data from some Chinese internet discussion forums about the victims' voice and patterns of online informal peer support. The dialogs among internet users in a specific discussion forum will be analyzed. The data will explore cultural differences, family norm, or other safety concerns of victims. These data will be helpful for victim advocates to provide victim-centered service to victims in China, Chinese immigrants who are suffering IPV in US, and may also be helpful for future intervention plans to best empower Chinese victims.

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7.1 METHODOLOGY

What We Can Learn From the UNODC Human Trafficking Database

The UNODC has developed a data base of human trafficking cases to provide public access to officially documented incidences of the crime. The data base contains statistics and the stories of trafficked persons as documented by courts. We used the data base to look at the average age of victims and traffickers, the sexes of victims and perpetrators, and the nationality of victims and perpetrators. We discovered from this recent (2009 – 2011), rather limited sample (N = 80) that perpetrators share many characteristics with their victims; they tend to be of the same nationality and close to the same age, and often even the same sex. Chi-Square test results ($p = .013$) show a relationship between the victim's gender and nationality. For instance, 15% of female victims are Thai, and 25% of male victims are Thai. Roughly two-thirds (65%) of victims are women. Across cases, roughly 90% percent of the youngest victims were under 18 years of age. The fact that the UNODC's data base is documented lends it credibility, but the limited number of cases it contains raises issues about its representativeness. There are, for example, 40 cases of human trafficking which have been prosecuted in Belarus, and an estimated 2000 other victims based on projections from IOM data (2005) who have availed themselves of the program. Yet, there are no cases from Belarus in the UNODC data base.

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7.1 METHODOLOGY

A Method for Determining Advertising Effectiveness in Bring HT Victims to Rehabilitation

This study, done in Ukraine, tested the relationship between various methods of encouraging victims of trafficking to visit rehabilitation centers and ask for help, and the number of such victims that, in fact, asked for help. Using governmental administrative units (oblasts) as the unit of analysis, secondary data regarding the intensity of various types of publicity efforts over several years was collected. These effort intensities were such things as the number of persons reached by speeches to community groups, the number reached by radio ads, the number reached by outdoor advertising, and so forth. In addition, the number of victims coming forward for help in each oblast in each of those years was collected. Statistical models incorporating the intensity of various effort intensities were used to predict the number of victims coming forward. Radio advertising was shown to be the most effective method at bringing victims forward. It was also shown that the first year's use of heavy use of radio public service advertising would be likely to bring forward a large "backlog" of victims, more than 10 times the number that normally come forward in a year. Continuing to make heavy use would probably bring forward about 3 times the usual number in years after that. This research can provide a method for determining how to spend public service dollars in bringing victims forward for rehabilitation.

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7.2 VOICES OF VICTIMS

Commercialized Stories and False Narratives: Silence and Re-Silencing within Novels Involving Trafficked Women

Human trafficking hinges on maintaining the silence of individuals involved. While increased awareness and stories of trafficking experiences have been presented to the public as a method to counteract injustice, the way in which these stories are presented often distorts the way in which trafficking is perceived. This presentation will discuss the findings of a study of human trafficking stories within fiction, drawing from a survey of thirty-six novels involving sex trafficking in some form. While some might argue fictional accounts provide an insignificant subject of research because they are ‘untrue,’ these stories deserve examination because they are the most readily accessible to the public and shape the master narrative of how trafficking is understood. Unauthentic accounts work to place the author and reader in a position of rhetorical innocence, casting the story as something unrelated to their own lives. They also transform stories of injustice into forms of consumer entertainment. While trafficked women’s bodies are being sold and consumed at a physical level, at another level their stories are being sold and consumed as well. Instead of the telling of their stories becoming a form of re-empowerment and release from oppression, the voices of these women are re-silenced by inauthentic voices telling their stories for them. Ultimately the essence of this research boils down into an ethical question: Whose right is it to tell this story, and how can it be done well?

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7.2 VOICES OF VICTIMS

Listening to the Voice of IPV Victims from Internet Discussion Forum

Human trafficking and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) are all about power and control. Human trafficking is more likely to happen among vulnerable population, such the abused victims of IPV. Understanding the voice of IPV victims can facilitate successful trafficking prevention and intervention programs. China is at the early stage of developing comprehensive national and local laws to protect victims. The agencies and other social resources are not able to fully meet IPV victims' needs. Public awareness and victims' self-awareness about IPV are weak, especially about non-physical abuse. There are still conflicting thoughts between whether IPV is a community affair rather than a closed door affair and the responsibility of perpetrators rather than victims. The tactics and patterns of the perpetrator are not widely known by the public. Data about human trafficking is hard to gather. There is little literature is about the Asian, specifically Chinese victims. Internet discussion forums are a convenient medium for IPV victims to exchange information and to rehabilitate from past trauma. This paper will address a plan on how to collect data from some Chinese internet discussion forums about the victims' voice and patterns of online informal peer support. The dialogs among internet users in a specific discussion forum will be analyzed. The data will explore cultural differences, family norm, or other safety concerns of victims. These data will be helpful for victim advocates to provide victim-centered service to victims in China, Chinese immigrants who are suffering IPV in US, and may also be helpful for future intervention plans to best empower Chinese victims.

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7.3 LAW AND POLICY

The Lack of Conviction: Why Human Traffickers Remain Free

There have been relatively few human trafficking convictions worldwide in comparison to the number of traffickers apprehended (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 2006). In 2003, Lithuania prosecuted 24 people but only 8 were convicted whereas the Netherlands prosecuted 117 people but only 106 were convicted that same year (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 2006). In September 2006, Nigeria sought its first human trafficking conviction (FoxNews.com). Even with the establishment of the Palermo Protocol in 2000 – which sought to standardize the definition of human trafficking at the international level – convictions have remained low. Why are some countries more successful at convicting human traffickers than others? I argue that conviction rates are largely a function of the lack of a clear, legal definition of human trafficking at the domestic level. An international definition of human trafficking exists, but this means that a country's domestic anti-trafficking law must also be in conformity with the Palermo Protocol. In addition, the degree to which the domestic anti-trafficking law is being enforced is another important issue for whether or not traffickers are being apprehended. Thus, these two factors help to facilitate the likelihood of human trafficking convictions within a country.

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7.3 LAW AND POLICY

City of Slaves: A Case Study of Los Angeles, Local Regulation of Human Trafficking

After World War II, growth came in the form of nation states. Now, both economic and spatial development is happening outside of that original scheme. Cities like Los Angeles and New York are globally connected. This connectivity has increased their economic strength, but also made them more open to global problems. Human trafficking is one of these problems. The trafficking and local governance literature has glossed over the role of local government in fighting human trafficking. Thus, this study aims to answer the research question: How does local government transform federal human trafficking policy into local practice? This is done through a case study of Los Angeles County, California, which includes observations of task force meetings and community events, interviews with key stakeholders, and document analysis. With an estimated 10,000 slaves, the Los Angeles metropolitan area has the unique potential to yield a rich understanding of this issue because it (1) is a high destination for both labor and sexual trafficking, (2) is home of many human trafficking cases (including the ground-breaking El Monte Thai worker case), (3) has extensive international border, and (4) is home to a growing immigrant community. This study will be a building block for understanding the role of local governments in regulating human trafficking. My presentation will report findings and conclusions.

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7.4 CHAB DAI PANEL: CAMBODIA

Panel: A Collaborative Model to Addressing Human Trafficking & Exploitation in Cambodia

This abstract describes a proposed panel session as previously discussed with Ariel Kohen via email. Please contact Tania at tania.docarmo@chabdai.org if you have additional questions. We'd prefer Tania not be listed as the "author" (this was not possible through the abstract system) - perhaps it could just be listed as "organized by Chab Dai" (?). If possible, we prefer this panel be treated as a special session as opposed to an individual paper/presentation. Thanks!

ABSTRACT: Addressing the issues of trafficking and exploitation is overwhelming. Collaboration is critical if we are to see positive impact and change on a large scale. Since 2004, increased networking and collaboration among NGOs, government and other advocacy groups in Cambodia has led to an overall improved response to preventing and addressing human trafficking and exploitation across the country. Made up of representatives with extensive experience in addressing trafficking in Cambodia in areas of prevention, aftercare, reintegration and research, this panel will outline and discuss the successes, challenges and practicalities of working to address trafficking as part of an interdisciplinary response.

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8.1 CHILD TRAFFICKING

It's Just Good Business: How Corporate Social Responsibility Can Combat Child Sex Trafficking

While sex trafficking is a violation of international human rights and against federal and state laws, children in the United States continue to be exploited. Traffickers and buyers rarely risk arrest or prosecution. As long as the market for sex with children remains profitable, traffickers will continue to exploit children. Often children are exploited in hotels, their movement between hotels facilitated by commercial transportation carriers. Failure to appreciate the scope and nature of the problem enables it to persist. Disrupting demand through curtailing access is important yet under explored. Recent initiatives in the U.S. tourism industry intended to address the challenge of child trafficking are assessed in our paper. This paper demonstrates that by incorporating social responsible codes, the U.S. tourism industry could: 1) decrease the demand for child sex; 2) protect children's human rights; and 3) increase benefits to businesses in the tourism sector. First, we assess how enlisting hotel staff, taxi drivers, and others in the industry sector in efforts to combat child sex trafficking can increase both the risk of detection and costs of operations. In turn, deterring buyers and significantly impeding the trafficker's ability to profit from exploiting children. Next, we examine how the tourism sector can help protect children's human rights by acting upon actual or potential human rights impacts associated with their business and child sex trafficking. We also evaluate how avoiding the potential legal and reputational risks associated with being implicated in child sex trafficking can enhance benefits to business. In conclusion, we argue that while increased awareness and socially responsible policies in the private sector will not eliminate the problem, it can decrease the demand for child sex trafficking by lowering profits and deterring buyers from purchasing child sex.

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8.1 INTERNATIONAL

The Impact of Human Trafficking on Human Rights: Case Study Nigeria

In recent years the phenomenon of human trafficking has been on the increase, not least within the Nigeria society where there is high rate of income inequality and corruption. Further, the prevalence of human trafficking in the aforesaid region is made possible due to weak foreign policies, and the ineptitude of the government in addressing the malady. Against this background, this research intends to explore further the phenomenon of human trafficking as manifested in Nigeria. The research will argue that human trafficking is not only detrimental to human rights but is also a degrading activity since it involves a lot of risks, in particular, death, imprisonment, HIV/AIDS, etc. At any rate, this research will link the prevalence of human trafficking to the failure of political authorities and human rights agencies to address the issue on the one hand, and identify and prosecute the key actors on the other hand. The research will propose that a strict foreign policy should be constructed by the Nigerian government to not only stem the prevalence of human trafficking but to also consolidate their international relations. To this end, the qualitative method of data collection and analysis will be used.

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8.2 WORLD TRAFFICKING

Navigating Lives “on the edge of knife”: Process of Human Smuggling (Facilitation) from Nepal to the U.S.

This paper explores the process of human smuggling from Nepal to the United States. Human Smuggling is a clandestine form of migration. I focus on the migration process in which Nepalese individuals use Dalal (human smugglers) to enter into the United States surreptitiously by crossing various South and Central American countries and finally Mexico-U.S. border. The Dalal facilitates their migration process from the beginning to the integration in the United States. My ethnographic data shows that the process of clandestine crossing is magnetized by the craze of the “American Dream” (economics) and the demand of the job market. The process of crossing borders with the help of human smugglers partly results in apartheid of peoples from third world countries like Nepal. The lack of free movement of peoples across borders gives rise, power and place to human smugglers. Thus, smugglers act as agents, who facilitate the movement of people by overcoming rules and regulations of the capitalist nation-states, which are not in favor of subaltern people. However, the process of such migration considers human smuggling, Nepalese individuals who arrived through such journey never blame their Dalal (smugglers) as criminal or even “smugglers” but they consider they are the facilitator of the “American Dream”. Thus, the process combats the restrictive means of the present hegemonic World System. The desire of Nepalese people to migrate to the U.S. is increasing rapidly and those who cannot get into the U.S. through legal ways opt to enter illegally at all costs. The journey from Nepal to the United States clandestinely often takes up to a year, investment of tens of thousands of dollars, and requires the crossing of many national borders with bundles of risk. Thus, Nepalese migrants refer to this migration process as “walking on the edge of a knife.”

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8.2 World Trafficking

Trafficking of Romani in Bulgaria

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, the so called Palermo Protocol, provides the international legal definition of the heinous phenomenon of human trafficking, enumerating its major three elements: 1) Acts: the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons; 2) Means: “the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, deception or the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person”; 3) Exploitation, including “at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”. Trafficking in human beings was recognized as a human rights issue very late in Bulgaria – in 2003, when the relevant legislation was adopted and the institutional set-up prepared.

VULNERABILITY FACTORS The perceived representation of Roma among victims of trafficking in human beings is over 50 % according to some NGOs (ANIMUS, IGA, Centre Nadya) and over 80 % according to the police. Roma are more likely to become victims because of their overall situation – lower education, lower incomes, long-term unemployment, social exclusion. Most vulnerable are young uneducated Roma girls and women who live in extreme poverty and who have a problematic family background – deceased parents, husbands in prison, many children, ill family members, history of crime in the family, physical and sexual abuse in the family, all family members are involved in trafficking. The Roma minority in Bulgaria is the most vulnerable group to the various forms of human trafficking. There are numerous factors contributing to this sad reality - their low socio-economic status, being one of the most marginalized group living on the edge of society, their lack of education, high rates of illiteracy, growing up in state care, the high rate of unemployment and lack of political will for their successful adequate integration, but most of all the deep poverty in which they live and the constant discrimination they suffer constantly on daily basis. The vulnerability factors that create the risk of trafficking are long-term poverty, deprivation of social benefits, increasing number of children, sudden disappearance of the partner/husband on account of imprisonment, death, perceptions of a relationship with a partner consisting of initial kind attitude and purchase of clothes or dinner/drinks in bars, belonging to a family that has been engaged in trafficking for a long time. Some of these factors influence everyday life of Roma more than that of the ethnic Bulgarians thus making Roma more vulnerable for trafficking than the ethnic Bulgarians. The difference between Roma and Bulgarian unemployed persons is that Roma are more likely to have had a worse access to education if any, worse access to social assistance, social services and worse access to employment due to low or missing education and discriminative attitudes to them from the employers.

TYPES OF TRAFFICKING Basic types of exploitation affecting the Roma are sexual exploitation, forced labor, forced begging and petty crime, forced child marriages, trafficking of babies for illegal adoptions, removal of organs. The most common form is trafficking of young Roma women abroad with the purpose of sexual exploitation, followed by trafficking for begging and theft and finally, trafficking of pregnant women for the purpose of selling their babies. Roma women agree to be trafficked because of the financial benefits. Although many of them may know that they will work as prostitutes, they do not know that they will not receive any of the money they earn. Not only they do not receive any money, but their

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movement is limited by the traffickers, who usually confiscate their IDs. According to the border police in Sofia, victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation to France, Netherlands, Belgium and Germany; for selling babies to Greece. Trafficking of children for labor exploitation is presented through examples of children being exploited for the purpose of begging, washing windshields at cross-roads and selling small items on the streets. Widespread poverty led many Romani children to turn to begging, prostitution, and petty crime on the streets. THE TRAFFICKERS Traffickers are divided into several different categories – those who select and take care of attracting/convincing the victim; those who take care of travel and ID arrangements; those who manage/control the process of providing the sexual service and collecting the money for it when the victim is abroad. Sometimes, a woman may be sold several times between these groups. Most often, the victim targeted to be trafficked for prostitution meets the trafficker in The trafficker who selects the woman often lives with her for a certain period of time and has a romantic relationship with her. During that time he promises her a house, a car and a nice future for the family. Bulgaria, lives with him for a while and is promised a better future through marriage and having children with him. In many cases, the traffickers of women for sexual exploitation are relatives (fathers, uncles, cousins), partners, lovers. They are also Roma people who have not finished secondary school education, but who demonstrate a high standard of living with luxurious cars and apartments. They sometimes buy the women from their fathers with the promise of marriage. In some cases, the whole extended family is involved in trafficking, including men and women. The traffickers of people for petty crime are often the relatives. Only the traffickers for selling babies are not that close to the Roma families from where the victims originate. RAISE AWARENESS/ TYPES OF SERVICES AVAILABLE TO ROMA When asked about their awareness of social protection mechanisms and social services available to them, the Roma respondents replied that they only communicate with the Social Assistance Department and the Employment Agency Departments in order to receive social welfare. The respondents did not report knowing about any other services. Since 2007, in Bulgaria there are crisis centers for victims of domestic violence and trafficking in human beings. Also, Romani women who are at risk of abandoning their child rights after birth or later, have access to centers in the regional towns where they are accommodated with the child and are provided assistance in raising the child by specialized staff for up to six months. According to the Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Act, victims of trafficking are placed in shelters for temporary placement when they declared themselves as victims and upon their request, for a period of 10 days. The period of stay might be extended to 30 days if upon the proposal of the local commissions, investigative authorities or the court when the victim expressed a wish to stay. In practice, the victims of trafficking are placed in crisis centers. In practice, the crisis centers deprive their clients of their freedom of movement because the presumption is that the victims should be provided protection 24 hours a day, which is expressed in accompanying the victim all the time or banning the victim from going out of the centre. Crisis centers are all run by NGOs. They all experience problems with the insecure and insufficient funding, lack of legal representation of the child (when he/she is not accompanied by a parent), lack of access to quality medical care and face the risk of the child/woman being re-trafficked. IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS; barriers and gaps in the process of identifying Roma victims Lack of cooperation between Roma NGOs and police or service providers LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE TO TRAFFICKING OF ROMA The police approach for identification of victims is either by receiving a complaint from the victim/her family or notification from the police in the country of destination. It seems that the police do not perform

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any proactive investigation of trafficking. All interviewed policemen stated that Roma victims are over 80% of all victims of trafficking. Still they were not aware of any preventive actions undertaken by the police on the national or local level on raising awareness or preventive investigation in the Romani neighborhoods. The victims refuse to testify. There are several reasons for this – the threat of revenge from the perpetrators, the lack of trust in the effectiveness of the police actions and the fear that the victims would lose the only source of income they have access to. RECOMMENDATIONS to reduce the risk of trafficking of Roma NGOs working on trafficking issues complain about the lack of access to this group, the lack of interest on the part of the Roma community to address the issue and lack of cooperation between organizations – inside the community and between Roma and non-Roma NGOs.. Active Roma NGOs and Roma health/labor/social mediators should be involved in the preventive work in the Roma neighborhoods on education and raising awareness about ht. The National and local commissions on combating trafficking should involve active Roma NGOs leaders and their staff and cooperate with them, Shelters should be set up in the regions where it is known the trafficking channels are operating. The shelters should be provided with sufficient and long-term funding, staff, qualification of the staff and measures for protection of the victims who agreed to testify. The measures should be: secret place of the shelter, secret identity, separate interrogation of the victim and the trafficker, social welfare for the victim and vocational training allowing the victim the choice to work after leaving the shelter. The victims who agree to testify should be provided with free legal aid/representation during the criminal proceedings. The children should be provided, in addition, with a psychologist or a social worker during interrogation. A legal guardian should be appointed to the children during their stay in the crisis centers. The cases of Roma victims of trafficking should be followed-up at least one year after they have been identified. The monitoring and the tracking should involve close persons, who the victims trust, the local authorities, Roma activists.

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8.3 TECHNOLOGY IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Panel Discussion

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