



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

Fiscal Year 2015

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I. Introduction

Founded on the principles of justice and fairness, the United States continues to be a leader in the global movement to end modern-day slavery. We are working to combat human trafficking, prosecute the perpetrators, and help victims recover and rebuild their lives. We have launched national initiatives to help healthcare workers, airline flight crews, and other professionals better identify and provide assistance to victims of trafficking. We are strengthening protections and supporting the development of new tools to prevent and respond to this crime, and increasing access to services that help survivors become self-sufficient. We are also working with our international partners and faith-based organizations to bolster counter-trafficking efforts in countries across the globe.

~ President Barack Obama¹

Promoting international anti-trafficking efforts is one of my top priorities as Attorney General and the United States Department of Justice is pursuing a comprehensive approach to the issue. We are collaborating with the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Labor to create anti-trafficking coordination teams, which have significantly increased the number and quality of human trafficking investigations and prosecutions in the cities where we've deployed them. The FBI also oversees dozens of federal, state, and local task forces and working groups that have led to hundreds of arrests and thousands of rescued trafficking survivors. And alongside aggressive criminal enforcement, we recognize that we must foster an environment in which victims are willing to speak without fear of reprisal, stigma, or punishment.

~ Attorney General Loretta E. Lynch²

Trafficking in persons, or human trafficking, is a pervasive problem in the United States and in nearly every other country in the world. Human trafficking has many manifestations, including forced labor, bonded labor, and sex trafficking. Those who engage in human trafficking are relentless in their attempts to find potential victims and exploit them for money and other personal gain. Human traffickers prey upon individuals who are vulnerable or who live on the margins of society—whether men, women, or children, and regardless of citizenship—and use a variety of means, including physical force, fraud, and coercion, to obtain and maintain control over their victims.

Modern prohibitions of human trafficking in the United States have their roots in the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which barred slavery and involuntary servitude in 1865. With the enactment of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), Pub. L. No. 106-386, in 2000, the U.S. Government was equipped with new tools and resources to mount a

¹ Presidential Proclamation, National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, 2015, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/12/31/presidential-proclamation-national-slavery-and-human-trafficking-prevent>.

² “Attorney General Loretta Lynch Delivers Remarks at The Society Shelter Safe House for Human Trafficking Victims,” June 2, 2015, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-loretta-e-lynch-delivers-remarks-society-shelter-safe-house-human>.

comprehensive and coordinated campaign to eliminate modern forms of slavery domestically and internationally.

First, the TVPA provided increased protections for trafficking victims in the United States by making foreign victims who were otherwise ineligible for U.S. governmental assistance eligible for federally funded or administered health and other benefits and services and requiring federal agencies to expand the provision of such benefits and services to victims, regardless of their immigration status. The TVPA created immigration protections for foreign national victims of human trafficking, including protection from removal for victims of trafficking (the T visa) and victims of certain crimes (the U visa); and allowed certain nonimmigrant status holders the opportunity to adjust to permanent resident status.

Second, the TVPA sharpened and enhanced the capacity of federal prosecutors to bring human traffickers to justice for their crimes. Prior to the TVPA's enactment, the Department of Justice (DOJ) filed human trafficking cases under several federal statutes, including the Mann Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2421 et seq. (prohibiting knowingly transporting any individual in interstate or foreign commerce with intent that the individual engage in prostitution or in other sexual activity for which any person can be charged with a criminal offense, and related crimes), and various involuntary servitude and labor statutes. In the TVPA's findings, Congress stated that existing involuntary servitude statutes were being narrowly interpreted by courts to cover only certain types of servitude and that current laws and law enforcement were "inadequate to deter trafficking and bring traffickers to justice, failing to reflect the gravity of the offenses involved." The TVPA expansively defined "severe forms of trafficking in persons" as "sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age" or "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery." The TVPA strengthened penalties for existing trafficking crimes and added new criminal provisions prohibiting forced labor, trafficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor, and sex trafficking of children by force, fraud, or coercion. The TVPA also criminalized attempts to engage in these activities and provided for mandatory restitution and forfeiture.

Third, the TVPA strengthened the U.S. Government's prevention efforts. It provided for international initiatives to be established and carried out to improve economic opportunity for potential victims as a means of deterring trafficking. It also provided for assistance to foreign countries in drafting laws to prohibit and punish acts of human trafficking and in strengthening the investigation and prosecution of human traffickers. Additionally, the TVPA mandated the annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report) (<http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt>), which is the U.S. Government's principal diplomatic tool to engage foreign governments on human trafficking and a broad assessment of anti-trafficking efforts by the United States and other countries to meet minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.

The TVPA also required the President to establish an Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking (PITF), a coordinating task force comprising cabinet-level officers chaired by the Secretary of State, and directed it to carry out activities that included measuring

and evaluating the progress of the United States and other countries in preventing human trafficking, protecting its victims, and prosecuting its perpetrators.

In enacting the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (TVPRA 2003), Pub. L. No. 108-193, Congress found that the U.S. Government had “made significant progress in investigating and prosecuting acts of trafficking and in responding to the needs of victims of trafficking in the United States and abroad.” Besides authorizing appropriations for the TVPA, the TVPRA 2003 refined federal criminal provisions against trafficking and created a civil remedy enabling trafficking victims to file lawsuits against their traffickers in federal district court. The TVPRA 2003 established a Senior Policy Operating Group (SPOG) within the executive branch, directing it to “coordinate activities of Federal departments and agencies regarding policies (including grants and grant policies) involving the international trafficking in persons and the implementation of” the TVPA. The TVPRA 2003 provided that the SPOG would consist of the senior officials designated as representatives of the appointed PITF members and that it was to be chaired by the Director of the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking Persons (TIP Office) of the Department of State (DOS). In addition, the TVPRA 2003 mandated an annual report from the Attorney General to the U.S. Congress regarding U.S. governmental efforts to implement the TVPA.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (TVPRA 2005), Pub. L. No. 109-164, authorized appropriations for the TVPA and provided extraterritorial jurisdiction over trafficking offenses committed overseas by persons employed by or accompanying the federal government. The statute established a grant program for states, Indian tribes, local governments, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to develop, expand, and strengthen assistance for trafficking victims and directed HHS to establish and implement a pilot program to provide benefits and services for juvenile trafficking victims. The TVPRA 2005 also established a grant program for state and local law enforcement agencies to combat trafficking. In addition, the TVPRA 2005 expanded the reporting requirements of the TVPRA 2003.

The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA 2008), Pub. L. No. 110-457, featured new measures to prevent and deter trafficking. It directed the President to establish and carry out programs to prevent and deter trafficking and expanded the immigration protections for T nonimmigrant status holders. The TVPRA 2008 created new crimes imposing severe penalties on those who obstruct or attempt to obstruct the investigation and prosecution of trafficking crimes; changed the scienter element for the crime of sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion by requiring that the government prove that the defendant acted in reckless disregard of the fact that such means would be used; broadened the reach of the crime of sex trafficking of minors by eliminating the requirement to show that the defendant knew that the person engaged in commercial sex was a minor in cases where the defendant had a reasonable opportunity to observe the minor; expanded the crime of forced labor by providing that “force” includes the abuse or threatened abuse of legal process; imposed criminal liability on those who, knowingly and with intent to defraud, recruit workers from outside the United States for employment within the United States by making materially false or fraudulent representations; increased the penalty for conspiring to commit trafficking-related crimes; and penalized those who knowingly benefit financially from participating in a venture that engaged in trafficking crimes. The TVPRA also required additional information to be included in the Attorney General’s annual human trafficking report.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2013 (TVPRA 2013), Pub. L. No. 113-4, required the Director of the DOS TIP Office—working with other DOS officials, DOL officials, and other U.S. governmental officials—to build partnerships between the U.S. Government and private entities to ensure that U.S. citizens do not use items, products, or materials produced or extracted with the use and labor of trafficking victims and that those entities do not contribute to trafficking in persons involving sexual exploitation; strengthened the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking used by DOS to describe the anti-trafficking efforts of U.S. and foreign governments in its annual TIP Report; amended the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization (RICO) Act to include labor contract fraud; amended the federal criminal code to (1) subject U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens who reside overseas and engage in illicit sexual conduct with a person under 18 years of age to a fine or imprisonment or both; and (2) subject a person who knowingly destroys, conceals, removes, confiscates, or possesses certain immigration documents to a fine or imprisonment or both; extended the statute of limitations for a person to bring a civil action for an injury received while the person was a minor that was caused by certain sex- or forced labor-related violations of federal criminal law; and added reporting requirements for the Attorney General’s human trafficking report.

The Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (JVTA), Pub. L. No. 114-22, contained additional reporting requirements for the Attorney General’s human trafficking report.

This report details the activities and programs carried out by the U.S. Government to eradicate human trafficking in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015, including its work to protect victims, investigate and prosecute human trafficking crimes, and prevent further trafficking-related crimes.³ It is submitted in accordance with 22 U.S.C. § 7103(d)(7), which states:

Not later than May 1, 2004, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, a report on Federal agencies that are implementing any provision of this chapter, or any amendment made by this chapter, which shall include, at a minimum, information on—

(A) the number of persons who received benefits or other services under subsections (b) and (f) of section 7105 of [Title 22] in connection with programs or activities funded or administered by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor, the Attorney General, the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation, and other appropriate Federal agencies during the preceding fiscal year;

(B) the number of persons who have been granted continued presence in the United States under section 7105(c)(3) of [Title 22] during the preceding fiscal year and the mean and median time taken to adjudicate applications

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

submitted under such section, including the time from the receipt of an application by law enforcement to the issuance of continued presence, and a description of any efforts being taken to reduce the adjudication and processing time while ensuring the safe and competent processing of the applications;

(C) the number of persons who have applied for, been granted, or been denied a visa or otherwise provided status under subparagraph (T)(i) or (U)(i) of section 1101(a)(15) of title 8 during the preceding fiscal year;

(D) the number of persons who have applied for, been granted, or been denied a visa or status under clause (ii) of section 1101(a)(15)(T) of title 8 during the preceding fiscal year, broken down by the number of such persons described in subclauses (I), (II), and (III) of such clause (ii);

(E) the amount of Federal funds expended in direct benefits paid to individuals described in subparagraph (D) in conjunction with T visa status;

(F) the number of persons who have applied for, been granted, or been denied a visa or status under section 1101(a)(15)(U)(i) of title 8 during the preceding fiscal year;

(G) the mean and median time in which it takes to adjudicate applications submitted under the provisions of law set forth in subparagraph (C), including the time between the receipt of an application and the issuance of a visa and work authorization;

(H) any efforts being taken to reduce the adjudication and processing time, while ensuring the safe and competent processing of the applications;

(I) the number of persons who have been charged or convicted under one or more of sections 1581, 1583, 1584, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, or 1594 of title 18 during the preceding fiscal year and the sentences imposed against each such person;

(J) the amount, recipient, and purpose of each grant issued by any Federal agency to carry out the purposes of sections 7104 and 7105 of [Title 22] or section 2152d of [Title 22], during the preceding fiscal year;

(K) the nature of training conducted pursuant to section 7105(c)(4) of [Title 22] during the preceding fiscal year;

(L) the amount, recipient, and purpose of each grant under sections 14044a and 14044c of title 42;

(M) activities by the Department of Defense to combat trafficking in persons, including—

- (i) educational efforts for, and disciplinary actions taken against, members of the United States Armed Forces;
- (ii) the development of materials used to train the armed forces of foreign countries;
- (iii) all known trafficking in persons cases reported to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness;
- (iv) efforts to ensure that United States Government contractors and their employees or United States Government subcontractors and their employees do not engage in trafficking in persons; and
- (v) all trafficking in persons activities of contractors reported to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics;

(N) activities or actions by Federal departments and agencies to enforce—

- (i) section 7104(g) of [Title 22] and any similar law, regulation, or policy relating to United States Government contractors and their employees or United States Government subcontractors and their employees that engage in severe forms of trafficking in persons, the procurement of commercial sex acts, or the use of forced labor, including debt bondage;
- (ii) section 1307 of title 19 (relating to prohibition on importation of convict-made goods), including any determinations by the Secretary of Homeland Security to waive the restrictions of such section; and
- (iii) prohibitions on the procurement by the United States Government of items or services produced by slave labor, consistent with Executive Order 13107 (December 10, 1998);

(O) the activities undertaken by the Senior Policy Operating Group to carry out its responsibilities under subsection (g); and

(P) the activities undertaken by Federal agencies to train appropriate State, tribal, and local government and law enforcement officials to identify victims of severe forms of trafficking, including both sex and labor trafficking;

(Q) the activities undertaken by Federal agencies in cooperation with State, tribal, and local law enforcement officials to identify, investigate, and prosecute offenses under sections 1581, 1583, 1584, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592,

1594, 2251, 2251A, 2421, 2422, and 2423 of title 18, or equivalent State offenses, including, in each fiscal year–

- (i) the number, age, gender, country of origin, and citizenship status of victims identified for each offense;
- (ii) the number of individuals charged, and the number of individuals convicted, under each offense;
- (iii) the number of individuals referred for prosecution for State offenses, including offenses relating to the purchasing of commercial sex acts;
- (iv) the number of victims granted continued presence in the United States under section 7105(c)(3) of [Title 22];
- (v) the number of victims granted a visa or otherwise provided status under subparagraph (T)(i) or (U)(i) of section 1101(a)(15) of title 8;
- (vi) the number of individuals required by a court order to pay restitution in connection with a violation of each offense under title 18, the amount of restitution required to be paid under each such order, and the amount of restitution actually paid pursuant to each such order; and
- (vii) the age, gender, race, country of origin, country of citizenship, and description of the role in the offense of individuals convicted under each offense; and

(R) the activities undertaken by the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services to meet the specific needs of minor victims of domestic trafficking, including actions taken pursuant to subsection (f) and section 14044a(a) of title 42, and the steps taken to increase cooperation among Federal agencies to ensure the effective and efficient use of programs for which the victims are eligible.

II. U.S. Governmental Measures and Activities Responding to Recommendations for FY 2015

In the FY 2014 report, the U.S. Government made 13 recommendations for enhancing its work to fight human trafficking in the United States and abroad in FY 2015. An overview of measures and activities carried out by federal agencies in FY 2015 to address these recommendations are provided below.

Recommendation #1: Prepare public awareness materials that are specifically intended for distribution to the general public and to community volunteers, as well as for intermediary professionals and organizations working with or conducting outreach to potential domestic victims of trafficking.

- To commemorate National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month in January 2015, the Institute of Medicine⁴ and DOJ’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) conducted a social media campaign to raise awareness about commercial child sexual exploitation. The campaign featured the release of a PowerPoint presentation sharing findings on how schools, law enforcement personnel, victim service providers, businesses, the legal system, and health care providers can collaborate to combat commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of minors. (Further information is available online at <http://iom.nationalacademies.org/Reports/2013/Confronting-Commercial-Sexual-Exploitation-and-Sex-Trafficking-of-Minors-in-the-United-States/toolkit.aspx>.)
- In FY 2015, DOJ’s Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) finished development of a video series titled “Faces of Human Trafficking” to raise awareness of the seriousness of human trafficking, the forms it can take, and the important role that everyone can play in identifying and serving victims. The series, which was released in January 2016, is intended for service providers, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and other community members for outreach and education efforts. It is available online at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/humantrafficking/publicawareness.html>.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Civil Rights Unit (CRU) finalized handout cards that will provide indicators to help individuals identify potential trafficking victims. The FBI will distribute the cards at future trainings and to community members and businesses likely to encounter potential trafficking situations.
- HHS distributed over 883,000 pieces of original, branded Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking public awareness campaign materials publicizing the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC), including posters, brochures, fact sheets, and cards with tips on identifying victims of trafficking. Materials can be viewed and ordered at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking>. In FY 2015, the NHTRC National Human Trafficking Referral Directory received 33,871 unique page views.
- The DHS Blue Campaign continued providing anti-trafficking awareness materials to governmental, nongovernmental, and private stakeholders in a variety of languages for distribution throughout the United States and overseas. Materials provided included posters, tear cards, indicator cards, first responder cards, shoe cards, and victim support information in 28 languages. Many of these materials are also available for download on the DHS Blue Campaign’s website: <https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/resource-catalog>.
- The DHS Blue Campaign also developed new materials, including products for first responders, to enhance public awareness and explain the types of services and resources available to victims of human trafficking. These materials are disseminated across the United States, are available for order or download, and are regularly distributed to foreign

⁴ The Institute of Medicine is a division of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, which are private, nonprofit institutes that provide advice and analysis related to science, technology, and medicine.

embassies in the United States by DOS. The Blue Campaign posters were placed in 14 airports, with multiple displays at each airport and over 300 truck stops.

- DHS' Office of Health Affairs (OHA) and the Blue Campaign developed a First Responder Human Trafficking Awareness video for intermediary professionals such as emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and paramedics. OHA conducts webinars and speaking engagements for the same audience, including in Indian Country (when possible).
- DHS U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) continues to make public awareness materials, intended for various audiences including the general public and to community volunteers, available on the USCIS website. Materials include *Immigration Options for Victims of Crime* (<https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Humanitarian/Battered%20Spouse.%20Children%20&%20Parents/Immigration%20Options%20for%20Victims%20of%20Crimes.pdf>), found on the Resources for Victims of Trafficking & Other Crimes webpage. (See <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/humanitarian-benefits-based-resources/resources-victims-human-trafficking-other-crimes>.) This brochure and other materials are available in Chinese, Russian, and Spanish.
- The DOS TIP Office distributed public awareness materials and raised awareness and engaged a larger audience through its social media campaign, including on Facebook and Twitter, and frequent updates through DOS' DipNote blog (<http://blogs.state.gov>). The TIP Office designed social media campaigns for special events, in particular the launch of the 2015 TIP Report (which included the release of 12 fact sheets) and a DipNote blog on the release of the 2015 TIP Report (<http://blogs.state.gov/stories/2015/07/30/breaking-bonds-modern-slavery-and-restoring-human-dignity-across-globe>).
- The SPOG's Public Awareness and Outreach Committee, co-chaired by DOS, HHS, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), developed common messaging to the public, including through a social media toolkit for federal agencies to amplify their commemorations of National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month.
- The Department of Transportation (DOT) led efforts to expand the Transportation Leaders Against Human Trafficking partnership, encouraging more industry members to join, train their employees about human trafficking, increase anti-trafficking public awareness activities, and maximize the transportation industry's collective impact in combating human trafficking.

Recommendation #2: Strengthen efforts to ensure that Limited English Proficient persons are provided meaningful access to anti-trafficking and victim-based information as well as to resources, benefits, and other services.

- A working group comprising victim assistance personnel from DOJ's U.S. Attorneys' Offices (USAOs), staff from DOJ's Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA), and members of DOJ's Civil Rights Division meet regularly in an effort to

ensure that Limited English Proficiency Programs in the USAOs address the needs of all types of victims.

- The FBI's Office for Victim Assistance (OVA) developed human trafficking informational brochures in seven languages (Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Tagalog, Thai, and Russian) to ensure that victims with limited English proficiency are afforded their rights and services.
- In FY 2015, DOJ's OVC released two competitive solicitations focused on language access. First, OVC awarded a three-year grant to Vera Institute to provide technical assistance to victim service providers and other first responders who work with victims of crime who are limited or non-English proficient or who are deaf or hard of hearing. Second, OVC awarded a grant to Tuyet Duong to work closely with OVC to review OVC communications and materials, including human trafficking materials, to make recommendations on how OVC can improve and integrate language access work.
- HHS translated the pilot Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond (SOAR) Human Trafficking Training into Spanish for regional training participants in Puerto Rico and provided Rescue & Restore Campaign public outreach materials in more than six languages. The HHS-funded NHTRC fielded nearly six percent of substantive calls in Spanish, and one percent of calls in 30 other languages.
- As noted above, the DHS Blue Campaign continued providing anti-trafficking public awareness materials to governmental, nongovernmental, and private stakeholders in a variety of languages for distribution throughout the United States and overseas. In accordance with Executive Order (E.O.) 13166, *Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency* (August 11, 2000), the Blue Campaign has finalized a Language Access Plan (LAP) with the DHS Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL). The final document will be posted to <https://www.dhs.gov/language-access>.
- As stated earlier, USCIS continues to make public awareness materials, intended for various audiences including the general public and community volunteers, available on the USCIS website in several languages.
- DHS' U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) distributes the "I Speak" poster annually. This poster, which helps to identify an individual's native language, is required to be posted in all CBP publicly accessible locations, including ports of entry, Border Patrol stations, and checkpoints. Each location received copies of the poster with instructions to obtain additional copies or download a printable PDF for smaller print copies.
- DOS' Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP) provided human trafficking-related programming for participants with limited English proficiency. DOS provides interpreters to ensure that participants working on an IVLP project have access to anti-trafficking information and are able to share their knowledge with their U.S. counterparts.

Recommendation #3: Provide materials in alternative formats and include captioning and American Sign Language interpreters to provide equal access to information.

- HHS, through grantee Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence, sponsored a full-day, statewide language access training on interpreting in domestic violence, sexual violence, and trafficking cases for 30 sign and spoken language interpreters in Kentucky. The meeting focused on helping interpreters to identify trafficking victims and to develop their interpretation skills and knowledge about the vocabulary of trafficking used by victims and by the anti-trafficking field.
- The HHS-funded NHTRC provides services for hearing and speech-impaired individuals who can contact the hotline by dialing 711, the free national access number that connects to Telecommunications Relay Services.
- DOS embassies and consulates around the world broadcast a video summarizing the “Know Your Rights” pamphlet, created pursuant to the TVPRA 2008 to advise certain employment and education-based nonimmigrants with information about their rights, protections, and resources available to them. The video has been translated into 12 languages and is viewed by millions of visa applicants in consular waiting rooms each year.
- DOJ OVC’s “Faces of Human Trafficking” video series, described above, includes Spanish subtitles. The accompanying public service announcement is available in English, Spanish, Thai, Hindi, and Tagalog. These languages were chosen based on client demographic data of victims served through OVC’s human trafficking victim services grantees.
- DOJ’s OVC delivered 11 webinars using closed captioning or transcription to the field to enhance the response to trafficking victims. All webinars are posted with recordings, closed captioning, or transcription for ongoing access. They are available online at <http://www.ovcttac.gov/humantrafficking>.
- The DHS Blue Campaign offers all public service announcement videos with open closed captioning on the Blue Campaign website for public viewing. In coordination with DHS’ CRCL, interpreters are available upon request pending availability of funds.
- The FBI’s CRU publishes human trafficking brochures in multiple languages.

Recommendation #4: Integrate survivor experiences into awareness and outreach activities.

- DOJ OVC’s “Faces of Human Trafficking” video series, described above, features the voices of survivors, service providers, and allied professionals. Survivors share insights on identification, the importance of effective service provision, and their experiences in the justice system. Throughout FY 2015, the survivors highlighted in the project also assisted OVC in the development and editing process of the video series, providing feedback on the transcripts and drafts of the videos.

- DOJ’s OJJDP funds the Mentoring for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Initiative. Through this initiative, OJJDP promotes programming informed by survivors’ perspectives. Currently-funded project sites engage survivors as mentors for child victims of sex trafficking.
- FBI’s CRU integrated survivor experiences into its training programs, including discussions of survivors’ time with their traffickers, to illustrate trafficking models and methods. The FBI also reviewed survivor experiences, both positive and negative, with law enforcement authorities to develop best practices for taking a victim-centered approach to these investigations.
- The FBI’s OVA and Violent Crimes Against Children Section (VCACS) hosted two adult survivors of child sexual exploitation to present from the survivor perspective at the Violent Crimes against Children conference for FBI supervisors and executive management. Additionally, a survivor spoke with new agents, task force officers, victim specialists, and intelligence analysts at an FBI training titled “Protecting Victims of Sexual Exploitation.”
- The DHS Blue Campaign facilitates at least two stakeholder conferences a year including interagency stakeholders and private organizations serving human trafficking survivors. In addition to the conferences, the Blue Campaign continuously incorporates survivor experiences into the creation of newly-created Blue Campaign products and resources.
- DHS’ Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), in coordination with the Blue Campaign, continues to involve survivor input in all its training materials and products.
- USCIS continues to make available outreach materials that include survivor testimonials.
- USCIS develops policies, materials, and training programs using information obtained from many sources, including information gathered through stakeholder engagements and listening sessions with advocates, law enforcement officials, social services providers, attorneys, and judges. Survivor experiences are relayed to USCIS through the feedback the agency receives from these stakeholders.
- DHS’ OHA collaborates with survivors and external organizations such as Boston Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and the National Association of EMS Officials to enhance programs, policies, strategies, training, and materials for EMS providers.
- DOS hosted meetings with survivors to obtain feedback and recommendations on awareness and outreach efforts, including the annual TIP Report and a survivor stakeholder meeting focused on developing tools for businesses to adopt ethical sourcing guidelines and compliance plans that align with E.O. 13627, *Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking In Persons in Federal Contracts*, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), “Ending Trafficking in Persons.”

Recommendation #5: Collaborate with survivors to improve programs, policies, strategies, training, and materials.

- The Advanced Human Trafficking Task Force Training, co-hosted by DOJ's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit (HTPU), the FBI, DOJ's OVC, and DHS' U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in September 2015, drew heavily upon feedback provided by survivors who attended the pilot training in 2014. Survivors continued to actively participate through instruction and evaluation at the first regional training, and survivors are expected to have continued involvement in all subsequent regional trainings.
- DOJ EOUSA's Office of Legal Education hosted two training seminars on collaborating with human trafficking victims for victim assistance personnel working in USAOs. EOUSA collaborated with survivors in developing the trainings and invited survivors to speak during the trainings to educate participants on the needs of victims.
- DOJ's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) partnered with DOJ's OVC to solicit research that would team human trafficking survivors with researchers. These teaming arrangements, called researcher-survivor partnerships, are designed to engage survivors in enhancing our knowledge of human trafficking, especially in the provision of services to victims. The solicitation resulted in six awards, four of which had an explicit researcher-survivor partnership, to explore the treatment of victims in the court system, the perception of justice in trafficking cases, the effectiveness of task forces, and the handling of juvenile victims of trafficking.
- DOJ OJJDP's AMBER Alert Program developed a training titled "Human Trafficking From a Survivor's Perspective" in collaboration with an adult survivor of child sex trafficking. This webinar, provided on two occasions in FY 2015, trained 542 individuals from various disciplines, including law enforcement, education, mental health, advocacy, and social services.
- DOJ OVC's Training and Technical Assistance Center (TTAC)—which provides training and technical assistance that supports professional development of victim advocates, enhances services to the victim services field, and reaches underserved crime victims—hosted a webinar for OVC human trafficking grantees on survivor-informed programming, which is also posted on the OVC TTAC website. OVC survivor consultants also delivered in-person training and technical assistance in seven training and technical assistance events during the reporting period.
- FBI's CRU collaborates with DOJ's OVC to provide victim-oriented training, which includes integrating survivor experiences and survivor-based recommendations into training programs. Additionally, FBI's CRU encourages field offices to collaborate with survivors and integrate survivor experiences into training programs.
- HHS engaged survivors of human trafficking in multiple stakeholder events, listening sessions, and trainings. Examples include incorporating survivor perspectives in victim

assistance grant programs, the NHTRC, and as co-trainers for SOAR to Health and Wellness trainings on human trafficking.

- As stated earlier, the Blue Campaign continuously incorporates survivor input, advice, and experiences into the creation of newly-created Blue Campaign products, including development of new creative resources for vulnerable populations.
- As reported above, FLETC continues to involve survivor input in all its training materials and products, and DHS' OHA collaborates with survivors and external organizations to enhance programs, policies, strategies, training, and materials for EMS providers.
- DOS submitted a Federal Register notice on June 2, 2015, formally requesting public input for revisions to the TVPRA 2008 "Know Your Rights" pamphlet. The resulting feedback included responses from survivor organizations.

Recommendation #6: Expand knowledge of services for human trafficking victims in other countries, specifically the U.S. border countries of Mexico and Canada.

- DOJ's HTPU engaged in capacity-building programs in Mexico on best practices in victim services and survivor-centered stabilization strategies to law enforcement and NGO personnel. The trainings, sponsored by DOJ's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training (OPDAT), were held in Mexico City and Chiapas.
- The FBI's OVA, VCACS, and Behavioral Analysis Unit provided a three-day training presentation in May 2015 to over 30 Canadian law enforcement agencies prior to their participation in the ninth iteration of Operation Cross Country (Operation Cross Country IX), which was carried out in October 2015. Operation Cross Country is an initiative created to recover minor victims of sex trafficking in American communities.
- USCIS participated in a DHS briefing to a Chilean delegation by providing information on T and U nonimmigrant status. USCIS provided training on T and U visas to consular officials of El Salvador.
- DOS' Bureau of International Information Programs' Office of the U.S. Speakers Program incorporated examples of survivor experiences into presentations created to increase awareness of human trafficking. Programs in Canada and Mexico specifically provided information on services available for human trafficking victims. Additionally, most of the programs featured elements designed to demonstrate the importance of collaboration with international law enforcement and prosecution entities, and with victim service organizations, to better identify both victims and traffickers.
- The U.S. Embassy in Mexico organized human trafficking outreach events throughout the country to raise knowledge and awareness of trafficking in several Mexican cities. The embassy also hosted an event with human resources and corporate social responsibility leaders from six companies in the manufacturing sector to discuss victim identification.

- A DOS TIP Office grantee in Mexico conducted awareness-raising activities on human trafficking and available services for victims. The grantee’s outreach efforts included radio interviews, public service announcements, posters, community presentations to at-risk individuals, and trainings for NGOs and the media.

Recommendation #7: Develop research-based protocol for working domestic minor sex trafficking cases and provide training on this protocol to agents and victim assistance personnel.

- In FY 2015, the FBI sponsored a research-based training course titled “Protecting Victims of Child Sex Trafficking” for law enforcement personnel.
- In FY 2015, the FBI’s OVA collaborated with FBI’s Violent Crimes Against Children Unit to provide webinars for FBI victim specialists, special agents, intelligence analysts, and other professionals working child sex trafficking cases. The webinars were designed to encourage an internal multidisciplinary response and preparation for Operation Cross Country IX. The first training provided a review by the National Runaway Safeline on the study *Why They Run: An in-depth look at America’s runaway youth*. The second training focused on investigative strategy. A third webinar was hosted specifically for victim specialists and was based on integration from the previous webinars. This webinar addressed effective victim assistance strategy in large operations.
- In FY 2015, the FBI completed guidelines for providing direct services to domestic minor sex trafficking victims upon recovery. The guidelines are based on field experience and research on adolescent trauma and sexual abuse. It is anticipated that the guidelines will be approved and released to the field in FY 2016.
- HHS continued piloting the development and testing of a screening tool to be used in child welfare and runaway and homeless youth program settings to identify child and youth victims of sex and labor trafficking. The tool was informed by a literature review, stakeholder consultations, and a youth advisory council.

Recommendation #8: Enhance interagency collaboration to expand our knowledge about providing comprehensive services to victims, identifying gaps in services, and how to address them.

- The SPOG Victim Services Committee, co-chaired by DOJ, HHS, and DHS, implemented and tracked progress on the *Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States 2013-2017* (Federal Strategic Action Plan) and released a status report in July 2015. The report is available online at <http://ovc.ncjrs.gov/humantrafficking/plan.html>.
- DOJ’s EOUSA and the FBI’s OVA hosted a meeting in Washington, D.C., for victim assistance personnel from various USAOs and FBI field offices to discuss enhanced coordination efforts to better serve crime victims. EOUSA’s victim-witness Staff and the FBI’s OVA hosted a webinar to share strategies and practices for working together more

effectively to provide comprehensive services to crime victims. Webinar speakers included victim assistance personnel from USAOs and FBI field offices.

- DOJ's OVC collaborated with DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), HHS' Family Violence Prevention & Services Program, and the State Justice Institute's Human Trafficking and the State Courts Collaborative to hold a five-part webinar series that offers strategies, practical tips, case studies, and resources to help domestic violence and sexual assault service providers improve outcomes for human trafficking survivors. Each webinar highlights models for potential replication and features local and national subject matter experts. All webinars were recorded and are available on the OVC TTAC website.
- In May 2015, DOJ's NIJ and DOJ's Office for Access to Justice, in collaboration with the National Science Foundation's Law and Social Sciences Program, hosted a Civil Legal Aid Research Workshop to bring researchers and practitioners together to explore the existing and needed research on civil legal aid and its intersection with public safety and criminal justice. The workshop featured a panel discussion on the role and effectiveness of civil legal aid in helping human trafficking victims, and the participants identified gaps in research and developed recommendations (available online at <http://www.justice.gov/lair/select-publications-and-research>) in a subsequent breakout session.
- President Obama issued a presidential memorandum in September 2015 formally establishing the White House Legal Aid Interagency Roundtable (WH-LAIR), to be staffed by DOJ's Office for Access to Justice. WH-LAIR began its work in 2012 to explore ways in which civil legal aid can support various federal efforts, including those to help trafficking victims. WH-LAIR launched an online toolkit designed to provide a roadmap to the ways in which legal services can enhance federal strategies for providing services for vulnerable and underserved populations. The toolkit contains case studies (<http://www.justice.gov/lair/wh-lair-case-studies>) on how civil legal aid supports federal efforts to help human trafficking victims, prevent domestic violence, and support tribes and tribal members.
- Under the JVTAs, Transportation Security Administration and CBP personnel are required to take human trafficking awareness training, as well as other DHS employees deemed relevant by the Secretary. The Secretary has required that the Blue Campaign implement the JVTAs by requiring human trafficking training among certain employees from all DHS operational components.
- In addition, the DHS Blue Campaign awareness activities included assisting ICE, USCIS, and the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Service Ombudsman (CISOMB) in creating a comprehensive reference guide for law enforcement implementation of T and U nonimmigrant status immigration relief for victims of human trafficking.
- USCIS has partnered with CISOMB, ICE, and DOS to provide training and outreach.

- USCIS continues to strengthen its collaboration with DOL Wage and Hour Division (WHD), the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), and the National Labor Relations Board to provide information and training on the T and U nonimmigrant status programs and the role of certifying agencies. USCIS continues to expand its collaboration with state and local law enforcement agencies and collaborates within the agency on all programs related to victim protection. In addition, USCIS has been an active participant in an interagency working group focused on victims and witnesses of crimes and employer workplace violations and abuses.
- DOT partnered with DHS to implement trainings tailored for airline personnel and the motor coach industry, and, at the industry's request, will train transit operators beginning in 2016.

Recommendation #9: Enhance methods to provide resources to victims in child sex tourism cases.

- The FBI's Child Sex Tourism initiative was established in 2008 to employ proactive strategies to identify U.S. citizens who travel overseas to engage in illicit sexual conduct with children. These strategies include a multidisciplinary approach through partnerships with foreign law enforcement, NGOs, and FBI's OVA to provide child victims with available support services. The initiative is designed to enhance the capabilities of law enforcement and NGOs through investigative assistance, training, and funding. Most recently, funding was used to develop a child forensic interview room within a Thailand-based NGO as a "safe haven" to interview children within a non-threatening environment.
- ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) also utilizes a multidisciplinary approach and works closely with its Victim Assistance Program's forensic interview specialists who provide fact finding, legally defensible forensic interviews of victims of child sex tourism and other federal crimes. The identification of these victims and the documentation of their abuse helps support ICE HSI investigations and has significantly advanced the judicial process.

Recommendation #10: Develop training on human trafficking in Indian Country and the Bakken region for agents and victim assistance personnel.

- HHS provided numerous training and technical assistance opportunities to strengthen responses to human trafficking in American Indian and Alaskan Native communities. The Administration for Native Americans issued an Information Memorandum titled "Recognizing and Responding to Human Trafficking among American Indian, Alaska Native, and Pacific Islander Communities." Family Violence Prevention & Services grantees hosted webinars and workshops, including on interventions, research, and analysis of historical roots of trafficking in Native American communities; trauma-informed approaches for addressing sex trafficking of Native women; targeting of American Indian youth by sex traffickers; and foster care and the sex trafficking of Native youth.

- DHS' FLETC and the Blue Campaign are working closely with the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) Indian Police Academy (housed at FLETC's Artesia, New Mexico site) to develop and deliver human trafficking training to tribal communities and develop a train-the-trainer course for tribal law enforcement. The training video will be showcased in a new training program for tribal law enforcement created by FLETC.
- ICE HSI, in conjunction with the Blue Campaign, conducted human trafficking training in Williston, Dickinson, and Minot, North Dakota in FY 2015. In total, 45 state, tribal, and local governmental and law enforcement officials were trained on human trafficking indicators, investigative theories, and HSI's victim-centered approach to investigating human trafficking cases.
- As noted earlier, DHS' OHA and Blue Campaign developed a First Responder Human Trafficking Awareness video for intermediary professionals such as EMTs and paramedics. Webinars and speaking engagements for the same audience include Indian Country when possible.
- DHS' Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) delivered Blue Campaign awareness materials to approximately 300 state and county emergency managers and Oklahoma Tribal emergency managers at state emergency management conferences.
- DOJ's EOUSA's Office of Legal Education and the FBI collaborated to conduct a training seminar focused on human trafficking in Indian Country for Assistant U.S. Attorneys, other DOJ attorneys, federal and tribal victim assistance personnel, and tribal and federal law enforcement personnel. The course highlighted circumstances unique to Indian Country and focused on enhancing collaboration to identify and prosecute crimes of human trafficking in Indian Country.
- DOJ's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) previously funded a project with training and technical assistance provider Upper Midwest Community Policing Institute (UMCPI) to develop and deliver Human Trafficking in Indian Country curriculum and a Tribal Youth Peer-to-Peer Human Trafficking program. During FY 2015, UMCPI continued to deliver the Human Trafficking in Indian Country curriculum. The four trainings held were attended by 20 different tribes. In all, 249 individuals completed the training. Delivery of the Tribal Youth Peer-to-Peer training was discontinued due to a lack of interest and issues encountered in delivery of the training. Funds for the Tribal Youth training were reallocated for the delivery of the Human Trafficking in Indian Country training during FY 2016.
- Through the AMBER Alert and Tribal Child Protection Programs, DOJ's OJJDP provided training to 1,033 professionals (including 265 tribal law enforcement professionals) on child sex trafficking in Indian Country.

- The FBI began providing training to agents and victim specialists working on Indian Country matters. A specific training was given in February 2015 to the Bakken region to increase awareness and knowledge of the human trafficking threat.
- On March 26–27, 2015, the OVC TTAC supported consultant-provided training and technical assistance to North Dakota’s USAO to establish protocols and practices to improve delivery of victim services to U.S. citizen and foreign national survivors of human trafficking in North Dakota. The training and technical assistance facilitated a strategic planning meeting and furnished follow-up technical assistance and coaching in Fargo, North Dakota. Recipients included emergency service providers, faith-based service providers, health care providers, victim advocates, forensic interviewers, and child protection service workers.

Recommendation #11: Engage in culturally-based efforts to strengthen coordination among justice systems for and the provision of services to Native American trafficking victims.

- The Federal Victims in Indian Country Working Group—comprising staff from EOUSA, DOJ’s Office of Tribal Justice, the FBI’s OVA, DOJ’s OVC, various USAOs, and FBI field offices—was formed in 2015. This group is tasked with identifying recurring gaps in service for victims of federal crimes in Indian Country and will develop strategies and make efforts to address any gaps and other issues for victims of federal crimes in Indian Country.
- As noted above, the FBI began providing human trafficking awareness training to agents and victim specialists working Indian Country matters in FY 2015. In 2016, these trainings will continue within Native American communities. Moreover, human trafficking awareness training will be conducted with tribal communities in various parts of the United States.
- The FBI’s Indian Country Crimes Unit visited three reservations in North Dakota (Standing Rock, Turtle Mountain, and Fort Berthold) and spoke with local and tribal law enforcement authorities to get a better understanding of human trafficking in Indian Country. The unit members discussed the extent of the human trafficking problem on the reservations as well as in metropolitan areas surrounding the reservations.
- In 2015, DOJ’s OVC continued production of a series of videos to increase awareness of the origins, prevalence, and types of violence committed against Alaskan Natives, with a focus on domestic violence, sexual assault, and sex trafficking. The videos are intended to educate a multidisciplinary and multijurisdictional (federal, state, local, and tribal) audience working in Alaska and engage with victims of these crimes. The final video within the series focuses on federal efforts to combat sex trafficking and highlights collaborative approaches to serving trafficking victims and prosecuting sex trafficking cases in Alaska. The videos and accompanying resource materials will be released at the Indian Nations Conference in December 2016 and will be available online at <http://www.ovc.gov>.

- On September 2, 2015, OVC TTAC staff, in collaboration with HHS' Indian Health Service, delivered a virtual webinar to the directors of Urban Indian Health Programs on the topic of human trafficking. The purpose of the webinar was to increase medical practitioners' capacity to identify and respond to survivors of human trafficking. Participants included medical practitioners and case managers that work with urban Indian populations.
- In December 2014, an OVC Human Trafficking Fellow co-hosted with HHS a workshop at the Indian Nations Conference titled "Sharing the Stories: A Roundtable Discussion on the Trafficking of American Indians and Alaska Natives."
- HHS Family Violence Prevention & Services grantee convened a listening session with 76 advocates representing state domestic violence coalitions to review training needs, policy changes, and funding streams that can have a positive impact in addressing domestic trafficking, including that of Native and Tribal women and girls.

Recommendation #12: Increase collaboration with international law enforcement and victim services partners to identify potential human trafficking victims and traffickers.

- DOJ's HTPU participated in trainings for law enforcement agents and victim service providers in Mexico and Bosnia, and met with delegations of international law enforcement representatives, governmental officials, and victim service providers through exchanges hosted by DOS.
- As noted earlier, USCIS participated in a DHS briefing to a Chilean delegation by providing information on T and U nonimmigrant status. USCIS also provided training on T and U visas to consular officials of El Salvador.
- FLETC works closely with ICE HSI and DOS' Bureau of Diplomatic Security to develop high-quality training products for use at several International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs) as well as in-country trainings as deemed necessary by DOS and ICE.
- In FY 2015, ICE HSI coordinated 26 international training events, and ICE HSI staff provided training to 1,121 foreign law enforcement personnel.
- ICE HSI continues to develop and build on existing partnerships with foreign governments, law enforcement, and NGOs to form long-term strategic relationships that foster information exchange and collaboration in human trafficking cases.
- ICE HSI provides international training related to human trafficking. This training is delivered to foreign law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim service providers in collaboration with ICE Attaché offices. The training includes ICE HSI efforts to combat human trafficking, investigative techniques, bilateral investigations, indicators of human trafficking, victim identification, and victim assistance, with a focus on building the capacity to conduct human trafficking investigations with host country authorities.

Training locations include Panama, Thailand, El Salvador, Botswana, Hungary, Peru, Mexico, Vietnam, Malaysia, Ecuador, and the Philippines.

- ICE HSI developed human trafficking training modules that are part of the permanent curricula for DOS and the ILEAs in Bangkok, Thailand; Budapest, Hungary; Gaborone, Botswana; and San Salvador, El Salvador. Training modules include investigation methodologies in human trafficking cases, human trafficking indicators, global networks, victim interviews, and victim services.
- DOJ's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) collaborated with international law enforcement authorities in several countries to facilitate identification of trafficking victims and traffickers.
- DOS' Bureau of Diplomatic Security, working with colleagues in the DOS TIP Office and DOS' Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) and with DOJ and DHS, completed Phase One of the Law Enforcement Working Group (LEWG) Trafficking in Persons Pilot Project in FY 2015 with human trafficking experts providing training on awareness, identification, and investigation to more than 2,200 U.S. governmental employees stationed at ten U.S. diplomatic missions overseas. The pilot project seeks to increase LEWG coordination with host governmental law enforcement authorities to improve the exchange of trafficking-related information. In addition to the broad benefits of training U.S. governmental employees and foreign counterparts, the pilot project's goal is to develop more actionable investigative leads for pursuit in the United States based on foreign information, enabling the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, FBI, and DHS to investigate trafficking with a U.S. nexus that would not be known but for increased engagement in foreign countries. Phase Two (external training) will deliver customized anti-trafficking training to foreign governmental judicial officials, and law enforcement officials, and NGOs in those same ten countries.
- DOS' Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Victims' Resource Advocacy Program (VRAP) worked to spread awareness and participation in various trainings, including the DHS USCIS' presentation on T and U visas for law enforcement, and address outreach and cultural competence. VRAP incorporated victim narratives and concerns during internal presentations and offered translation support for victim interviews on active investigations. VRAP also hosted Polaris, an anti-trafficking NGO, at Diplomatic Security headquarters and coordinated with Polaris on information-sharing and invited a cultural expert to discuss the unique characteristics of working with Asian victims. VRAP continues to strengthen relationships domestically with NGOs, particularly those providing legal services and case management to trafficking victims.
- DOS' INR co-sponsored an INR-National Intelligence Council conference that convened overseas human trafficking experts, leading academics, NGOs, and United Nations (U.N.) officials. The conference focused on identifying the drivers and risk factors of human trafficking and characterizing the organizational structure(s) of trafficking groups.

Recommendation #13: Increase screening to identify trafficked persons, including among at-risk youth, detained individuals, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations.

- DOJ's HTPU established and implemented cross-referral protocols with DOL to increase capacity to identify vulnerable populations at risk of exploitation for forced labor.
- The FBI partnered with other federal agencies, state and local law enforcement, and national and local NGOs to better identify trafficked persons and vulnerable populations.
- The FBI's OVA and VCACS hosted a nationwide internal webinar for all disciplines working domestic minor sex trafficking cases to present the high-risk model in the identification of youth at risk for sexual exploitation in America. The model includes developing relationships with, educating, and collaborating with local community agencies that work with at-risk youth to assess and identify those youth who are at risk for sexual exploitation.
- HHS provided training and technical assistance to state child welfare agencies through the Children's Bureau's Child Welfare Capacity Building Collaborative. Within the Collaborative, the Capacity Building Center for States is supporting state and territory planning and implementation of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, including provisions to identify victims of trafficking and those at high-risk of trafficking within the child welfare system.
- FLETC continues to work closely with the Blue Campaign to develop products and deliver training to assist communities in identifying possible victims of human trafficking.
- FLETC is consulting with CBP to revise their screening tools used to screen unaccompanied children crossing the border for human trafficking.
- The U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong and Macau implemented mandatory human trafficking training for consulate employees and their domestic household staff as well as ongoing trafficking training for all newcomers as part of Post's check-in process. The Consulate also began distributing TVPRA 2008 "Know Your Rights" pamphlets in Bahasa and Tagalog to Philippine- and Indonesian-origin domestic workers bound for the United States.

III. FY 2016 Recommendations

U.S. governmental agencies made numerous recommendations designed to combat human trafficking in FY 2016. The 11 recommendations listed here reflect careful consideration by multiple agencies of concrete initiatives and activities that can be most effective to further U.S. governmental anti-trafficking efforts:

1. Facilitate victim and survivor access to legal aid (including legal representation, advice and counsel, legal rights education, and self-help tools) to advocate for their legal rights and interests in criminal and civil matters, including administrative and immigration proceedings.

2. Continue dialogue with survivors, advocates, and stakeholders to address issues relating to victims of trafficking being penalized solely for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being subjected to trafficking.
3. Strengthen agencies' efforts to collaborate with and solicit input from survivors to improve federal programs, policies, and strategies.
4. Ensure implementation and enforcement of E.O. 13627 and the FAR: "Ending Trafficking in Persons."
5. Increase targeted training and outreach efforts with partners who can help identify potential labor trafficking victims.
6. Coordinate with foreign, federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement leaders and other target groups to build capacity and form long-term strategic relationships to enhance capacity to identify and assist victims and investigate and prosecute traffickers.
7. Strengthen efforts to provide materials in alternative formats and videos and ensure that Limited English Proficient persons are provided meaningful access to anti-trafficking and victim-based information as well as to resources, benefits, and other services.
8. Enhance interagency collaboration on investigating and prosecuting human trafficking crimes, including through implementation of Phase II of the Anti-Trafficking Coordination Team (ACTeam) Initiative.⁵
9. Collaborate with governmental and nongovernmental partners to enhance financial investigations to disrupt, dismantle, and disable human trafficking networks, seize criminal proceeds, and secure restitution for victims.
10. Build strategic partnerships among federal, state, local, tribal, and nongovernmental partners to prevent human trafficking in Indian Country, identify and protect victims, and prosecute human trafficking crimes occurring in Indian Country.
11. Work with international law enforcement partners to enhance law enforcement response to transnational human trafficking threats and with civil society on the provision of victim assistance.

IV. Benefits and Services Given Domestically to Trafficking Victims

The success of U.S. governmental efforts to combat human trafficking domestically hinges on pursuing a victim-centered approach. All U.S. governmental agencies are committed to providing victims with access to the services and benefits provided by the TVPA. Because the ability of aliens to access government benefits had been curtailed by federal legislation since

⁵ See Part XI.B.1 of the report for information on this initiative.

1996,⁶ the TVPA created a mechanism for allowing certain non-citizen trafficking victims to access benefits and services from which they might otherwise be barred.

Under sections 107(b)(1) and (b)(2) of the TVPA (22 U.S.C. §§ 7105(b)(1) and (b)(2)), various federal agencies must extend some existing benefits to human trafficking victims and are authorized to provide grants to facilitate such assistance. The section below details the activities of HHS, DHS, DOJ, DOL, and LSC to implement sections 107(b) and 107(c) of the TVPA. It also describes DOS' victim assistance efforts.

A. Department of Health and Human Services

1. Capacity and Leadership on Trafficking in Persons

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) serves as the lead HHS agency to combat human trafficking and modern forms of slavery by administering anti-trafficking programs through grants and contracts and collaborating with federal, state, tribal, and local governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

On June 10, 2015, ACF established a new Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP). The reorganization moved the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division (ATIP) in the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and the domestic trafficking grants program in the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) to the Immediate Office of the Assistant Secretary, thus putting the foreign national and domestic anti-trafficking activities into one office, OTIP.

In collaboration with other ACF program and regional offices, OTIP seeks to meet three priority goals:

1. Establish a cohesive national human trafficking victim service delivery system that serves victims of all forms of trafficking by leveraging existing service systems, public-private partnerships, and federal and local coordination.
2. Develop a culture of data-informed anti-trafficking programming and policymaking by standardizing data collection, targeting evaluation, and publishing quality reports.
3. Integrate anti-trafficking efforts into HHS prevention strategies through survivor-informed public awareness messaging and addressing demand for human trafficking.

In addition to the benefits resulting from the priority goals mentioned above, the new OTIP will work to increase coordination and collaboration to inform anti-trafficking activities, policies, and guidance across health and human service systems, including refugee resettlement, runaway and homeless youth, domestic violence, child welfare, and community health and public health partners.

In FY 2015, ACF continued to operate the Anti-Trafficking Initiatives Working Group across multiple human service programs, including the Immediate Office of the Assistant

⁶ Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity and Reconciliation Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-193, 110 Stat. 2105.

Secretary; Children’s Bureau; FYSB; Administration for Native Americans (ANA); ORR; Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation (OPRE); Office of Regional Operations; Office of Public Affairs; Office of Community Services; Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response; and anti-trafficking liaisons in each of ACF’s ten regional offices.

In FY 2015, HHS continued to convene a department-wide working group on human trafficking to strengthen the bridge between health and human service responses to human trafficking. The working group comprised representatives of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE). The Administration for Community Living joined the working group in FY 2015. One of the major initiatives of the HHS working group was to pilot targeted training for health care providers on the scope, indicators, and trauma-informed practices related to serving victims of human trafficking.

2. Benefits and Services for Foreign National Victims of Human Trafficking

The TVPA designated HHS as the agency responsible for helping foreign trafficking victims become eligible to receive benefits and services so they can rebuild their lives safely in the United States. ACF performs the following service-related activities under the TVPA: (1) issues certifications to non-U.S. citizen, non-Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) adult human trafficking victims who are willing to assist in the investigation and prosecution of a trafficking crime and have received Continued Presence or made a bona fide application for T nonimmigrant status that was not denied; (2) issues Eligibility Letters to non-U.S. citizen, non-LPR child human trafficking victims (i.e., minors) (see below); (3) provides services and case management to foreign victims of trafficking through a network of service providers across the United States; and (4) builds capacity nationally through training and technical assistance and operation of the NHTRC (see Part IV.A.5 below).

a. Certifications and Letters of Eligibility

Section 107(b)(1)(E) of the TVPA, as amended, states that the Secretary of HHS, after consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, may certify an adult victim of a severe form of trafficking who: (1) is willing to assist in every reasonable way in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of human trafficking, or who is unable to cooperate due to physical or psychological trauma; and (2) has made a bona fide application for T nonimmigrant status that has not been denied; or is a person whose continued presence in the United States the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security are ensuring to facilitate prosecutions (22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1)(E)). Certification allows adult victims to be eligible for federal and state benefits and services, such as cash assistance, medical care, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, and housing, to the same extent as a refugee. HHS notifies an adult victim of trafficking of his or her eligibility for benefits and services by means of a “Certification Letter.” Certification does not grant any immigration status. Certification letters do not expire, but some benefits are time-limited. Family members of trafficking victims who have their own derivative T visas are immediately eligible for benefits and services to the same extent as refugees. They do not need HHS certification.

Certification should not be equated with victim identification. HHS grantees work with trafficking victims at every stage of the victim identification process, from initial contact with suspected victims who might not be ready to work with law enforcement or fully relate their experiences to service providers, to helping certified victims rebuild their lives with the help of federally funded benefits. Factors such as language, safety concerns, and psychological and physical trauma present significant barriers to victims coming forward. Once they do, these individuals rely on highly trained social service providers, attorneys, and law enforcement agents to help them navigate through the certification process. Nevertheless, other foreign-born victims may elect to return to their country of origin without seeking any benefits in the United States. HHS provides victims identified by its nongovernmental partners with an array of services that will assist them in the pursuit of certification, should they choose to cooperate with law enforcement and receive the benefits available to them under the TVPA.

Foreign victims of a severe form of trafficking under 18 years of age do not need to be certified to receive benefits and services. Children are not required to cooperate with law enforcement or to have been granted Continued Presence or a T nonimmigrant visa by DHS to receive assistance. Instead, HHS will make an independent determination on whether the minor is a victim of a severe form of trafficking and will issue an Interim Assistance Letter or an Eligibility Letter or both for a minor to be eligible for benefits and services to the same extent as a refugee. The TVPA requires any federal, state, or local official to notify HHS within 24 hours after discovering a foreign child who may be a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons to facilitate the provision of assistance, as described below (22 U.S.C. § 7105).

HHS issues Interim Assistance Letters to foreign child who may have been subjected to a severe form of trafficking in persons, providing potential victims with an up-to 90-day period of eligibility that may be extended for an additional 30 days. During that time, HHS consults with DOJ, DHS, and NGOs with expertise in human trafficking before determining the child's eligibility status. HHS issues Eligibility Letters to foreign child trafficking victims upon receiving credible information that the child was subjected to a severe form of human trafficking. Eligibility Letters do not expire, but some benefits are time-limited.

U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents who are victims of a severe form of human trafficking do not need to obtain a Certification or Eligibility Letter from HHS in order to access specialized services for victims of trafficking or any other federal benefits and protections to which they are entitled.

On March 28, 2001, the HHS Secretary delegated the authority to conduct human trafficking victim certification activities to the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, who in turn re-delegated this authority to the Director of ORR. On March 23, 2009, the HHS Secretary delegated the authority to provide interim assistance to potential child trafficking victims to the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, who further delegated this authority to the Director of ORR in April 2009. These authorities were transferred to OTIP when it was established in June 2015.

In FY 2015, ACF issued 623 Certification Letters to adults and 240 Eligibility Letters to children, for a total of 863 letters issued (see the chart below for data for recent fiscal years).

Fiscal Year	Number of Eligibility Letters Issued to Children	Number of Certification Letters Issued to Adults	Total Letters Issued
2001	4	194	198
2002	18	81	99
2003	6	145	151
2004	16	147	163
2005	34	197	231
2006	20	214	234
2007	33	270	303
2008	31	286	317
2009	50	330	380
2010	92	449	541
2011	101	463	564
2012	103	366	469
2013	114	406	520
2014	219	530	749
2015	240	623	863
TOTAL	1,081	4,701	5,782

Of the adult victims who received Certification Letters in FY 2015, 67 percent were female (compared to 69 percent in FY 2014) and 33 percent were male. Seventy-six percent of all victims certified in FY 2015 were victims of labor trafficking, approximately 15 percent were victims of sex trafficking, and nine percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking. Females comprised 58 percent of labor trafficking victims, 94 percent of sex trafficking victims, and 91 percent of victims of both labor and sex trafficking.

Thirty-five percent of the child victims who received Eligibility Letters in FY 2015 were female (compared to 40 percent in FY 2014) and 65 percent were male. Over 78 percent of child victims who received Eligibility Letters were labor trafficking victims (compared to 66 percent in 2014), 19 percent were sex trafficking victims (compared to 31 percent in FY 2014), and three percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking, which is the same percentage as in FY 2014.

In FY 2015, Certification and Eligibility letters were provided to victims or their representatives in 37 states and Washington, D.C. Certified victims came from 61 countries in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Europe.

The following chart provides information on the top six countries of origin of adult victims who received Certification Letters in FY 2015:

Country of Origin	Number of Adult Victims Who Received Certification Letters	Percentage of Total ⁷
Philippines	232	37%
Mexico	118	19%
Honduras	43	7%
Guatemala	28	4%
El Salvador	25	4%
South Korea	24	4%

The following chart provides information on the top four countries of origin of child victims who received Eligibility Letters in FY 2015:

Country of Origin	Number of Child Victims Who Received Eligibility Letters	Percentage of Total ⁸
Mexico	63	26%
Guatemala	59	25%
El Salvador	55	23%
Honduras	51	21%

b. Case Management Grantees

ACF has used both contracts and grants to create a network of service organizations available to assist foreign victims of human trafficking. In FY 2015, ACF continued grants and awarded new grants to organizations to provide comprehensive case management and support services to foreign adult and child victims of human trafficking, their dependent foreign children, and certain family members. In FY 2015, ACF continued National Human Trafficking Victim Assistance Program grants to three organizations to provide per capita services in specific ACF Regions: Heartland Human Care Services (HHCS) (ACF Regions 1, 2, and 5), U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI) (ACF Regions 3, 6–10), and Tapestri, Inc. (ACF Region 4).⁹ Grantees provided comprehensive case management services to eligible individuals through a network of sub-recipients throughout the country and in U.S. territories. During FY 2015, the three grantees sub-awarded funds to 149 agencies with the capacity to serve in 286 locations

⁷ Percentages are rounded to the closest whole number.

⁸ Percentages are rounded to the closest whole number.

⁹ ACF Region 1: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Region 2: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; Region 3: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; Region 4: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Region 5: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Region 6: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas; Region 7: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska; Region 8: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming; Region 9: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and Region 10: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

(service sites). Ninety sub-recipients provided services in 86 cities in 39 states. Two of the grantees provided case management services directly to clients.

During FY 2015, a total of 1,726 individual clients¹⁰ received case management services through all three grants, an increase of 52 percent from those served by the grantees in the previous fiscal year. This number included 477 clients who received services before certification (pre-certified), 525 clients who received services after certification, and 525 family members (spouse, children, or other dependents) who received services. (Included in the overall number are 199 clients who received services both before and after certification.) During FY 2015, 83 percent of all clients served by all grantees were adults and 17 percent were children, while 58 percent of the clients were female and 42 percent were male.

HHCS, USCRI, and Tapestri provided training and technical assistance to sub-award recipients on service provision, case management, trauma-informed care, program management, and immigration relief and protection available for victims of trafficking. They also provided outreach and additional training to other entities and organizations on human trafficking, HHS certification, and victim services. During FY 2015, the grantees provided training to 1,734 participants and technical assistance on 4,427 occasions to individuals in nearly all the states in their regions. They also provided training or technical assistance to individuals in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

On September 30, 2015, ACF awarded new three-year grants under the Trafficking Victim Assistance Program (TVAP), previously named the National Human Trafficking Victim Assistance Program, to three organizations to provide full coverage for per capita comprehensive case management services in specific ACF Regions beginning in FY 2016: USCRI (ACF Regions 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10), U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) (ACF Regions 3 and 6), and Tapestri, Inc. (ACF Region 4). Each of the new TVAP grantees can subcontract with service providers outside of the ACF Region(s) in which it has responsibility to provide full coverage. For example, USCCB expressed its plan to have subcontracts with certain service providers in Regions 1, 2, 4, 5, and 9.

c. Foreign Child Trafficking Victims

i. HHS Service Provision

The TVPRA 2008 made several changes and enhancements to protection and safety assessments for an unaccompanied alien child (UAC) in the United States at the time of apprehension as well as during temporary placement and repatriation. UAC is the term used and defined in Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-296 (6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2)), which created the Unaccompanied Children's program at HHS ORR. A UAC is a child who has no lawful immigration status in the United States; has not attained 18 years of age; and with respect to whom: (1) there is no parent or legal guardian in the United States; or (2) no parent or legal guardian in the United States is available to provide care and physical custody. ORR uses the term unaccompanied child instead of the term UAC. The TVPRA 2008 also gave

¹⁰ This number includes 11 clients who were served by two case management grantees because the clients transferred from one grantee to another grantee.

the HHS Secretary new authority to provide interim assistance to non-U.S. citizen, non-LPR children (under age 18) who may have been subjected to a severe form of human trafficking.

Under section 107(b)(1)(G) of the TVPA, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 7105(b)(1)(G)), the HHS Secretary has “exclusive authority” to determine whether a child is eligible, on an interim basis, for assistance available under federal law to foreign child victims of trafficking. This provision authorizes the HHS Secretary to make a foreign child in the United States eligible for interim assistance (i.e., the same benefits available to refugee children) when there is credible information that the child may have been subjected to a severe form of human trafficking. Under this provision, HHS provides notification to DOJ and DHS of the interim assistance determination. Interim assistance could last up to 120 days. During this interim period, the HHS Secretary, after consultation with DOJ, DHS, and NGOs with expertise on victims of trafficking, is required to determine eligibility for long-term assistance for child victims of trafficking. The TVPA requires any federal, state, or local official to notify HHS within 24 hours after discovering a foreign child who may be a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons to facilitate the provision of assistance (22 U.S.C. § 7105).

Unaccompanied children who are victims of trafficking may be referred to HHS’ Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program, which is administered by 15 states and provides services that are in parity with a state’s Title IV-B and Title IV-E child welfare programs. The URM program is the ORR-funded foster care services program available pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1522(d) that establishes legal responsibility, under state law, to ensure that unaccompanied minor refugees and other eligible children (such as children granted asylum, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status, T or U status) receive the full range of assistance, care, and services that are available to all foster children in the state.

The URM program offers a variety of care levels to meet children’s individual needs: licensed foster care homes, therapeutic foster care homes, semi-independent living programs, and residential treatment centers. Other services provided include medical care, independent living skills training, educational support, English language training, career and college counseling and training, mental health services, access to legal services for immigration status adjustment assistance, recreational opportunities, support for social integration, and activities that support cultural and religious preservation. The URM program served 124 minor victims of trafficking in FY 2015, including 41 children who were identified and placed by ORR into the URM program during the same fiscal year.

In FY 2015, ORR/Division of Children’s Services (DCS) continued to provide services to unaccompanied children through its case coordination services contract. Case coordination between 2014 and 2015 was expanded to increase the number of social workers from 67 to 82. These social workers continued to provide best-interest recommendations and services across the United States by interviewing unaccompanied children in ORR care and providing independent, child welfare-based recommendations to inform safe release decisions. Case coordinators interviewed children and their sponsors to ensure that children were protected from traffickers and were timely reunified with family members and sponsors, according to the best interests of the child.

ORR/DCS care provider programs continued to receive ongoing training and technical assistance on screening children for human trafficking indicators. ORR/DCS provided numerous

trainings through onsite presentations for newly approved care providers as well as webinar trainings to the existing national network of care providers. These trainings focused on assessing unaccompanied children individual service plans to ensure that proper screening for trafficking is clearly documented in children's case records. Additionally, programs received revised operating procedures with improved assessment tools to include a document that more clearly defined trafficking with a list of indicators designed to assist in appropriately identifying victims of trafficking.

ii. HHS Child Protection Team

Child protection specialists and senior reviewers facilitate the issuance of all Interim Assistance and Eligibility Letters and provide case coordination for identified, foreign child-trafficking victims. The specialists provide guidance on special considerations for human trafficking victims, including interview techniques, safety planning, and URM foster care referrals when appropriate. These specialists provide training and technical assistance to ORR DCS staff and shelter providers, community-based programs, child welfare agencies, and federal and local law enforcement.

Child protection specialists regularly provided training and technical assistance in FY 2015 to ORR/DCS shelter staff through emails, case staffings, and conference calls. These specialists provided in-person trainings to unaccompanied children care facility staff around the United States, including in Phoenix, Arizona; Seattle, Washington; Miami, Florida; and Los Fresnos, Texas. Child protection specialists also provided training to the DCS federal field specialists and case coordinators.

During FY 2015, child protection specialists facilitated trainings with advocates, attorneys, and service providers in various cities throughout the United States. The trainings covered the federal definition of human trafficking, overcoming barriers to identifying child victims, accessing benefits and services for victims, and providing specialized care and safety planning for foreign trafficked children. In addition, the specialists provided specialized victim identification and victim care technical assistance to multidisciplinary teams serving child trafficking victims identified in the community (i.e., child victims not in federal custody).

HHS continued its cooperation with DHS to enable prompt identification of and assistance to potential child trafficking victims. In FY 2015, the HHS child protection specialists conducted webinar training for ICE victim assistance specialists on HHS anti-trafficking programs, child trafficking reporting requirements, and assistance available to foreign child victims of trafficking. Child protection specialists also provided technical assistance to federal victim assistance coordinators and agents on a case-by-case basis when they encountered potential foreign national minor human trafficking victims in their localities.

3. Benefits and Services for U.S. Citizens and Lawful Permanent Resident Victims of Human Trafficking

The TVPA designated HHS, along with DOJ and in consultation with DOL, to establish specialized programs and use existing programs to assist U.S. citizens and LPR who are victims of severe forms of trafficking (22 § U.S.C. § 7105(f)). In FY 2014, funds were appropriated for

the first time for HHS to establish specialized programs for U.S. citizen and LPR victims. In FY 2015, ACF continued to strengthen integration and coordination of anti-trafficking activities with existing programs and services that may intersect with victims of human trafficking, including the child welfare system, runaway and homeless youth programs, family violence prevention services, and the ANA.

a. Demonstration Grants for Domestic Victims of Severe Forms of Human Trafficking

The FYSB plays a strategic role in ACF's efforts to enhance the work of victim service providers through an emphasis on strengthened partnerships among programs within a community. In FY 2015, FYSB awarded three cooperative agreements for a 24-month project period. These projects are funded through the Demonstration Grants for Domestic Victims of Severe Forms of Human Trafficking.

The purpose of the demonstration grant program is to develop, expand, and strengthen coordinated case management and comprehensive direct victim assistance for domestic victims of severe forms of human trafficking in the United States. This funding creates an opportunity to increase the availability of coordinated case management services and comprehensive victim assistance to domestic trafficking survivors, as well as to decrease vulnerability to sex and labor trafficking among high-risk populations. Through this program, ACF will support grantees to assess and build capacity to better identify and serve domestic victims of severe forms of human trafficking; foster collaborations and partnerships to enhance community response to human trafficking; promote effective, culturally appropriate, trauma-informed, and victim-centered services to ensure and improve the short and long-term health, safety, healing, and overall well-being of victims of severe forms of trafficking; develop networks to expand access to services; and identify services needs for domestic victims and improve access to services and benefits for which they are eligible.

The three grants awarded in FY 2015 went to Mountain Plain Youth Services, Bismarck, North Dakota; Multnomah County, Portland, Oregon; and Tumbleweed Runaway Program, Billings, Montana. Grantees participate in an evaluation process to help improve services for domestic victims of severe forms of human trafficking.

b. Grants to Address Trafficking within the Child Welfare Population

The Children's Bureau continued the second year of its five-year discretionary grant program to nine organizations to develop the child welfare system's response to human trafficking through infrastructure building and a multisystem approach with local law enforcement, juvenile justice, court systems, and runaway and homeless youth programs; Children's Justice Act grantees; child advocacy centers; and other necessary service providers. Grant activities include developing and enhancing interagency infrastructure for collaboration; establishing and fostering cross-system communication between partner agencies; developing and implementing trainings; raising awareness in local communities; developing best practice models for interagency work; and developing or enhancing data collection and reporting systems.

The nine grantees, working with numerous partners, include the Office of Sex Trafficking Intervention Research at Arizona State University; California Department of Social Services, Children and Family Services; State of Connecticut Department of Children and Families; Healing Place Serve in Louisiana; Justice Resource Institute in Massachusetts; King County Superior Court in Washington; Our Kids of Miami-Dade/Monroe, Inc. in Florida; University of Maryland, Baltimore; and University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

c. Social and Economic Development Strategies Grants

ACF ANA continued grant funding to the Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center under the Social and Economic Development Strategies funding opportunity for program activities, including providing a culturally-grounded support group for young American Indian men aged 16–21 who are at high risk for involvement in commercial sexual exploitation.

4. Interagency Coordination and Collaboration on Benefits and Services to Victims

HHS co-led the SPOG Victim Services Committee with DOJ and DHS. Highlights from FY 2015 included the release and posting of the FY 2013–2014 status report on the Federal Strategic Action Plan; joint stakeholder meetings with tribal leaders, survivors and the general public; and coordination across programs and policies.

In FY 2015, HHS' ASPE and ACF continued a project to identify a screening tool and protocol that can be used by youth-serving programs to identify youth who are victims of human trafficking; pilot test the feasibility (viability), reliability, and validity of implementing this screening tool and protocol in child welfare and runaway and homeless youth settings; and identify data elements that can be collected and reported to better determine the extent of the problem and improve services to youth. A youth advisory group was implemented to assist the project.

The JVTA provides amendments to the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA). With these amendments to the RHYA, FYSB is increasing the capacity of Runaway and Homeless (RHY) grantees to provide appropriate services to youth victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

5. National Human Trafficking Resource Center

In September 2013, ACF awarded a three-year grant to Polaris, an anti-trafficking NGO, to operate the NHTRC. The NHTRC is a dedicated national, toll-free, confidential anti-trafficking hotline (1-888-373-7888) that is available by phone, email, and online tip form to respond to requests from anyone, anywhere in the country, in more than 200 languages, 24 hours a day, every day of the year. The NHTRC provides round-the-clock emergency assistance and support; connects individuals in need with referrals for specialized victim services; refers tips to specialized federal, state, and local law enforcement agents; provides technical assistance; and disseminates information and training on human trafficking. The NHTRC web portal, located at <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org>, is an online forum for information, resources, and training tools designed to build the capacity of the anti-trafficking field.

In FY 2015, the NHTRC received 33,844 calls, a 1.5 percent decrease from the previous fiscal year.¹¹ Of the total hotline calls, 76 percent were substantive in nature (i.e., not hang up, wrong numbers, or missed calls).

Types of Calls to the NHTRC (partial list)	Number of Calls
Crisis calls	1,843
Tips regarding possible human trafficking	5,208
Requests for victim services referrals	3,644
Requests for general human trafficking information	3,798
Requests for training and technical assistance	582

In FY 2015, the NHTRC received reports of 5,418 unique cases of potential trafficking, a five percent increase from the prior fiscal year.¹² A total of 756 of these cases referenced situations of potential labor trafficking, 3,998 cases referred to potential sex trafficking, 169 cases involved both sex and labor trafficking, and the type of trafficking was not specified by the individual contacting the NHTRC in 495 cases. Cases referencing potential trafficking included the trafficking of foreign nationals, U.S. citizens, LPR, adults, children, males, and females. The NHTRC received 3,487 calls directly from victims of human trafficking, a 34 percent increase from the prior fiscal year.

During FY 2015, the NHTRC received calls, emails, and online reports from all 50 states, Washington, D.C., Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and more than 30 foreign countries requesting assistance in the United States and U.S. territories. The top five states with the highest call volume were (in order by highest volume): California, Texas, Florida, Ohio, and New York, which together comprised nearly 45 percent of the calls where the caller’s state was known.

The NHTRC fielded nearly 93 percent of substantive calls in English, nearly six percent of calls in Spanish, and one percent of calls in 30 other languages. The top ten caller languages other than English and Spanish were (in order by highest volume): Mandarin Chinese, Tagalog, Russian, Korean, Hungarian, French, Arabic, Vietnamese, Amharic, and Portuguese. In five percent of substantive calls, the NHTRC call specialists communicated with callers in languages other than English through a private tele-interpreting service, Certified Languages International. Spanish-speaking callers also spoke directly with bilingual NHTRC call specialists.

In FY 2015, 39 percent of the total substantive calls placed to the NHTRC required follow-up after the call had ended. One of the most important and complex forms of follow-up—and one of the NHTRC’s central functions—is to facilitate timely reports and referrals to appropriate law enforcement and social services entities. A total of 1,434 potential human

¹¹ The total number of calls to the NHTRC hotline excludes calls seeking assistance outside the United States and U.S. territories. In previous years, these calls were included. This total includes non-substantive calls (i.e., hang ups, wrong numbers, and missed calls) and unrelated calls that fall outside the scope of the NHTRC services.

¹² As of FY 2015, the BEFREE text line no longer falls under the scope of NHTRC. The BEFREE text line is operated independently by Polaris. Potential trafficking cases received through the BEFREE text line are no longer included in this report, so the report does not include any numerical comparisons between FY 2014 and FY 2015 human trafficking cases in this report.

trafficking cases resulted in a direct report to law enforcement, which included members of DOJ/BJA Human Trafficking Task Forces, DOJ's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, the FBI's CRU, DHS ICE HSI, law enforcement officials within the ACTeams, the FBI Innocence Lost Task Forces, and law enforcement agents assigned to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), as well as state and local law enforcement and task forces. The NHTRC also reported cases to contacts within DOL WHD, DOL Office of the Inspector General, DOS Diplomatic Security Services, DOS Office of the Inspector General, and DoD Office of the Inspector General. In 7,252 cases, the NHTRC provided individuals in need with referrals for social services for victims of human trafficking, the most common of which included emergency and transitional shelter, comprehensive case management, legal services, mental health services, and transportation assistance.

The NHTRC also receives tips and inquiries through email and an online reporting form accessed from the NHTRC web portal. In FY 2015, the NHTRC received 1,323 emails, which included tips regarding potential trafficking (12 percent), requests for general information (32 percent), requests for training and technical assistance (18 percent), and requests for victim services referrals (six percent). The NHTRC also received 1,749 submissions through the web portal's tip reporting system, 49 percent of which referenced potential cases of human trafficking.

The NHTRC serves as a resource for anti-trafficking information; educational materials; promising practices; specialized tools for service providers, law enforcement, and other key stakeholders; and online trainings and training opportunities. In FY 2015, the NHTRC launched a new web portal that contains these resources as well as the National Human Trafficking Referral Directory, a searchable directory of emergency, transitional, and long-term services in the United States. The directory also connects individuals with training and technical assistance and opportunities to get involved in their communities. In FY 2015, the National Human Trafficking Referral Directory received 33,871 unique page views.

In FY 2015, the NHTRC web portal received 719,983 unique page views.¹³ The most visited NHTRC pages were Hotline Statistics (58,171 unique page views) and Human Trafficking (44,184 unique page views). During this period, the highest visitor rates for all pages were from Montana, Florida, and Texas.

By the end of FY 2015, the NHTRC had received information regarding the outcomes of 745 cases of potential human trafficking. Investigations were opened in 476 cases; in at least 77 cases, potential victims of human trafficking were located, removed from the situation, or provided with services. In at least 11 cases, potential traffickers were located, arrested, and charged with a crime or convicted (or both).¹⁴

The following are examples of cases that resulted in the successful recovery of victims and in the investigation or arrest of the potential traffickers:

¹³ In FY 2015, the NHTRC built a new web portal, separate from the Polaris website. Previously, the NHTRC web portal had been embedded in the Polaris site. As a result, the NHTRC recorded fewer web portal visits in FY 2015.

¹⁴ The NHTRC often learns of case outcomes several months after the case has been reported, and in many cases outcomes are received the following fiscal year.

A caller contacted the NHTRC hotline to report an ongoing violent sex trafficking situation involving a teenage female. The trafficker was forcing the victim to engage in commercial sex throughout the state and was advertising her via backpage.com. The trafficker, who was the victim's intimate partner, was also forcing her to become drug dependent. The NHTRC reported the tip to law enforcement, and the caller followed up with the NHTRC shortly thereafter to inform hotline staff that the victim had been recovered and the trafficker arrested. The NHTRC connected the victim with service referrals in her area.

The NHTRC received a call from the neighbor of an adult female foreign national domestic worker who reached out for help. The traffickers subjected the victim to extreme physical and emotional abuse, including severe food deprivation and intense monitoring. The victim had been in the situation for several years and had not been paid. The NHTRC helped to coordinate her extraction and connected her to services and emergency shelter.

The NHTRC learned of a potential sex trafficking situation involving a U.S. citizen adult female. The trafficker had forced the female to strip and engage in commercial sex in various hotels throughout the state. The trafficker was described as physically violent and controlling. The NHTRC reported the tip to law enforcement partners, and the female was recovered as a result of a sting operation. The trafficker was arrested, charged, and subsequently indicted.

B. Department of Homeland Security

DHS works with local NGOs to put identified human trafficking victims in touch with appropriate service providers that provide short-term emergency services, including emergency medical treatment, mental health counseling, shelter, or other needed services, in the immediate aftermath of a rescue or victim identification. DHS provides referrals to NGOs for longer-term services that may be needed. DHS also determines if victims of human trafficking and other crimes are eligible for short-term or long-term immigration protection or relief, which can be an important step in the long-term health and safety of victims and may put victims on a path toward permanent residence and eventual citizenship. More information on DHS' immigration outreach efforts is provided in Part V.A below.

1. ICE HSI Victim Assistance Program (VAP)

The ICE HSI VAP responds to victims of a wide range of federal crimes, including human trafficking, child pornography, child sex tourism, white collar crime, and human rights abuse. In FY 2015, VAP provided support to ICE HSI and ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) field offices on specific policy and operational issues concerning human trafficking victims. ICE HSI agents work with victim assistance specialists and local NGOs to ensure that potential trafficking victims were rescued, transferred to safe locations, and provided with referrals for medical, mental health, case management, and other services. ICE also

provided funding and arranged for space to interview victims in a non-detention setting when possible during large operations, in addition to referring victims to medical and social service providers. In cases involving minor victims of trafficking, forensic interview specialists received referrals to conduct forensic interviews, provided case consultations, or worked with local child advocacy centers to arrange for a forensic interview. When immediate services were needed in FY 2015, VAP facilitated access for ICE field staff to emergency funds for safe housing, food, clothing, emergency medical care, mental health care, and other urgent needs of crime victims. The majority of the funding for this type of response was provided by DOJ's OVC through an interagency agreement with ICE. This funding supported ICE HSI Special Agent in Charge (SAC) offices by enabling them to obtain emergency services for victims of crime, including human trafficking, when local resources were not available. Victim assistance specialists also advised agents of their responsibility to inform victims of their rights under the law and, as appropriate, share information regarding the status of an investigation with victims.

ICE victim assistance specialists record in the Victim Assistance Database the age, gender, country of origin, and citizenship status of victims, but they do not always have information on the Title 18 section of the U.S. Code under which the perpetrator was charged or prosecuted. VAP is working toward adding this additional category of classification, which requires additional resources not available in FY 2015.

2. ICE Victim Assistance Specialists in Homeland Security Investigations Field Offices

Twenty-three full-time victim assistance specialists located throughout the United States complement the work of more than 250 collateral-duty victim assistance coordinators who are special agents. In FY 2015, ICE victim specialists worked directly for SAC offices in the field and received training and technical assistance from the VAP at ICE headquarters in Washington, D.C. Many of these victim assistance specialists had experience regarding human trafficking victim-service provision, trauma, and victim advocacy, and many were assigned to human trafficking groups within their SAC office. Their presence in the field ensured that there was a full-time subject matter expert and single point of contact on victim issues. This specialized role enabled victim assistance specialists to conduct outreach to other organizations involved in the anti-trafficking arena and build partnerships to facilitate comprehensive response, service delivery, and interagency information-sharing. Since they do not carry the investigative caseload that collateral duty victim assistance coordinators do, these victim assistance specialists were available full-time to assist agents from the point when the victims were first identified.

In FY 2015, ICE HSI identified and assisted more than 2,112 crime victims, including 384 human trafficking victims and 1,004 child exploitation victims.

3. ICE Child Forensic Interview Specialists

In FY 2015, the ICE VAP continued to support six full-time child forensic interview specialists, who are available to support domestic and international investigations involving victims—particularly in the areas of child exploitation and human trafficking—and to address the need for highly trained bilingual interviewers to conduct developmentally appropriate, legally defensible, and victim-sensitive forensic interviews of child and adolescent victims in ICE

investigations. These forensic interviews are non-leading, fact-finding interviews designed to elicit a child victim's account in his or her own words while minimizing any trauma experienced by the child. If needed, forensic interview specialists also offer case consultation and coordination services, as well as other technical assistance and training to ICE special agents regarding all issues related to victim and witness interviews. Although forensic interview specialists support all ICE investigations involving minor victims and victims with special needs, they were heavily used in child trafficking and exploitation cases.

4. U.S. Customs and Border Protection Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Human Trafficking Screening Form 93

The TVPRA 2008 addressed, *inter alia*, the processing of UAC from contiguous countries to the United States. Since 2003, DHS CBP has used the Unaccompanied Alien Child Screening Addendum (CBP Form 93) to screen UAC. These children are screened for human trafficking victimization, risk of trafficking victimization, fear of persecution, and ability to make an independent decision concerning whether to withdraw their application for admission to the United States and accept a voluntary return to a contiguous territory.

5. HSI Victim Notification Program

The ICE HSI's victim assistance specialists collaborated with ICE's ERO to ensure that individuals who are registered in the HSI Victim Notification Program (VNP) are provided notification of a detainee's release or removal from an ICE detention facility. During FY 2015, VAP worked closely with ERO to automate the VNP. The automated ICE notification program works in conjunction with VINELink (a notification system for state offenders) and DOJ's Victim Notification System (a notification system for federal offenders), allowing victims to receive information via telephone, email, or letters regarding the offender's status during the judicial process and post-incarceration processing. In FY 2015, ICE VNP received 380 new victim requests to be notified via the Victim Request for Notification of Criminal Alien Status registration form. During this same period, ERO notified registered victims of 342 detainee removals.

C. Department of Justice

1. Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance

In FY 2015, BJA continued to actively collaborate with OVC, the SPOG Victim Services Committee, and other federal agencies to enhance the efforts of law enforcement agencies, the criminal justice system, and victim service organizations to combat all forms of human trafficking occurring within the United States.

a. Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking

The Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Grant Program (ECM), launched in 2010, is a BJA and OVC cooperative effort designed to execute a comprehensive approach to combating all forms of trafficking—sex and labor trafficking of both foreign nationals and U.S. citizens (male and female, adults and minors)—and providing services to the victims. The goals and objectives of the ECM are:

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

After conducting an evaluation and analysis of the ECM protocols and outcomes of ECM task force operations in FY 2014, BJA and OVC made revisions to the competitive solicitation for FY 2015 funds. Under the FY 2015 solicitation, applicants were considered in two categories:

Purpose Area 1: task forces that have recently formed or are in the process of formalizing a task force structure and operational protocols.

Purpose Area 2: task forces that have formal leadership, structure, and protocols in place, and can demonstrate prior success in identifying victims of human trafficking and investigating and prosecuting human trafficking crimes and have a comprehensive array of services in place to address the needs of victims.

Equipped with an increase in funding for anti-trafficking initiatives, BJA and OVC made 32 cooperative agreement awards to 16 task forces in FY 2015. Each task force received one award for law enforcement and one for victim services. The maximum award amount was set at \$1.5 million per task force, for a 36-month period. Awards were made late in the fiscal year and projects will become operational during the first quarter of FY 2016.

Thirteen ECM task forces, funded under prior-year solicitations, continued operations during FY 2015: City of Arlington (Texas), Erie County Sheriff's Office (New York), Fairfax County (Virginia), Riverside County (California), Kings County District Attorney's Office (New York), St. Louis County Police Department (Missouri), City of Seattle Police Department (Washington), City of San Jose (California), Harris County (Texas), Cook County State's Attorney's Office (Illinois), Orange County/Anaheim (California), Las Vegas Metro (Nevada), and the Ohio Attorney General's Office.

b. Law Enforcement Task Force Statistics¹⁵

In FY 2015, active BJA-funded task forces, as listed previously, continued to report task force activities in the Human Trafficking Reporting System (HTRS). Data, extracted from the HTRS, is provided in the chart below:

Data Category	
Case Data:	
Total Number of Initiated Human Trafficking Cases Reported	1,015
Number of Sex Trafficking Cases	933
Number of Labor Trafficking Cases	62
Number of Sex and Labor Trafficking Cases	19
Note: One case was missing the “type” of trafficking.	
Victim Data:	
Total Number of Individuals Associated with Investigations	1,073
Note: This number was extracted from the 857 cases in which detailed victim information was included.	
Number of Individuals Under Age 18	465
Number of Individuals Reported as Domestic (U.S. residents and legal immigrants)	896
Number of Individuals Reported as Undocumented Aliens	44
Number of Individuals Reported as Confirmed Victims	425
Number of Individuals Reported as Not a Victim	155
Number of Individuals Reported as Potential Victims (still pending confirmation when FY 15 ended)	493
Offender Data: (Note: Detailed suspect information was reported for 592 of the 1,015 cases reported into HTRS.)	
Total Number of Suspects Associated with Investigations	789
Number of Suspects Arrested	268
Number of Suspects Not Arrested	458
Number of Offenders Charged	249
Note: The disposition of 43 of the suspects was not reported.	

During FY 2015, there were a total of 13 active BJA-funded law enforcement task forces.

2. Office of Justice Programs’ Office for Victims of Crime

OVC continues to administer grant funding and oversee special initiatives to improve the community response to victims of human trafficking. This report provides an overview of OVC activities conducted during FY 2015.

¹⁵ The statistics identified below are relative to the specific activities of BJA-funded law enforcement components of ECM Human Trafficking Task Forces and do not necessarily reflect those of other entities providing direct services to victims of human trafficking.

a. OVC/BJA Enhanced Collaborative Model (Task Forces) to Combat Human Trafficking Program

As noted, in FY 2015, OVC and BJA made 32 ECM awards to support 16 task forces for three years. Within each geographic region covered by a task force, two separate awards were made (one to a lead law enforcement agency and one to a lead victim service provider). Of the over \$22.7 million dollars dedicated to this program in FY 2015, OVC made awards totaling \$11,299,999 to support the work of victim service providers, and BJA made awards totaling \$11,418,404 to law enforcement agencies. Awards ranged between \$500,000 and \$900,000 for a three-year project period. The total amount of funding to each task force did not exceed \$1.5 million.

Victim service organizations funded under this program provide services for victims of all forms of human trafficking using a comprehensive service model. Using this approach, the grantee organizations provide—directly or indirectly—a comprehensive array of services, including intensive case management, medical and dental care, mental health treatment, sustenance and shelter, translation and interpretation services, legal and immigration assistance, transportation, and other services.

The list of OVC/BJA ECM Task Forces funded in FY 2015 is available online at http://www.ojp.gov/newsroom/pdfs/HT_Full_Chart_V.3.pdf.

b. OVC Comprehensive Services for Victims of All Forms of Human Trafficking Program

In FY 2015, OVC made 12 awards totaling \$8,147,663 for funding under the Comprehensive Services for Victims of All Forms of Human Trafficking Program. Award amounts for cooperative agreements funded under this program range from \$250,000 to \$750,000 for a three-year period. This program provides funding to victim service organizations to engage in the following activities:

1. Provide a comprehensive array of services for victims of all forms of human trafficking, either in-house or through community partnerships.
2. Work in collaboration with federal, state, and local law enforcement, local service providers, and community- and faith-based organizations to ensure that trafficking victims are identified and referred for appropriate services.
3. Conduct training and public awareness activities; and conduct data collection and evaluation activities to determine if the program is meeting stated goals and objectives.

Similar to the task force grants listed above, victim service organizations funded under this program provide services for victims of all forms of human trafficking using a comprehensive service model.

The organizations provided new awards in FY 2015 under the Comprehensive Services Program are listed here: http://www.ojp.gov/newsroom/pdfs/HT_Full_Chart_V.3.pdf.

c. OVC Specialized Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Program

In FY 2015, for the first time, OVC created a separate solicitation to support specialized services for victims of human trafficking. OVC made nine awards totaling \$5,665,570 to victim service providers under the Specialized Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Program. Award amounts for cooperative agreements funded under this program ranged from \$300,000 to \$600,000 for a three-year project period.

Funding will support the delivery of a specialized type of service or intervention, either in-house or through community partnerships, designed to address specific needs of trafficking victims. Services offered through this program must be trauma-informed and culturally, linguistically, and developmentally appropriate.

The list of organizations provided new awards in FY 2015 under the Specialized Services Program is available at http://www.ojp.gov/newsroom/pdfs/HT_Full_Chart_V.3.pdf.

List of OVC Victim Service Providers¹⁶

FY 2015

Alaska Institute for Justice, Alaska
CODAC Behavioral Health Services of Pima County, Inc., Arizona
International Rescue Committee, Inc. (Phoenix), Arizona
Tumbleweed Center for Youth Development, Arizona
Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach, California
Bay Area Legal Aid, California
Casa Cornelia Legal Services, California
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, California
Community Service Programs, Inc., California
Contra Costa County Employment and Human Services, California
International Rescue Committee, Inc. (Sacramento), California
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, California
North County Lifeline, California
Operation SafeHouse, Inc., California
Regents of the University of California, California
San Diego Youth Services, California
The President and Board of Trustees of Santa Clara University, California
Colorado Legal Services, Colorado
Colorado Judicial Department, Colorado
Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance, Colorado
International Institute of Connecticut, Inc., Connecticut
Ayuda, Washington, D.C.
Polaris Project, Washington, D.C.
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Venice, Inc., Florida
Gulfcoast Legal Services, Inc., Florida

¹⁶ This list includes all OVC grantees under the three OVC grant programs during FY 2015, including grants that closed during FY 2015 and newly awarded grantees. Some service providers received funding under more than one OVC grant program.

International Rescue Committee, Inc. (Miami), Florida
 Kristi House, Inc., Florida
 Miami-Dade County, Florida
 Tapestri, Inc., Georgia
 Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Office of Community Services, Hawaii
 Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago, Illinois
 The Salvation Army Metropolitan Division, Illinois
 Catholic Charities of Louisville, LLC, Kentucky
 Covenant House New Orleans, Louisiana
 Healing Place Serve, Louisiana
 Preble Street, Maine
 TurnAround, Inc., Maryland
 Justice Resource Institute-Project REACH, Massachusetts
 The Salvation Army, Michigan
 Breaking Free, Minnesota
 Catholic Charities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota
 International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis, Missouri
 The Salvation Army, Nebraska
 The Salvation Army Las Vegas, Nevada
 Polaris Project (New Jersey), New Jersey
 The Life Link, New Mexico
 Ali Forney Center, Inc., New York
 Covenant House New York/Under 21, New York
 Girls Educational and Mentoring Services, Inc., New York
 International Institute of Buffalo, New York
 My Sisters' Place, Inc., New York
 New York Asian Women's Center, Inc., New York
 Safe Horizon, Inc., New York
 Sanctuary for Families, Inc., New York
 Worker Justice Center of New York, Inc., New York
 The Salvation Army, North Carolina
 North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services (CAWS), North Dakota
 Karidat Social Services, Guma' Esperansa, Northern Mariana Islands
 The Salvation Army of Central Ohio (Columbus), Ohio
 The Salvation Army (Cincinnati), Ohio
 The Salvation Army (Philadelphia), Pennsylvania
 YWCA of Greater Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
 Wiconi Wawokiya, Inc., South Dakota
 El Paso Center for Children, Inc., Texas
 Mosaic Family Services, Inc., Texas
 Refugee Services of Texas, Inc., Texas
 Texas RioGrande Legal Aid, Inc., Texas
 The YMCA of Greater Houston, Texas
 Asian Association of Utah/Refugee and Immigrant Center, Utah
 The Gray Haven Project, Inc., Virginia
 International Rescue Committee, Inc. (Seattle), Washington

YouthCare, Washington
ARC Community Services, Inc., Wisconsin
Sojourner Family Peace Center, Wisconsin

d. OVC Grantee Victim Service Statistics¹⁷

From the inception of OVC's first trafficking victim services grants funded in January 2003 through June 2015, OVC grantees provided services to 9,302 individuals identified as victims of human trafficking or "potential" victims of human trafficking.¹⁸ Potential victims referred to an OVC grantee organization for services are included in the total number of trafficking clients served. Potential victims are eligible to receive services under the OVC grants while the service provider completes assessments to determine that the individual meets the definition of human trafficking, as defined by the TVPA. OVC grant funds provide services for victims of sex trafficking and labor trafficking, U.S. citizen and foreign national victims, males and females, adults and minors, and eligible family members.

OVC provides grantees with a standardized reporting tool, the Trafficking Information Management System (TIMS) Online, to collect performance measurement data and submit reports to OVC on a semi-annual basis.

Consistent with previous Attorney General Reports, this report includes OVC victim service data for the one-year period for which victim service data are available through TIMS and are reviewed by OVC grant monitors. The statistics and general trends provided below reflect the activities of 55 OVC grantees that reported in TIMS during the period of July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, across the three grant programs: OVC Comprehensive Services for Victims of All Forms of Human Trafficking Grant Program, OVC/BJA Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking Grant Program, and OVC Specialized Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program.

For each reporting period, OVC collects the unduplicated number of victims identified and served by each OVC grantee. During the one-year period for which statistics are available, OVC grantees report enrolling 2,180 new victims into their programs and providing them with direct services. There were 794 new victims served through the Comprehensive Services for Victims of All Forms of Human Trafficking grants, 659 new victims served through the Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking grants, and 727 new victims served through the Specialized Services for Victims of Human Trafficking grants.

OVC grantees typically worked with victims of human trafficking across multiple reporting periods, providing ongoing case management, emotional support, and legal services, and supporting access to a wide range of services within a community. Over the one-year period included in this report, OVC grantees reported 3,889 "open client cases" within the TIMS

¹⁷ The service statistics and trends identified within this section of OVC's report are specific only to the activities funded by OVC and may not reflect statistics reported by other federal agencies or entities providing direct services for victims of human trafficking.

¹⁸ Calculated using statistics from the *Attorney General's Annual Report to Congress and Assessment of U.S. Government Activities to Combat Trafficking in Persons for FY 2014* (7,122) plus the number of new victims enrolled in OVC grant programs between July 2014 and June 2015 (2,180).

database. This number includes the new victims enrolled in the program (2,180) and existing victims from previous reporting periods who require ongoing services. The breakdown of the number of open cases reported for each grant program within the TIMS database for each report period is provided in the table below.

Total Victims Served (Open Client Cases) – July 1, 2014–June 30, 2015	
Grant Program	Number of Individuals Served
Comprehensive Services	1,562
Enhanced Collaborative	1,121
Specialized Services	1,206
TOTAL	3,889

During this reporting period, OVC grant funds were used to serve both foreign national and U.S. citizen victims of human trafficking. Of the open cases reported by the 55 grantee organizations during the one-year period from July 2014 through June 2015, approximately 51 percent of the victims served were U.S. citizens or LPR, and 49 percent were foreign national victims.

Victims Served by Citizenship and Grant Program – July 1, 2014–June 30, 2015				
Citizenship	Comprehensive Services	Enhanced Collaborative	Specialized Services	TOTAL
Foreign National	890	461	547	1,898
U.S. Citizen (including LPR)	672	660	659	1,991
TOTAL	1,562	1,121	1,206	3,889

During the period from July 2014 through June 2015, approximately 56 percent of victims served were identified as sex trafficking victims, 36 percent were identified as labor trafficking, five percent involved both sex and labor trafficking, and three percent were classified by the grantee as “other” or “unknown.”

Victims Served by Type of Trafficking and Grant Program – July 1, 2014–June 30, 2015				
Type of Trafficking	Comprehensive Services	Enhanced Collaborative	Specialized Services	TOTAL
Sex	754	725	701	2,180
Labor	697	298	392	1,387

Victims Served by Type of Trafficking and Grant Program – July 1, 2014–June 30, 2015				
Type of Trafficking	Comprehensive Services	Enhanced Collaborative	Specialized Services	TOTAL
Both	100	65	44	209
Unknown	11	33	69	113
TOTAL	1,562	1,121	1,206	3,889

During this reporting period, approximately 77 percent of the victims served were female, while 22 percent were male. One percent of the victims served identified as transgender. Male victims were identified in each of the three programs, demonstrating the importance for grantees to have plans in place to address the service and shelter needs of boys and men within their service strategies.

Victims Served by Gender and Grant Program – July 1, 2014–June 30, 2015				
Gender	Comprehensive Services	Enhanced Collaborative	Specialized Services	TOTAL
Male	369	166	318	853
Female	1,169	946	875	2,990
Transgender	24	9	13	46
TOTAL	1,562	1,121	1,206	3,889

During this reporting period, OVC grant funds were used to serve adults and minors (under age 18). Approximately 82 percent of victims served across all programs were adults, while 18 percent were minors.

Victims Served by Age and Grant Program – July 1, 2014–June 30, 2015				
Age	Comprehensive Services	Enhanced Collaborative	Specialized Services	TOTAL
Adult	1,358	891	943	3,192
Minor	204	230	263	697
TOTAL	1,562	1,121	1,206	3,889

OVC grantees provide services to a very diverse victim population. From July 2014 through June 2015, across all grant programs, the top five countries of origin for victims served by OVC grantees were the United States, Mexico, Philippines, Honduras, and Guatemala. This was mostly the same for the last reporting period from July 2013 through June 2014, with the exception of Thailand, which was surpassed by Honduras as the country with the fourth largest number of victims served under the OVC grants.

Most OVC grantees deliver a broad range of services needed to meet the individualized needs of victims of human trafficking. From July 2014 through June 2015, the top five services provided to clients were financial assistance, ongoing case management, legal services, housing and rental assistance, and emotional and moral support. During this period, 620 victims received

assistance in obtaining housing, including 317 emergency shelter placements, 107 transitional housing placements, and 196 long-term housing placements.

Under the OVC grants, 143 eligible family members received case management, legal assistance, or other services as part of the comprehensive services provided to victims of human trafficking served by the grants. Of the eligible family members who received services, 66 percent were minors and 34 percent were adults.

3. Federal Bureau of Investigation

The FBI Victim Assistance Program (VAP) includes 153 full-time victim specialists within its 56 field offices. The role of the victim specialist is to work in partnership with FBI agents to assess the needs of potential victims in FBI investigations, provide referrals and resources to these victims, provide case status updates throughout the duration of the criminal investigation, and work with partner agencies within their communities. In FY 2015, the FBI's OVA hired a Child Victim Program Coordinator. This position is co-located in the FBI's VCACS to provide victim assistance support and subject matter expertise to the increasing number of child victim case investigations and operations, including domestic minor sex trafficking cases.

The FBI VAP has 11 Child/Adolescent Forensic Interviewers (CAFIs) who have backgrounds in social work, child development, victimization, and mental health. The CAFIs assist FBI case agents by providing case consultation, conducting forensic investigative interviews of adult and minor victims of domestic and international trafficking, and conducting training for agents on interviewing techniques for this population. This team of CAFIs established and continued to develop the FBI policy on interviewing vulnerable victim populations. In FY 2015, the CAFIs conducted 83 forensic interviews relating to human trafficking and 15 forensic interviewing classes to over 500 agents and task force officers.

In FY 2015, FBI identified approximately 672 victims of human trafficking (adults and children) in 421 cases that were entered into the Victim Notification System (VNS). Of the total number of victims, 75% (approximately 504) were from domestic minor sex trafficking and child sex tourism cases; and 25% (approximately 168) were from adult sex or labor trafficking cases or foreign national minor cases. Of the 421 cases in which victims were identified, 76% (approximately 319) were domestic minor sex trafficking and child sex tourism cases; and 24% (approximately 102) were adult sex or labor trafficking cases or foreign national minor cases.

The FBI worked with additional victims who may not have been entered into the VNS for various reasons, such as the lack of an address to send the notification, unknown parent or legal guardian information for minor victims, victims opting out of notification, and the victim being a chronic runaway. The FBI victim specialists provided an array of services to these victims, including crisis intervention, emergency food, clothing and shelter, and referrals to resources such as medical, dental, and social services, substance abuse programs, educational and job skills training programs, and legal assistance and immigration relief. If appropriate, the victim specialists also coordinated with law enforcement officials to begin the process for Continued Presence in the United States. Victim outreach materials are available in additional languages, including Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, and Vietnamese.

To combat the sexual exploitation of children within the United States, the FBI VCACS launched the Innocence Lost National Initiative (ILNI) in June 2003. This initiative resulted in the development and implementation of exercises referred to as Operation Cross Country. In October 2015, the FBI carried out Operation Cross Country IX. Ninety-one OVA victim specialists engaged in operational responses and provided on-scene direct support services. Three CAFIs responded throughout the national initiative. NCMEC provided 150 hygiene bags for the operation that were distributed to recovered minors and adults. Due to an increased need for the hygiene bags, partner NGOs provided an additional 100 hygiene bags for the operation. During the operation, 155 unique victims were recovered. Services to minors included referrals to medical assistance, child protective services, residential treatment facilities, shelters, language services, crisis intervention, interview assistance, and transportation. In addition to providing direct services to youth, victim specialists provided similar outreach and assistance to 490 adults who were recovered during the operation. A total of 2,000 direct services were provided to minors and adults throughout the weeklong effort by victim specialists and partner advocates.

After receiving feedback from the field indicating the need for transgender hygiene bags, OVA collaborated with NCMEC to identify ways that the hygiene bags could better accommodate the diverse victim population. In FY 2016, OVA will continue to work with NCMEC, Awaken Inc., and Restored Innocence to develop and distribute the hygiene bags.

In FY 2015, FBI OVA provided over \$12,000 in Federal Emergency Victim Assistance Funds (FEVAF) to assist victims of human trafficking. The FEVAF, a fund of last resort, was expended for victims' air fare, lodging, clothing, and personal hygiene items necessary to facilitate recovery and reunification efforts.

OVA and VCACS deployed a multidisciplinary team to support field operations during the Indianapolis 500 in the event that minor victims of sexual exploitation were recovered. The team consisted of a VCACS supervisory intelligence analyst, a VCACS intelligence analyst, a VCACS supervisory special agent program manager, and the OVA child victim program coordinator. The Indianapolis victim specialists participated in the field operation and provided on-scene direct services to recovered minors and adults.

FBI victim specialists also provided assistance to victims recovered in human trafficking operations (not just focusing on minors) during large-scale events such as the Super Bowl, NCAA Final Four, and the Masters Tournament. Victim specialists provided crisis intervention and referrals to child protective services or NGOs that provide post-recovery assistance and helped any recovered minors reunite with their families. Victim specialists also worked with the recovered victims to obtain food, clothing, shelter, and medical and social services and provided case updates throughout the investigation. Victim specialists played a large role in the investigation as they built rapport and made referrals to necessary resources—making the victims feel safe and showing that someone cares about their situation—which will potentially lead them to being more cooperative during the investigation and possible prosecution.

D. Department of Labor

In FY 2015, the DOL Employment and Training Administration (ETA)'s network of nearly 2,500 American Job Centers continued to offer employment and training services to human trafficking victims, as required under the TVPA. These services are provided directly by state and local grantees to trafficking victims, and ETA does not collect information on the extent to which such services are offered to or used by trafficking victims.

Victims of convicted traffickers must be provided full restitution by the traffickers for the labor they performed. As part of its interagency collaboration, DOL's WHD assists law enforcement partners to compute restitution owed to victims.

E. Department of State

DOS' Bureau of Diplomatic Security's VRAP performed overseas and domestic outreach on approximately 15 intensive cases of human trafficking and related abuse.¹⁹ Some examples include providing comfort items and explanations during warrant execution where victims were present, identifying potential shelter placements for victims, assisting to ensure Continued Presence and visa support documents were accurately processed on behalf of victims, and coordinating logistics of mental health and support services. VRAP works to provide assurances of safety and explain the vital role the victim-witness has in the prosecution of those accused of trafficking or related fraudulent acts. VRAP also works to secure opportunities for survivors to access state or federal benefits, while linking survivors to local community advocates. The program continues to locate experts with particular skills who are available to provide forensic interviews and other levels of support where appropriate.

F. Legal Services Corporation

Legal Services Corporation is a private, nonprofit corporation established by Congress to fund legal aid programs throughout the nation to assist low-income persons with gaining access to the civil justice system. Under section 107(b) of the TVPA, LSC must make legal assistance available to trafficking victims, who often need assistance with immigration and other matters. LSC has issued guidance to all LSC program directors describing LSC's obligations to provide legal services to trafficking victims. In 2015, there were 283 human trafficking case closures, 267 of which were handled by LSC staff and 16 of which involved private attorneys (PAI).

HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASE CLOSURES BY PROGRAM AND ATTORNEY TYPE

LSC Grantee Name	LSC Staff Closures	PAI Closures
Central Minnesota Legal Services, Inc.	93	
Texas RioGrande Legal Aid, Inc.	61	
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	37	
Legal Aid of Western Ohio, Inc.	17	
Colorado Legal Services	14	

¹⁹ Funding for DOS' VRAP program is provided from the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Worldwide Security Program funds.

LSC Grantee Name	LSC Staff Closures	PAI Closures
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i	13	
LAF (formerly the Legal Assistance Foundation of Metropolitan Chicago)	9	4
Utah Legal Services, Inc.	7	4
Volunteer Lawyers Project of the Boston Bar Association		6
Florida Rural Legal Services, Inc.	3	
Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County	2	
Micronesian Legal Services Corporation	2	
Inland Counties Legal Services, Inc.	2	
Greater Bakersfield Legal Assistance, Inc.		2
South Carolina Legal Services	1	
Legal Services NYC	1	
Legal Aid Society of Mid-New York, Inc.	1	
Legal Aid Service of Northeastern Minnesota	1	
Legal Aid of North Carolina, Inc.	1	
Legal Aid of East Tennessee	1	
DNA People's Legal Services, Inc.	1	
TOTAL	267	16

These statistics reflect cases closed during 2015 and do not include ongoing cases.

Statistics on case closures for the past eight years are provided in the following chart.

Year	LSC Staff Closures	PAI Closures	Total
2015	267	16	283
2014	176	0	176
2013	132	2	134
2012	153	1	154
2011	110	5	115
2010	114	44	158
2009	92	3	95
2008	74	16	90

V. Immigration Benefits for Trafficking Victims

A. Department of Homeland Security

DHS facilitates human trafficking victims' access to potential short-term immigration protection through Continued Presence (CP) and longer-term immigration relief to qualifying victims through T and U nonimmigrant status, which can put victims on a path toward permanent residence and eventual citizenship. ICE HSI's Parole and Law Enforcement Program Unit (PLEPU), Law Enforcement Parole Section (LEPS), authorizes CP, and USCIS grants T and U nonimmigrant status. The request for T or U nonimmigrant status, and the related adjustment of

status to Lawful Permanent Residence, is a self-petitioning process, meaning that the victim can file the request directly with USCIS without someone else filing on his or her behalf. DHS provides copies of CP authorizations and T nonimmigrant status grants to HHS. After HHS receives notification of a grant of CP or T nonimmigrant status, HHS provides the certification under section 107(b) of the TVPA, allowing for the provision of certain services and benefits.²⁰

1. Continued Presence

CP allows certain victims of human trafficking to remain in the United States for up to one year, with the possibility of extension, to facilitate the investigation or prosecution of the trafficker. 22 U.S.C. § 7105(c)(3); 28 CFR § 1100.35. DHS, through ICE, possesses sole U.S. governmental authority to grant CP to victims of severe forms of human trafficking who are potential witnesses in investigations or prosecutions. If the trafficking victim meets these requirements and has filed a civil action under 18 U.S.C. § 1595, DHS must grant or extend CP, subject to certain exceptions. CP must be requested by a federal law enforcement agency on behalf of the potential witness. CP requests are reviewed and, when warranted, authorized by ICE HSI's LEPS, pursuant to the delegated authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security. When LEPS authorizes CP, an authorization is forwarded to the Vermont Service Center within USCIS for production of an Employment Authorization Document (EAD) and I-94, Arrival/Departure Record. It can take 15 to 30 days to complete a CP case before it is forwarded to USCIS for processing. In an effort to reduce adjudication and processing time, LEPS is updating the CP Protocol for requesting and sponsoring law enforcement agencies, a tool that will provide guidance to streamline the application process.

As stated, CP is initially authorized for a period of one year; however, an extension may be authorized for a longer period if the investigation is ongoing and must be authorized for a longer period if the individual has filed a civil action under 18 U.S.C. § 1595, subject to certain exceptions.

In FY 2015, the ICE HSI PLEPU received 175 new CP applications. The ICE HSI PLEPU granted 173 new CP applications, and the field agents retrieved two additional applications. The ICE HSI PLEPU also granted 223 CP extensions to already-protected victims. The average time to process CP cases, from the time the application was received to the actual CP issuance, was seven days.

The ICE HSI PLEPU worked closely with the HSI-SAC field offices to ensure timely protection of trafficking survivors and is seeking resources to promote training at the HSI-SAC field offices to assist case agents in identifying and properly requesting available ICE HSI PLEPU programs to support trafficking criminal investigations and the protection of the trafficking victims.

²⁰ Victims under 18 years of age and those who are unable to cooperate due to psychological or physical trauma do not need to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of the traffickers to receive benefits. HHS requires a statement from DHS or DOJ that the alien has been determined to be a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons. Such aliens are provided with "eligibility" letters allowing them to receive benefits. See Part IV.A.2 above.

2. T and U Nonimmigrant Status

USCIS adjudicates applications for T nonimmigrant status (also referred to as the T visa), which is generally available to an alien who (1) is or has been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons; (2) is physically present on account of human trafficking in or at a port of entry of the United States (including the Northern Mariana Islands) or American Samoa, including victims brought into the United States to participate in investigative or judicial processes; (3) has complied with reasonable requests for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking, is less than 18 years old, or is unable to cooperate due to physical or psychological trauma; and (4) would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal from the United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(T); 8 CFR § 214.11.

Victims who receive T nonimmigrant status are eligible to remain in the United States for up to four years. Discretionary extensions of status may be available if the law enforcement authority involved certifies that the victim's presence is necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of trafficking or if the Secretary of Homeland Security determines an extension is warranted due to exceptional circumstances. USCIS must extend T nonimmigrant status during the application process for adjustment of status to Lawful Permanent Residence. Upon approval of T nonimmigrant status, victims will receive an EAD to work legally in the United States. Victims may also request derivative T nonimmigrant status for certain family members. In FY 2015, USCIS approved 1,304 T visas for victims and their family members.

APPLICATIONS FOR T NONIMMIGRANT STATUS IN FYs 2011–15

FY	VICTIMS			FAMILY OF VICTIMS (DERIVATIVE)			TOTALS		
	Applied	Approved*	Denied*	Applied	Approved*	Denied*	Applied	Approved*	Denied*
2011	967	557	223	795	722	137	1,762	1,279	360
2012	885	674	194	795	758	117	1,680	1,432	311
2013	799	848	104	1,021	975	91	1,820	1,823	195
2014	944	613	153	925	788	105	1,869	1,401	258
2015	1,062	610	294	1,162	694	192	2,224	1,304	486

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

As explained above, Congress created U nonimmigrant status (also referred to as the U visa) to provide immigration relief for victims of certain crimes who are assisting law enforcement authorities in the investigation or prosecution of that crime. Congress provided this relief to victims of certain qualifying criminal activity, including human trafficking. Victims of a qualifying crime may apply to USCIS for U nonimmigrant status, which is available when (1) the alien has suffered substantial physical or mental abuse as a result of having been a victim of a qualifying criminal activity; (2) the alien possesses credible and reliable information concerning

the criminal activity; (3) the alien has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful to law enforcement authorities in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity; and (4) the qualifying criminal activity occurred in the United States (including Indian country, military installations, possessions and territories), or violated a U.S. law that provides for extraterritorial jurisdiction to prosecute the offense in a U.S. federal court. If the applicant is under the age of 16 or unable to provide information due to a disability, a parent, guardian, or next friend may assist law enforcement authorities on the applicant's behalf. 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(U); 8 CFR § 214.14.

Victims who receive U nonimmigrant status are eligible to remain in the United States for up to four years. Discretionary extensions of status may be available if an extension is otherwise warranted due to exceptional circumstances. USCIS must extend U nonimmigrant status if the law enforcement authority involved in the investigation or prosecution certifies that the victim's presence is necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity and must also extend status during the application process for adjustment of status to Lawful Permanent Residence. Upon approval of U nonimmigrant status, victims receive an EAD to work legally in the United States. Victims may also request derivative U nonimmigrant status for certain family members.

FY 2015 marked the sixth time USCIS reached the statutory annual cap (10,000) for U visas (not including eligible family members, who are not subject to a statutory cap). Whenever the annual cap is reached, USCIS continues to accept and process new petitions, and issues a Notice of Conditional Approval to petitioners who are found eligible but who are unable to immediately receive a U visa because the statutory cap was reached. Conditionally approved petitioners are given deferred action status and placed on a waiting list for the next available U visa. They are afforded the opportunity to apply for employment authorization.

APPLICATIONS FOR U NONIMMIGRANT STATUS IN FYS 2011–15

FY	VICTIMS			FAMILY OF VICTIMS			TOTALS		
	Applied	Approved*	Denied*	Applied	Approved*	Denied*	Applied	Approved*	Denied*
2011	16,768	10,088	2,929	10,033	7,602	1,645	26,801	17,690	4,574
2012	24,768	10,122	2,866	15,126	7,421	1,465	39,894	17,543	4,331
2013	25,432	10,030	1,829	18,263	8,198	1,440	43,695	18,228	3,269
2014	26,039	10,020	4,056	19,229	8,500	3,017	45,268	18,520	7,073
2015	30,106	10,026	2,715	22,560	7,662	1,965	52,666	17,694	4,680

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

FY 2015 MEAN AND MEDIAN PROCESSING TIMES

T Nonimmigrant Status (Forms I-914/I-914A) and U Nonimmigrant Status (Forms I-918/I-918-A)				
Type	Mean Time Receipt to Adjudication (Months)	Median Time Receipt to Adjudication (Months)	Mean Time Receipt to Work Authorization Issuance (Months)	Median Time Receipt to Work Authorization Issuance (Months)
T Nonimmigrant (Principal)	7.99	7.3	3.99	3.6
T Nonimmigrant (Derivative)	8.43	6.88	3.55	.48
U Nonimmigrant (Principal)	21.87	21.57	6.34	6.32
U Nonimmigrant (Derivative)	22.03	21.53	2.15	.02

The length of the processing time for U nonimmigrant status is explained by the fact that U nonimmigrant status petitions are capped at 10,000 per year. In FY 2014, the 10,000 cap was reached in early December. As a result, FY 2014 applications were reviewed, waitlisted, and received deferred action until the next fiscal year. FY 2015 nonimmigrant status processing then begins with deferred action cases from FY 2014. This means U nonimmigrant status petitions submitted for FY 2015 may not be fully adjudicated, i.e., issued approval or denial of nonimmigrant status, until the following fiscal year.

Principal T nonimmigrant status applicants and principal U nonimmigrant status petitioners in the United States receive EADs incident to approval of the nonimmigrant status. Derivative T nonimmigrant status applicants and derivative U nonimmigrant status petitioners in the United States can request employment authorization upon approval of the nonimmigrant status. U nonimmigrant status petitioners in the United States waitlisted for U nonimmigrant status due to the statutory cap must request employment authorization after receiving notification of being placed on the waiting list, and if eligible, generally receive the work permit within 90 days.

USCIS has made efforts to reduce processing time goals despite increases in the number of receipts and customer service inquiries. The USCIS Vermont Service Center's Humanitarian Unit, which processes applications for T nonimmigrant status and petitions for U nonimmigrant status, has grown in size to reduce processing times and accommodate growing workloads. Despite meeting the FY 2014 statutory cap for U nonimmigrant status in early December, the Vermont Service Center continued to review and waitlist petitions to reduce response time for processing FY 2015 U nonimmigrant status petitions.

DHS' CISOMB provided case assistance to 175 individuals experiencing problems in the processing of their pending T nonimmigrant status applications or U nonimmigrant status petitions. CISOMB also assisted nine recipients of T or U nonimmigrant status with pending applications for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident. The Ombudsman continues to monitor processing times, quality of Requests for Evidence, adjudications, and outreach by USCIS related to the U and T visa programs.

In FY 2015, the Ombudsman provided recommendations to USCIS to address stakeholder concerns, including feedback from the public that many trafficking victims have difficulty establishing eligibility due to the strict interpretation of the legal definition of trafficking victims. CISOMB led the effort to update the DHS U and T Visa Law Enforcement Resource Guide, which is available for law enforcement officials and domestic violence advocates to support investigations and prosecutions involving immigrant victims of crime.

3. Adjustment of Status to Lawful Permanent Residence

Both T and U nonimmigrant status holders can apply to USCIS for adjustment of status to Lawful Permanent Residence, also referred to as obtaining a "green card." Lawful Permanent Residence is available to a T nonimmigrant who (1) has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of at least three years since the first date of lawful admission as a T nonimmigrant or for a continuous period during the investigation or prosecution of the acts of human trafficking and the investigation or prosecution is complete, whichever time period is less; (2) continues to hold T nonimmigrant status; (3) has been a person of good moral character since first being lawfully admitted as a T nonimmigrant; (4) has complied with any reasonable requests for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of trafficking, or was less than 18 years old at the time of victimization, or would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal from the United States; and (5) is admissible to the United States or has obtained a waiver for any applicable ground(s) of inadmissibility. Lawful Permanent Residence is available to a U nonimmigrant (1) who has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of at least three years since the date of admission as a U nonimmigrant; (2) who continues to hold U nonimmigrant status; (3) who has not unreasonably refused to provide assistance in a criminal investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity; (4) for whom continued presence in the United States is justified on humanitarian grounds, to ensure family unity, or is otherwise in the public interest; (5) who is not inadmissible due to involvement in Nazi persecution, genocide, torture, or extrajudicial killings; and (6) who demonstrates that discretion should be exercised in his or her favor.

In 2009, USCIS began adjudicating adjustment of status applications for individuals with T or U nonimmigrant status. This was the first time that individuals who had received immigration relief as human trafficking victims became LPRs, marking a significant milestone for the T and U visa programs.

In FY 2015, 940 principal and derivative T nonimmigrant status holders became LPRs.

APPLICATIONS FOR T NONIMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS, FYs 2011–15

FY	APPLIED	APPROVED*	DENIED/WITHDRAWN*
2011	547	441	10
2012	282	923	18
2013	997	544	21
2014	910	1,092	32
2015	1,142	940	49

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

In FY 2015, 13,783 principal and derivative U nonimmigrants became LPRs.

APPLICATIONS FOR U NONIMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS, FYs 2011–15

FY	APPLIED	APPROVED*	DENIED/WITHDRAWN*
2011	3,681	3,870	139
2012	1,951	6,017	350
2013	7,748	3,305	154
2014	13,590	10,737	283
2015	13,721	13,783	921

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

B. Department of Labor

DOL has exercised its authority to issue law enforcement certifications for U nonimmigrant status since 2011, and continued to do so in FY 2015, expanding the list of qualifying criminal activities for which it would issue such certifications and referring the underlying qualifying criminal activity to appropriate law enforcement agencies in accordance with its normal procedures. In FY 2015, DOL WHD also began certifying law enforcement declarations for T nonimmigrant status.

C. Federal Bureau of Investigation

The FBI processed 44 new Continued Presence applications in FY 2015. The mean number of days it took for the approval/denial letter to be received was 34 calendar days. All victim specialists have received training on Continued Presence. Newly hired victim specialists

received Continued Presence training that has been integrated into their VAP orientation. OVA also conducted training on Continued Presence and nonimmigrant U and T nonimmigrant status at the CRU’s human trafficking training for agents. The FBI’s Continued Presence point of contact remains available for questions and technical support to both headquarters and field office personnel.

D. Department of State

In FY 2015, embassies and consulates abroad approved 121 principal U-1 applicants, a decrease of 19 percent from the year before. However, as U-1 applicants already in the United States are not required to go through the visa application process, many choose to adjust to U-1 status directly with USCIS and are therefore not captured in statistics for visas issued overseas. In FY 2015, embassies and consulates abroad issued 508 T visas for family members of victims of human trafficking living abroad to enter the United States and rejoin the victim, a two percent decrease from the year before. In addition, embassies and consulates abroad issued 1,626 U derivative visas, a decrease of 19 percent from FY 2014.

VI. Investigations, Prosecutions, Sentences, and Restitution Orders

A. Investigations

Several federal agencies conduct human trafficking or trafficking-related investigations, with the majority of investigations undertaken by the FBI and DHS ICE HSI.

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation

Human trafficking investigations in the FBI are divided between two distinct sections. FBI’s CRU is responsible for overseeing all human trafficking investigations involving adults (domestic or foreign), foreigners, and any sex trafficking cases involving foreign minor victims. VCACS is responsible for investigating cases involving the commercial sexual exploitation of domestic minors.

In FY 2015, the FBI’s CRU opened approximately 264 new human trafficking cases. Civil rights human trafficking cases resulted in 419 arrests, approximately 108 indictments, and 90 convictions in FY 2015.

FBI CRU HUMAN TRAFFICKING INVESTIGATIONS IN FYs 2011–15

FY	INVESTIGATIONS	ARRESTS	INDICTMENTS	CONVICTIONS
2011	337	188	118	76
2012	306	188	126	106
2013	220	172	116	69
2014	310	525	110	84

FY	INVESTIGATIONS	ARRESTS	INDICTMENTS	CONVICTIONS
2015	264	419	108	90

In FY 2015, VCACS opened approximately 538 new cases. These cases resulted in 2,253 arrests, 316 indictments, and 363 convictions. These figures include federal, state, and local cases worked along with the FBI's 71 child exploitation task forces.

FBI VCACS INNOCENCE LOST NATIONAL INITIATIVE CASES IN FYs 2011–15

FY	INVESTIGATIONS	ARRESTS	INDICTMENTS	CONVICTIONS
2011	371	1,332	172	224
2012	363	1,769	224	302
2013	515	2,380	254	310
2014	573	2,918	361	387
2015	538	2,253	316	363

The smaller number of Innocence Lost cases in FY 2015 compared to FY 2014 can be attributed to the fact that Operation Cross Country in 2015 was not completed until after the close of FY 2015.

2. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

a. ICE HSI

Within DHS, ICE investigates human trafficking cases. Through ICE HSI, ICE investigated domestic and international criminal organizations that engaged in human trafficking in FY 2015. ICE HSI special agents within domestic and international field offices worked closely with HSI's Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit (HSTU), ICE Cyber Crimes Center (C3), HSI's VAP, and other units within HSI.

ICE HSI collaborates with state, tribal, and local law enforcement authorities to prosecute offenders and prevent human trafficking from occurring. ICE HSI is a member of the DOJ-funded human trafficking task forces. In addition, local law enforcement officers are detailed to ICE HSI human trafficking groups to work full-time with HSI special agents on trafficking investigations. In FY 2015, ICE HSI participated in 91 human trafficking task forces throughout the United States. ICE HSI is also part of the ACTeams, comprising prosecutors and agents from multiple federal law enforcement agencies.

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

During FY 2015, ICE HSI initiated 1,034 human trafficking investigations and recorded 1,437 arrests, 752 indictments, and 587 convictions.

ICE FEDERAL CASES WITH A NEXUS TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN FYs 2011–2015

FY	INVESTIGATIONS	ARRESTS	INDICTMENTS	CONVICTIONS
2010	651	300	151	144
2011	722	938	444	271
2012	894	967	559	381
2013	1,025	1,877	1,070	816
2014	987	1,770	1,028	828
2015	1,034	1,437	752	587

ICE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS BY FEDERAL STATUTE IN FY 2015

STATUTE	ARRESTS	CONVICTIONS
18 U.S.C. § 1581	0	2
18 U.S.C. § 1583	0	0
18 U.S.C. § 1584	0	0
18 U.S.C. § 1589	4	0
18 U.S.C. § 1590	4	0
18 U.S.C. § 1591	104	51
18 U.S.C. § 1592	2	0
18 U.S.C. § 1594	17	14

ICE HSI does not track referrals made to state authorities for investigation or prosecution of state offenses.

b. Forced Labor Investigations

The ICE Forced Labor Program works closely with CBP to develop and share information regarding the possible entry of goods produced by prison labor, forced labor, or indentured labor under penal sanctions. An email address for the use of the public (ICE.Forced Labor@ice.dhs.gov) has been created and is monitored daily for information that would facilitate

the enforcement of 18 U.S.C. § 1589. Outreach efforts to build relationships with appropriate NGOs, civil society groups, and victims' groups have increased in recent years, and will continue to be a linchpin of ICE's efforts in this area.

ICE HSI collaborates with state, tribal, and local law enforcement authorities to identify victims, prosecute offenders, and prevent trafficking from occurring. ICE HSI is a member of 91 human trafficking task forces throughout the United States, including the DOJ-funded human trafficking task forces. In addition, local law enforcement officers are detailed to ICE HSI human trafficking groups in which they work full-time with HSI special agents on trafficking investigations. ICE HSI is also part of the ACTeams in collaboration with the FBI, DOL WHD and Office of Inspector General, and federal prosecutors to implement a coordinated plan to develop significant federal human trafficking investigations and prosecutions. Twelve districts participate as ACTeams: Northern District of Georgia ICE HSI Atlanta; Central District of California ICE HSI Los Angeles; Southern District of Florida ICE HSI Miami; Western District of Texas ICE HSI El Paso; Western District of Missouri ICE HSI Kansas City; Western District of Tennessee ICE HSI Memphis; Eastern District of California ICE HSI Sacramento; District of Maine ICE HSI Portland, Maine; District of Minnesota ICE HSI Minneapolis; District of New Jersey ICE HSI Newark; Northern District of Ohio ICE HSI Cleveland; and District of Oregon ICE HSI Portland, Oregon.

ICE victim assistance specialists record in the Victim Assistance Database the age, gender, country of origin, and citizenship status of trafficking victims, but specialists do not always have the Title 18 section of law under which the individual was charged or prosecuted. VAP is working toward adding this additional category of classification in FY 2016.

3. Department of Labor

DOL is committed to enforcing the necessary protections for all workers in the United States. DOL WHD enforces broad federal minimum wage and overtime protections for all covered workers, including those who participate in the J Visa program, through which DOS issues nonimmigrant visas to individuals approved to participate in work- and study-based exchange visitor programs. In FY 2015, DOL worked closely with DOJ to implement enhanced mechanisms to detect and refer instances of potential human trafficking identified in the course of its regular Wage and Hour investigations.

DOL enforces worker protections for temporary nonimmigrant H-2A agricultural workers and H-2B non-agricultural workers—groups that are at risk for trafficking. WHD investigates complaints and conducts targeted investigations involving such workers. In FY 2015, WHD undertook specific enforcement initiatives in industries such as agriculture, landscaping, hotels and motels, seafood processing, and reforestation. Under the H-2A and H-2B regulations enforced by WHD in FY 2015, among other requirements, employers must pay proper wages, and not charge or allow their agents or attorneys to charge workers for recruitment costs or labor certification expenses. In addition, employers are required to pay such workers' travel and visa fees in many circumstances.

In FY 2015, DOL and DHS jointly issued two H-2B rules: a Final Rule establishing the H-2B wage methodology and a comprehensive Interim Final Rule that immediately implemented

a strengthened H-2B program, including enhanced protections that guard against fraudulent recruitment.

WHD also has enforcement authority over the H-1B assurances that employers make when sponsoring workers in specialty occupations. Some of the assurances include the requirement to pay at least a prevailing wage, offer the same benefits and working conditions to the H-1B workers as to similarly employed U.S. workers, and not require or allow H-1B workers to pay the employer's petition fees.

In addition, DOL ETA, through its regulations, requires state workforce agencies to establish and maintain a Job Service Complaint System, which permits migrant and seasonal farmworkers and other job seekers to submit complaints against employers about violations of employment-related laws. States are responsible for publicizing this complaint system. Complaints alleging employment-related violations are processed through the Complaint System, where they are either addressed by the local Job Service agency or referred to appropriate enforcement agencies, based on the subject matter of the complaint.

WHD assists law enforcement partners in computing restitution by calculating the restitution owed to victims, providing translation services where necessary, and helping to identify and refer potential cases. The Office of Inspector General at DOL investigates fraud and abuse related to DOL's programs, including its Foreign Labor Certification programs.

4. Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security

The Bureau of Diplomatic Security (Diplomatic Security) conducts human trafficking investigations that have a nexus to passport or visa fraud through field offices around the country and from the Human Trafficking Unit (HTU) in its headquarters Criminal Division, which is committed to advancing Diplomatic Security's contribution to anti-trafficking efforts. This unit is the primary law enforcement office responsible for the investigation of all human trafficking-related allegations against foreign diplomatic personnel and individuals assigned to international organizations in the United States, and U.S. governmental employees stationed at U.S. diplomatic missions overseas. The Criminal Division supports Diplomatic Security's 30 domestic offices and centrally coordinates worldwide investigations with Regional Security Officers and interagency partners in more than 265 U.S. missions. Diplomatic Security plays a unique role in the fight against trafficking in persons because its special agents are located in almost every U.S. diplomatic mission, and they support human trafficking cases at the federal, state, local, and tribal levels in the United States. In FY 2015, Diplomatic Security assigned a supervisory special agent to a full time position with EUROPOL in The Hague, with human trafficking investigations among the many portfolios being worked with the 22 partner nations represented. Diplomatic Security remains an active member of trafficking-specific strategic interagency working groups in Washington, D.C., and continued to contribute analytical and financial resources to the Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center (HSTC), a clearinghouse for information related to human smuggling and trafficking.

5. Department of Defense

In FY 2015, DoD reported eight cases involving recruiting fees, unpaid wages, or the withholding of passports.

Human trafficking-related case examples in FY 2015 include the following:

- A complainant to the DoD Hotline, a former Aegis, LLC, employee contracted to perform duties at Kandahar Airfield, Afghanistan, alleged that Aegis improperly directed him and other employees to relinquish their U.S. Army government-issued common access cards to preclude them from leaving the country or seeking other employment. The DoD Hotline referred the case to the Joint Staff Inspector General for investigation. The Joint Staff Inspector General substantiated the allegation, and Aegis returned the common access cards to the employees.
- The Navy Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) assisted the Oceanside (California) Police Department in an interview with an active-duty Marine who was being depicted in an online advertisement as a prostitute. The Marine advised that a civilian suspect was using her photograph without her permission and she had not engaged in prostitution. The Marine provided information on the subject who was allegedly running a prostitution ring. The subject was prosecuted by the state of California for human trafficking.
- NCIS conducted a joint investigation with the Bremerton (Washington) Police Department, the Washington State Patrol, the Poulsbo (Washington) Police Department, the FBI, and ICE HSI involving four civilians who were identified as running prostitution services that targeted military personnel as customers. The four civilians were prosecuted by the state of Washington for promoting prostitution and human trafficking.
- NCIS conducted a human trafficking operation with the Bremerton Police Department, the Washington State Patrol, the Poulsbo Police Department, the FBI, ICE HSI, the South Sound Child Exploitation Task Force, and the Missing and Exploited Children's Task Force that targeted prostitution rings operating in U.S. Navy housing. Special agents responded to an online advertisement for a female offering her services for cash. Upon being arrested for prostitution, the subject gave information about her handler, who was subsequently arrested for promoting prostitution and human trafficking in the second degree.

B. Prosecutions

Within DOJ, USAOs, along with the Civil Rights Division (CRT) and the Criminal Division, prosecute human trafficking crimes. CRT's HTPU, in collaboration with USAOs nationwide, prosecute human trafficking crimes, except for cases involving sex trafficking of minors. DOJ's Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS) provides expertise in child sexual exploitation crimes and works with USAOs to investigate and prosecute cases arising under federal statutes prohibiting the commercial sexual exploitation of children and the extraterritorial sexual abuse of children. CEOS also provides guidance on legal issues and

engages in the development of policy and legislation related to the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the United States and overseas.

DOJ created HTPU within CRT in January 2007 to consolidate expertise of some of the nation's top human trafficking prosecutors and to guide the investigation and prosecution of novel, complex, multijurisdictional, and international human trafficking cases. HTPU has played a significant role in coordinating DOJ's human trafficking enforcement programs, enhancing coordination among DOJ components and DOJ's federal, state, local, and international law enforcement partners through groundbreaking anti-trafficking initiatives. These sustained partnerships have led to a 62% increase in prosecutions involving forced labor, international sex trafficking, and sex trafficking of adults by force, fraud, and coercion over the past five years: 325 trafficking cases were filed from FYs 2011–2015, while 201 cases were filed from FYs 2006–2010.

In FY 2015, DOJ again demonstrated its commitment to prosecuting human trafficking crimes, filing a record number of prosecutions and securing a record number of convictions. Together, CRT, CEOS, and USAOs brought 257 human trafficking prosecutions (248 prosecutions involved predominantly sex trafficking and nine involved predominantly labor trafficking, although some involved both), charged 377 defendants (361 involved predominantly labor trafficking and 16 involved predominantly labor trafficking), and secured convictions against 297 traffickers. Of these 297 traffickers, 291 involved predominantly sex trafficking and six involved predominantly labor trafficking, although several involved both.²¹ These figures represent a significant and sustained effort over the past five years to bring traffickers to justice.

C. Sentences

To present data regarding sentences, DOJ's Bureau of Justice Statistics reviewed the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC) criminal case database to make a preliminary calculation of the average length of sentence for cases completed in FY 2015 that involved the trafficking offenses under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1581 (peonage), 1583 (enticement for slavery), 1584 (sale into involuntary servitude), 1589 (forced labor), 1590 (trafficking with respect to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or forced labor), 1591 (sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud or coercion), 1592 (unlawful conduct with respect to documents in furtherance of trafficking), and 1594 (general provisions). This calculation differs from the case statistics presented in the preceding charts because the AOUSC database tracks cases only by the statutes involved, does not indicate all applicable charges when a defendant is charged with more than five offenses, and does not capture trafficking cases resolved by pleas to other charges.

According to AOUSC data, of the 247 defendants convicted in cases in which at least one of the Title 18, Chapter 77 human trafficking offenses was charged, 232 defendants received a prison sentence, four received a probation-only sentence, and ten defendants received a suspended sentence, while the sentence type was missing for one defendant. The average prison term for those defendants sentenced to prison was 139 months (11.6 years), and prison terms ranged from one to 662 months (55.2 years). Of defendants receiving prison sentences, 101

²¹ This data includes cases filed by USAOs under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1581, 1583, 1584, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, and 1594, along with cases filed by HTPU.

defendants received terms of more than ten years, 60 received terms from five to ten years, and 66 defendants received a prison sentence of less than five years, while the prison sentence length was missing for five defendants. Among defendants receiving a probation-only sentence, one defendant received a probation term of 60 months, two defendants received a probation term of 36 months, and one defendant received a probation term of 12 months.

D. Restitution Orders

To present data on (1) the number of individuals required by a court order to pay restitution in connection with a violation of sections 1581, 1583, 1584, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, and 1594 of Title 18; (2) the amount of restitution required to be paid under each such order; and (3) the amount of restitution actually paid pursuant to each such order, DOJ conducted a search of the Consolidated Debt Collection System for FY 2015 cases. The data are provided in Appendix C below.

VII. International Grants to Combat Trafficking

A. Department of Labor

DOL's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) funded projects that support efforts to provide assistance to children in or at risk of the worst forms of child labor, including those who could potentially be victims of trafficking.

The TVPRA 2005 directs DOL to monitor and combat forced labor and child labor in foreign countries. To meet these mandates, DOL conducted research and developed a list of goods from countries that it has reason to believe are produced with forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards. DOL published its initial list of goods on Sept. 10, 2009, featuring 122 goods from 58 countries. The initial list has been updated five times. The 2014 edition of the list added two new goods (alcoholic beverages and meat) and one new country (Yemen). The current list includes 136 goods from 74 countries, and a total of 353 line items. The list can be found on the DOL website at <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-goods>.

DOL was also required by the TVPRA 2005 to work with persons who are involved in the production of goods on the list to create a "standard set of practices" that will reduce the likelihood that businesses will produce goods using child labor or forced labor. In 2015, DOL continued to promote its *Reducing Child Labor and Forced Labor: A Toolkit for Responsible Businesses*, a web-based resource providing detailed, step-by-step, practical guidance to businesses and other stakeholders to address child labor and forced labor in global supply chains. This toolkit shares best practices for creating and sustaining effective social compliance systems, and is the first such guidance focused on child labor and forced labor practices. The toolkit covers such topics as stakeholder engagement, effective codes of conduct, monitoring standards and tools, and remediation of child labor and forced labor.

DOL plays a key role in the implementation of E.O. 13126 on the *Prohibition of Acquisition of Products Produced by Forced or Indentured Child Labor*, which was issued in June 1999. E.O. 13126 directs all federal agencies to ensure that U.S. governmental purchases do not include any products made with forced or indentured child labor. E.O. 13126 requires

DOL, in consultation with DOS and DHS, to publish and maintain a list of products, by country of origin, which the three agencies have a reasonable basis to believe may have been mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor. Following consultation with DOS and DHS, on December 2, 2014, DOL published an initial determination pursuant to E.O. 13126, proposing to add carpets from India to the list of goods that the agencies have a reasonable basis to believe might have been mined, produced, or manufactured with forced or indentured child labor. Public comments were sought on this initial determination through January 30, 2015. The determination is pending. The E.O. list can be found on the DOL website at <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/child-labor/list-of-products>.

DOL has funded several technical assistance projects implemented by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to address forced labor, including trafficking-related issues. DOL awarded \$11.5 million for a project to support global and national efforts to take action on the 2014 landmark ILO Forced Labor Protocol to Convention 29 on Forced Labor and its supporting Forced Labor Recommendation, which aim to advance prevention, protection, and compensation measures.

Since 2012, DOL has funded a five-year, \$6 million project in Brazil and Peru to strengthen efforts to combat forced labor and support a trilateral partnership involving the governments of the United States, Brazil, and Peru to replicate in Peru some components of Brazil's approach to combating forced labor. In 2015, in partnership with the Government of Brazil, the project began to conduct a forced labor survey in the state of Maranhão. In Peru, the project conducted studies on forced labor and working conditions in gold mining and logging.

In 2015, DOL added additional funds and extended the duration of a pilot program to support a reduction in child labor and forced labor in Uzbekistan, through the framework of the Decent Work Country Program agreement between the Government of Uzbekistan and the ILO. This is a \$6 million, four-year project.

B. Department of State

1. The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (DOS TIP Office) continues to see a growth in requests for foreign assistance funds, far exceeding the size of the Office's program. In FY 2015, the Office received more than 150 applications requesting a total of more than \$94 million in funding. With FY 2015 funds, as well as limited carryover funds from prior years, the Office awarded 30 new grants and cooperative agreements for projects to address both sex and labor trafficking, worth approximately \$19 million.

The DOS TIP Office's funding priorities are guided by the annual TIP Report, which is the U.S. Government's principal diplomatic tool used to engage foreign governments on trafficking in persons, providing a comprehensive analysis of governmental anti-trafficking efforts around the world. Programming decisions take into consideration a number of factors in addition to those addressed in the TIP Report, including a country's economic resources and expertise to effectively address the problem. The DOS TIP Office supports cross-cutting programs that address multiple elements of the "3P" paradigm: protection, prosecution, and prevention. Ninety-one percent of all awards open in FY 2015 include a protection component,

sometimes including provision of direct services to victims. Additionally, 72 percent of all open grants include a prosecution component, such as capacity-building for law enforcement authorities and prosecutors that emphasizes a victim-centered approach. Examples of projects funded in FY 2015 include the following (a complete list of anti-trafficking projects is available at <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/other/2015/249071.htm>):

- The DOS TIP Office awarded funds for a project to develop a training and technical assistance module for victim identification and referral services in Sub-Saharan Africa. The project will work to expand victims' access to quality comprehensive services, including through the creation or strengthening of a comprehensive victim referral mechanism and the provision of shelter and related services. The intervention in each beneficiary country will be tailored to meet the needs of the target country and the profile of the victim population.
- In Bangladesh, the DOS TIP Office funded a project to promote safe migration and protection of victims. Project activities will include building the capacity of existing governmental institutions to train potential migrant workers on safe migration, government-sanctioned recruitment processes, and existing anti-trafficking laws; generating awareness on safe migration and human trafficking among potential migrants; and identifying, rescuing, and rehabilitating trafficking victims through partnerships with local NGOs and service providers.
- In support of the first Child Protection Compact Partnership signed between the United States and the Government of Ghana on June 23, 2015, the DOS TIP Office awarded cooperative agreements totaling \$5 million to support two implementing partners to work with four Ghanaian governmental ministries and civil society organizations to address child trafficking more effectively.
- The DOS TIP Office awarded funds for a project in the Philippines to provide training to police, prosecutors, and social workers on victim-centered investigations and prosecutions of sex trafficking cases, particularly cases involving online sexual exploitation of children. The project will provide crisis and legal counseling and facilitate critical services such as trauma counseling, medical care, education, and shelter referrals to foster the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors.
- Another project in the Caribbean will conduct multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral trainings on victim-centered investigations and prosecutions of human trafficking cases. The project will be implemented in Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago and will strengthen capacities of criminal justice system actors to utilize victim-centered methods to identify victims, as well as investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate trafficking cases.
- The DOS TIP Office awarded funds for a research project to focus on trafficking risks in global supply chains in Sub-Saharan Africa. The project will examine supply chain characteristics, company and industry practices that either enable or help prevent trafficking, and the legal and policy frameworks in which these supply chains operate.

- The DOS TIP Office continues to fund a project to provide global short-term direct assistance for trafficking victims overseas on an emergency case-by-case basis. Services may include, but are not limited to, shelter, medical treatment, psychological support, legal aid, repatriation, and reintegration assistance. In FY 2015, the project provided services to 243 victims of labor or sex trafficking, including 192 men and 51 women.

2. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) highlights the issue of trafficking in persons and details violations of labor rights, in law and in practice, as well as other conditions that increase vulnerability of workers to trafficking in persons, in its annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices*, in particular, in Section Seven (available at <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/index.htm>). DRL also coordinates and drafts an annual report to Congress mandated by the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008. DRL funds several programs globally that promote internationally recognized worker rights and address labor violations, including trafficking in persons. Below are examples of FY 2015 DRL-funded programs that target individuals who are particularly vulnerable to trafficking:

- DRL-supported projects promote safer migration as a way to prevent labor trafficking. One project worked to promote the human and labor rights of migrant workers throughout the labor migration process, from recruitment in the origin countries of India and Nepal to employment in the destination countries of Qatar and Kuwait. It also increased access to justice for these migrant workers in Qatar and Kuwait by educating and supporting origin and destination country local partners to advocate for labor rights reform and greater regulation of the recruitment process.
- Through a second project in Nepal, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and Burma, DRL funding focused on protecting the rights of migrant workers through organizing, empowerment activities, enhanced cooperation, and trade union support in countries of origin and destination. Specifically, it worked to empower migrant workers to exercise their rights by enhancing the role of trade unions in countries of origin in awareness-raising and pre-departure trainings, increase the capacity of migrant workers to assert their rights in countries of destination by establishing and supporting migrant worker associations, and enhance the role of trade unions in the protection of migrant workers through organizing and increased coordination.

3. Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration

The mission of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is to provide protection, ease suffering, and resolve the plight of persecuted and uprooted people around the world on behalf of the American people by providing life-sustaining assistance, working through multilateral systems to build global partnerships, promoting best practices in humanitarian response, and ensuring that humanitarian principles are thoroughly integrated into U.S. foreign and national security policy. PRM has primary responsibility within the U.S. Government for formulating policies on population, refugees, and migration; administering U.S. refugee and

migration assistance; and the U.S. refugee admissions programs. PRM encourages the creation of orderly, legal, and humane international migration regimes that respect the human rights of all migrants, including irregular migrants and survivors of human trafficking, and facilitates international cooperation to prevent and combat human trafficking. PRM pursues these goals in multilateral policy forums such as the United Nations and other regional dialogues on migration and through programs that directly assist vulnerable migrants, including trafficking victims, and that build governmental capacities to protect trafficking victims and other vulnerable migrants.

In FY 2015, PRM provided funding to projects implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to directly assist victims of trafficking and to build the capacity of host governments and civil society to identify, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, in eight regions around the world: North Africa, the Horn of Africa and Yemen, Southern Africa, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and Mexico and Central America. These regional migration projects provide support for capacity-building; provide direct assistance, including return and reintegration, to trafficking survivors and other vulnerable migrants; support dialogue on migration management and human trafficking in regional forums; and encourage greater cooperation and coordination between IOM and the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees so that different types of identified vulnerable migrants (e.g., asylum seekers and unaccompanied children) receive appropriate protection and assistance.

PRM provided \$686,451 in FY 2015 to the Program to Support Trafficking Victims Found in the United States: Global Return and Reintegration and Family Reunification. Implemented by IOM, this program helps reunite trafficking survivors with T nonimmigrant status with eligible family members granted T visas to enter the United States and supports the voluntary return of trafficking survivors identified outside their country of nationality or legal residence. Through the program, IOM provides financial and logistical support for the travel of immediate family members, including pre-departure assistance with travel documents, transportation arrangements, airport assistance, and escorting of children. For trafficked persons who do not wish to avail themselves of immigration benefits, the program also works to ensure their safe return to and reintegration in home communities. This may include pre-departure assistance with travel documentation, transportation arrangements, and reception upon arrival by IOM partners. To reduce the likelihood of re-trafficking, IOM works with NGO partners to provide reintegration assistance, including temporary shelter, health care, vocational training and education, and small grants for income-generating activities. In FY 2015, this program helped 244 individuals to join family members who were identified as victims of trafficking in the United States, and provided two survivors of trafficking with return assistance. Since it began in 2005, this program has facilitated the reunification of 1,522 family members with survivors of trafficking identified in the United States and has assisted 28 trafficking survivors to return to their countries of origin.

PRM also contributed \$284,677 in FY 2015 to the IOM-administered Global Assistance Fund for the Protection, Return, and Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking. The fund assists victims of human trafficking and stranded migrants vulnerable to trafficking who are unable to access, or are otherwise ineligible for, direct assistance under other IOM programs. The program assisted 291 beneficiaries in FY 2015 and has assisted 2,138 persons since its creation in 2000.

4. Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement

The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement's (INL) FY 2015 appropriation of \$1.2 billion from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account supports country and global programs critical to combating transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against trafficking in persons, terrorist networks in the illegal drug trade, and illicit enterprises. INCLE programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt.

To maximize impact, many INCLE funds are focused where security situations are most dire and where U.S. resources are used in tandem with host country governmental strategies. Resources are also focused in countries that have specific challenges to overcome, where those resources can help to establish a stable and secure environment, including Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, West Bank/Gaza, Yemen, Lebanon, Mexico, Central American countries, Colombia, South Sudan, and Liberia.

The FY 2015 appropriation recognizes both the needs and current status of INCLE-funded programs in all "front line" countries (i.e., Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq) to date. The Near East, South Central Asia, and the Western Hemisphere regions account for the majority of the INCLE request, although continuing concerns in Africa and East Asia (i.e., South Sudan, Liberia, West Africa, and Indonesia) require continued policy and programmatic attention. Examples of INL-funded programs include the following:

- Throughout 2015, INL's Office of Criminal Justice and Assistance Partnerships' training team continued to provide the interactive anti-trafficking brief that is given to all INL's contracted police, justice, and corrections advisors who attend INL's training program prior to deployment in an INL overseas mission.
- Through DOJ's OPDAT, INL continues to support a Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) embedded in the Honduran Attorney General's Office as part of justice sector reform. The RLA is assigned to focus on human trafficking cases tied to organized crime and provide legal technical assistance in investigations and prosecutions. The RLA has developed a case tracker system for prosecutors used to verify case information provided by the Attorney General's Office to Embassy Tegucigalpa. Currently, the prosecutors have six human trafficking investigations, four of which involve adult trafficking and two of which involve the trafficking of minors. For the first time, the trafficking prosecutors have initiated a case involving forced labor. The RLA also builds Honduran prosecutorial capacity on complex case management through training, mentoring, and oversight.
- Through the Merida Initiative, INL supported human trafficking seminars, conferences, courses, and mentoring events. These events provided participants from the Government of Mexico with training related to methods to identify human traffickers, investigation techniques, victim support, and trafficking prosecutions. Governmental participants included officials from the National Immigration Institute, Federal Police, Office of the

Attorney General of the Republic, and other law enforcement officials from over ten states.

- In 2015, through its grant to the American Bar Association, INL supported specialized cross-trainings in Haiti on issues such as investigating and prosecuting perpetrators of transnational crimes, including trafficking in persons, to a cross-section of justice sector operators that included magistrates and police as well as NGO representatives, customs and immigration officers, and governmental officials. With support from INL and the U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti, the basic training curriculum for new Haitian National Police cadets at the police school includes human rights and a module on improving police response to crimes against vulnerable and marginalized groups, including trafficking victims.
- The U.S Embassy in Uzbekistan, the Uzbek Prosecutor General's Office, and the NGO Istiqbolli Avlod conducted a seminar on combating international trafficking in persons August 18–21, 2015. The seminar brought together more than 200 participants, including representatives of municipal, regional, and district-level interagency Committees for Combating Human Trafficking, criminal investigators, prosecutors, and journalists, and exposed participants to a variety of mechanisms to combat trafficking and promoted greater public-private partnerships in Uzbekistan. Istiqbolli Avlod also developed a practical manual for handling trafficking cases and distributed them to the attendees.
- INL is supporting multiple two-week training courses on Combating Trafficking in Persons at its ILEAs in Budapest, Bangkok, Gaborone, and San Salvador. These courses include participation by police officers, social service officials, investigators, and federal and local prosecutors from various regions, and were led by DHS ICE and outside providers such as IOM, a U.S. municipal police department, and international partner law enforcement entities. Course topics included policy guidelines, legislative developments, best practices for working with victims and securing convictions of traffickers, and model legislation.
- INL will support the U.N. Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to conduct a regional training program in Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean to build capacity on deterring, detecting, and prosecuting human trafficking and migrant smuggling, including in the context of trafficking that facilitates the illegal fishing industry. The initiative will improve border security, combat organized crime and illicit trafficking, and assist in implementing the U.N. Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocols on Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants.

C. U.S. Agency for International Development

In Egypt, USAID's Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) project provides support for services and counseling to victims, advocating for legal and regulatory reform for prevention, and conducting civic education activities. As a result of these activities, victims have received critical services and vulnerable communities have become more aware of the impacts of human trafficking. USAID also supports Egyptian governmental efforts to prosecute trafficking cases

by training prosecutors, protect victims by providing services, and prevent trafficking through public awareness campaigns and job training.

In Bangladesh, USAID's CTIP activity aims to reduce the prevalence of human trafficking and increase the protection of civil and human rights. This project is focused on preventing and reducing the risk of trafficking, protecting trafficking survivors, prosecuting trafficking offenders, and coordinating effective partnerships among stakeholders.

In Nepal, USAID focuses on human trafficking prevention, protection, and prosecution while promoting a higher level of coordination and institutional capacity-building across a broad range of governmental and civil society stakeholders. In response to the earthquake of April 2015, the project was expanded to offer protection services to earthquake-affected communities, including (1) economic and preventive support to build resilient communities empowered to combat gender-based violence; and (2) support to mitigate protection risks and vulnerabilities exacerbated by disaster for women and marginalized populations through community-based psychosocial support.

In Thailand, USAID supports the International Organization for Migration's IOM X project, which is an innovative campaign to encourage safe migration and public action to stop exploitation and human trafficking. IOM X recognizes the power of young people to lead social change in their communities as peer educators and advocates. The campaign leverages the power and popularity of media and technology to inspire young people and their communities to act against human trafficking through videos, e-learning modules and online resources. It works closely with stakeholders and influencers across Asia Pacific, including celebrities, private sector partners, governmental agencies, and NGOs.

The PROGRESS project managed by USAID's Regional Development Mission in Asia focuses on the victim support provisions of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Convention. It is helping ASEAN adopt a rights-based approach to the care for victims in protection, shelter, counseling, basic health care, legal support, and, eventually, administrative support for repatriation to their countries of origin. A baseline report to begin this program was presented to the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) at the end of August 2015. This report documented the current situation in ASEAN member states in relation to victim identification, protection, and support, and will set the foundation for drafting regional standards on the identification and treatment of human trafficking victims.

In Cambodia, USAID works with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), civil society, the private sector, and other key interlocutors to improve the implementation of policies and laws, the provision of protective services, and the coordination of CTIP activities by civil society and the RGC's National Plan of Action for CTIP.

In the Philippines, USAID's support of the Gerry Roxas Foundation involved working closely with the Regional Inter-Agency Council on Anti-Trafficking in Regions six and seven. The program provided assistance to victims and their families and communities in the post-rescue and post-shelter phases. USAID's work also focuses on public advocacy and partnership-

building. Using both bottom-up and the top-to-bottom approaches, USAID focuses on working with regional, provincial, municipal, and barangay governments, businesses, and civil society organizations to raise awareness, train service providers, and mobilize the community to bolster CTIP efforts.

In Burma, USAID's Project for Local Empowerment focuses on building the technical, management, and leadership capacities of more than 30 community-based organizations to sustainably deliver quality health, education, legal, and protection services, along with distributing food and cash transfers for displaced Burmese in Thailand and Southeast Burma. In the educational sector, USAID counter-trafficking awareness and prevention activities on child trafficking have been integrated into life-skill and higher education training programs for displaced Burmese in Thailand. In addition, a child trafficking survey was conducted in Myawaddy, the border town between Thailand and Burma, by a local community service organization.

In Uzbekistan, USAID's work enhances and expands reintegration services for female survivors of trafficking. Activities helped survivors of trafficking find work and prevent them from being re-trafficked. The program provided longer-term, shelter-based rehabilitation and helped victims successfully make the transition back into Uzbek society. The project also trains social workers to treat victims of trafficking. Once trained, these social workers form a cadre of qualified experts that disseminates knowledge and skills widely among their colleagues throughout Uzbekistan. USAID also worked with the School for International Training to share best practices used in the United States to successfully prevent and prosecute cases that involve trafficking in persons for labor and sexual exploitation, and protect victims with the partnership of Uzbek counterparts. A specific aim was to present cases of successful government-NGO-business collaboration in countering trafficking.

In Afghanistan, USAID invested in a new project to assist victims and survivors of trafficking. The main focus of the project included research, advocacy, awareness-raising, and capacity-building of state institutions to provide better protection services to victims and strengthened regional coordination to counter cross-border trafficking.

In Azerbaijan, USAID assists the government and civil society organizations (CSOs) to more effectively prevent trafficking and protect victims through raising awareness and providing technical and financial support to CSOs operating shelters for trafficking victims and vulnerable populations. As part of the program, USAID supported an assessment of civil-society operated shelters to evaluate the opportunities and challenges they face, their rehabilitation and reintegration mechanisms, and the sustainability of their shelters and related services. The assessment provided recommendations for ensuring more expanded and sustainable victim services. Moving forward, the program will support a multi-stakeholder discussion on implementation of the National Action Plan to Fight Against Trafficking, national legislation, and international and European standards to promote communication and coordination toward a more effective, sustainable CTIP response.

In Belarus, USAID's CTIP project focuses on reducing trafficking through victim assistance and provision of reintegration services, campaigning to raise awareness, promoting

safe job searching among vulnerable populations, and capacity-building for local nongovernmental service providers. The current iteration of the project included activities aimed to enhance Belarus' country capacity to counter trafficking by strengthening civil society organizations and improving coordination between domestic stakeholders.

In Albania, USAID supports activities to consolidate existing structures and institutions responsible for identification, management, and referral of children at risk and victims of trafficking.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, USAID's work includes assistance to victims, especially children and marginalized population such as Roma, and particularly children subjected to forced labor and trafficking through begging.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, USAID provides rehabilitation and reintegration services to survivors of sexual- and gender-based violence and trafficking, including vulnerable children, by providing medical and psychosocial support, victim referral for advanced care, family mediation and reunification, and legal assistance.

In Ghana, USAID supported research to inform programming that will aim to reduce child labor and trafficking in the fisheries sector through awareness-raising and improving livelihoods in target communities.

In Mauritania, USAID support focuses on empowering civil society to more effectively address the legal, economic, social, and cultural factors that contribute to marginalization, with a particular focus on the rights of returnees, the stateless, and victims of slavery.

In Mozambique, USAID's support enhances journalists' ability to responsibly report on human trafficking cases to increase public awareness.

In Guatemala, USAID supported the protection of under-aged girls and adolescents who are victims of trafficking to receive comprehensive care and legal support. Activities also involved strengthening the prevention of human trafficking through training, coordination, and communications campaigns.

VIII. Training, Outreach, and Public Awareness Efforts

A. Department of Agriculture

In FY 2015, the Department of Agriculture (USDA) continued to promote the USDA Combats Human Trafficking training on the learning management system, AgLearn. In less than one fiscal year, over 15,000 USDA employees and contractors voluntarily completed the training. To expand the reach of the awareness campaign, USDA also distributed DHS Blue Campaign human trafficking awareness products, such as online training modules, posters and indicator cards, and national trafficking hotline information to various partners. Within the Department, materials were provided to USDA facilities and service centers that reached every single county across the nation.

USDA also engaged the Food and Agriculture Sector Coordinating Council (FASCC) Co-Chairs to engage private sector partners on human trafficking, and trafficking awareness materials were provided to over 100 trade associations and major corporations. The FACSS, a self-governing body representing the food and agriculture sector company owners, operators, and trade associations, provides a forum for members of the private sector to discuss infrastructure security and resilience issues among themselves or to communicate with the government.

B. Department of Defense

U.S. Central Command revised the Central Command Regulation (CCR) 570-4, “Combating Trafficking in Persons,” to require Component and Joint Task Force (JTF) Commands to engage with local host-governmental agencies to enable collaboration in CTIP efforts. Component and JTF Commands are also required to establish CTIP policy and programs that include awareness training unique to the cultural and legal considerations for each JTF Area of Operation.

On August 20, 2015, the Commander of the U.S. Pacific Command signed a Combating Trafficking in Persons Policy Statement that identified human trafficking activities, punishment for involvement in or support of human trafficking, and considerations for preventing and reporting trafficking activities in service contracts.

U.S. Pacific Command Joint Task Force West is developing a CTIP training module that will be used as part of its law enforcement training curriculum routinely provided to its civilian law enforcement counterparts in foreign governments.

U.S. Pacific Command provided an e-CTIP overview presentation tailored to Asia-Pacific human trafficking issues at the mandatory Newcomers’ Initial Staff Training and Orientation Program, conducted monthly for incoming Pacific Command headquarters personnel.

U.S. Southern Command held a CTIP forum at its headquarters location in south Florida featuring an NGO-affiliated subject matter expert who gave a detailed presentation on how a victim can be coerced into prostitution and trafficked from the Area of Responsibility (AOR). U.S. Southern Command directors, deputy directors, and key action officers attended the forum. The forum was designed to raise awareness of human trafficking trends in south Florida and to increase CTIP efforts in U.S. Southern Command members’ duties as planners, operators, and logisticians.

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Installation Support Security and Emergency Services coordinated with DLA Public Affairs to publish an awareness article commemorating National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month. The article was released on January 27, 2015 on DLA’s internal website (available to over 27,000 DLA personnel) and stressed vigilance in identifying and reporting possible cases of human trafficking.

The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA), in conjunction with certain Army components, initiated a pilot training program for expeditionary contract administrators. In this

one-week course, DCMA provided scenarios in which deploying personnel could encounter human trafficking. Members of DCMA assisted the instructors by role-playing in surprise scenarios designed to test the students' ability to properly deal with human trafficking incidents.

DCMA leveraged a new internal learning management system that enables automatic future notifications to DCMA individuals needing CTIP annual training. This effort resulted in more personnel being able to take the training, which should lead to higher individual awareness, resulting in a higher probability of deterring human trafficking.

DoD works with foreign partner militaries to instruct them in counter-trafficking. The Defense Institute of International Legal Studies (DIILS) conducts human rights training of foreign military units receiving equipment or training from the United States. DIILS instruction includes modules in a number of different courses such as sexual- and gender-based violence, violence against women, human trafficking, sexual exploitation and assault, and the exploitation of children in armed conflict. The instruction is available to foreign partner militaries in over 50 countries.

The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) developed technology called Memex that provides several governmental entities with new capabilities to uncover and defeat trafficking enterprises. Memex focuses on countering human trafficking and has a significant web presence to attract customers through the use of Internet advertisements, forums, chats, job postings, and hidden services (websites that are created on the Tor network). Memex advances online search capabilities far beyond the current state of the art.

The Defense Media Activity CTIP 2015 campaign produced seven television and five radio CTIP awareness spots and provided news coverage of CTIP awareness available to foreign and coalition forces assigned to DoD overseas military bases.

The Pentagon Force Protection Agency, in conjunction with Washington Headquarters Service, added CTIP online training to the iCompass Learning Management System that must be taken by security, law enforcement, and investigative personnel upon entering on duty.

The Marine Corps coordinated with Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Training and Education Command, and Headquarters Marine Corps, Plans, Policies, and Operations, Security Division, Law Enforcement and Corrections Branch to publish the Marine Corps Bulletin 1500: Annual Training and Education Requirements. This included a mandate for all personnel to complete annual CTIP training via computer-based training class offered online or by viewing a CTIP PowerPoint brief. In 2015, the Marine Corps registered a 23% increase in participation in CTIP training for military and governmental civilian personnel with a total of 182,442 personnel receiving CTIP training.

C. Department of Education

In FY 2015, the Department of Education provided presentations, trainings, and technical assistance to national associations, state officials, social service providers, students, school communities, and policy makers, among others. Throughout FY 2015, the Department actively

collaborated with other federal agencies, developing especially close alliances with HHS' Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and the DHS Blue Campaign. The Department spent hundreds of staff hours on outreach and training activities that provided practical information and guidance to school communities and NGOs nationwide. The information was tailored to specific school audiences, including emergency responders, social workers, and staff responsible for serving homeless and neglected youth.

D. Department of Health and Human Services

1. HHS and Interagency Collaborations

HHS co-chaired the SPOG Public Awareness and Outreach Committee with DOS and DHS. The committee coordinated federal messaging for National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, drafted a toolkit for faith-based leaders, and committed to target efforts for several highly vulnerable populations. A focus in FY 2015 was on Native Americans. The Department of Interior's BIA joined the committee in FY 2015.

OTIP, HHS Office on Women's Health, and HHS regional staff continued to pilot the SOAR Pilot Training to "Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond" to human trafficking. The training is built on years of engagement with diverse stakeholders and federal partners, including engagement through the 2008 HHS symposium on the health needs of human trafficking victims and the 2014 SOAR Technical Working Group of survivors, subject matter experts, and health care providers. Testing of the training materials for different audiences has started through presentations for educators, nurses, counselors, and emergency preparedness professionals.

2. Public Private Partnerships on Training, Outreach, and Public Awareness

As part of their awareness activities for National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month in January 2015, HHS, ED, and President Lincoln's Cottage launched a peer-to-peer social media competition to raise awareness about human trafficking among high school students.

On September 21, 2015, HHS and the American Medical Women's Association sponsored a health and human trafficking summit at HHS headquarters. Federal agencies, national agencies, and organizations presented and discussed current anti-trafficking initiatives and best practices in health care as well as challenges and opportunities.

3. Administration for Children and Families – ORR and OTIP

HHS provided 14 briefings for international visitors sponsored by DOS' Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP). Law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, nongovernmental leaders, and representatives from governmental ministries from 23 countries received briefings from HHS' anti-trafficking program staff on HHS' efforts to combat human trafficking and assist victims in the United States.

In addition to the presentations and trainings by ACF child protection specialists previously described, in FY 2015, HHS offered training and technical assistance to state officials, law enforcement and criminal justice administrators, social service providers, ethnic organizations, students and academics, policy makers, and legal assistance organizations, among other professional groups.

OTIP staff continued to provide information and technical assistance by phone and email to service providers, law enforcement, and immigration attorneys on an *ad hoc* basis.

Through the NHTRC and the Rescue & Restore Regional Program grantees, ACF expanded training opportunities throughout the country. During FY 2015, the NHTRC conducted 49 trainings and presentations and 100 remote consultations by phone or email. This training reached a total audience of 5,113 people, including service providers in the anti-trafficking and related fields, local and federal law enforcement, governmental officials, child welfare and juvenile justice professionals, health professionals, coalitions and task forces, community groups, faith-based organizations, educators, students, businesses, and more. In FY 2015, the most frequently requested topics across all audiences were local infrastructure and referrals, introduction to the NHTRC, human trafficking statistics, introduction to human trafficking, victim identification, and conducting trafficking assessments. The NHTRC created four online trainings: “Trauma-Informed Human Trafficking Screenings,” “Human Trafficking Awareness for Educators,” “Human Trafficking Public Outreach Campaigns,” and “What to Expect When You Call the NHTRC Hotline.”

The NHTRC created new fact sheets on child labor trafficking in the United States and labor trafficking prosecutions in the United States. The NHTRC created new victim outreach cards for labor and sex trafficking. These resources are available on the NHTRC website at <http://traffickingresourcecenter.org>.

In FY 2015, the NHTRC sent six bimonthly newsletters on trafficking issues to its listserv of more than 16,800 members.

In FY 2015, callers from 424 calls to the NHTRC were identified as having learned of the NHTRC hotline number through the “Know Your Rights” pamphlet issued by DOS. Of those calls, 18 percent involved reports of potential human trafficking, crisis situations, or requests for victim services referrals. The pamphlet yielded the fifth highest volume of substantive calls (seven percent) after “Referral” (18 percent), “Internet-Web Search” (18 percent), “Prior Knowledge” (12 percent), and “Word of Mouth” (10 percent) among callers who identified how they learned about the hotline.

Campaign to Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking

The Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking campaign entered its 12th year in FY 2015 through the continuing efforts of Rescue & Restore coalitions consisting of volunteers and dedicated social service providers, local governmental officials, health care professionals, leaders of faith-based and ethnic organizations, and law enforcement personnel. The coalitions’ goal is to increase the number of trafficking victims who are identified, assisted in leaving the circumstances of their servitude, and connected to qualified service agencies and to the HHS

certification process so that they can receive the benefits and services for which they may be eligible. Along with identifying and assisting victims, coalition members can use the Rescue & Restore campaign messages to educate the general public about human trafficking.

In FY 2015, HHS distributed over 883,000 pieces of original, branded Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking public awareness campaign materials publicizing the NHTRC. These materials included posters, brochures, fact sheets, and cards with tips on identifying victims in eight languages: English, Spanish, Chinese, Indonesian, Korean, Russian, Thai, and Vietnamese. The materials can be viewed and ordered at no cost on the HHS website, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking>, which is incorporated into all campaign materials.

Rescue and Restore Regional Program

In FY 2015, HHS' Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program continued to promote local responsibility for anti-trafficking efforts. The Rescue & Restore Regional Program employed an intermediary model to conduct public awareness, outreach, and identification activities for victims of trafficking. The Rescue & Restore Regional Program grants reinforced and were strengthened by ACF anti-trafficking program activities, including the trafficking victim assistance program, the national public awareness campaign, the NHTRC, and voluntary Rescue & Restore coalitions.

In the new grant awards made in FY 2015, which are listed further below, HHS re-focused regional program grant recipients on the four goals below.

1. Identification and Referral of Foreign Victims of Human Trafficking: to identify foreign victims of trafficking in the United States and refer them to service delivery systems.
2. Training and Technical Assistance: to build local capacity by providing training and technical assistance on human trafficking to local organizations.
3. Coalition Building: to lead or actively participate in a community-led effort to bring together and leverage local resources to address human trafficking in a region, such as a Rescue & Restore Coalition or law enforcement task force.
4. Public Awareness: to promote the public's awareness of human trafficking by educating the public about the dangers of human trafficking, possible indicators of sex and labor trafficking, and the protections available to victims.

These regional grants are intended to create anti-trafficking networks and bring more advocates and service providers into the Rescue & Restore anti-trafficking movement.

In FY 2015, Regional Program grantees made initial contact with 578 victims or suspected victims, including 494 foreign nationals and 82 U.S. citizens. Of the foreign nationals, 124 were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations and 53 received HHS

certification. Additionally, ten foreign victims with whom Rescue & Restore Regional grantees interacted in previous years received ACF certification during FY 2015.

Examples of the work of HHS' Rescue & Restore Regional Program grantees and their sub-recipients include the following:

- Sanctuary for Families, in partnership with the Mexican Consulate, conducted a public awareness campaign at the Flushing Meadows Corona Park's Cinco de Mayo Festival, on May 3, 2015. Approximately 15,000 community members were in attendance, including primarily Spanish-speaking immigrants. Sanctuary for Families created and distributed discreet and culturally appropriate prayer cards with the image of the Virgin of Guadalupe on the front, and human trafficking indicators, as well as the contact information for Sanctuary for Families, on the back.
- Catholic Charities, Diocese of Louisville, organizes volunteer-led HOPE Campaign outreach to at-risk populations on a monthly basis. Catholic Charities distributes lip balms with human trafficking indicators, as well as the contact information for the NHTRC, and its local website, in both English and Spanish. Volunteers distribute lip balms in various strategic locations, including gas stations, truck stops, hotels, and adult entertainment clubs.
- Led by Colorado Legal Services, the Colorado's Rescue & Restore Coalition and the Colorado Network to End Human Trafficking organized a dialogue on June 25, 2015, that provided survivor-informed perspectives on the root causes of human trafficking. Panelists from varied backgrounds—representing urban youth, ex-offenders, and foreign nationals, both urban and rural—discussed the conditions that exacerbate one's vulnerability to various forms of human trafficking. Panelists and 35 attendees explored the ways in which the voices of those most directly affected by trafficking can inform broader anti-trafficking efforts, including recommendations for improved services and policies.

Rescue & Restore Regional Program Grants funded in FY 2015

Metropolitan Family Services, Chicago, Illinois
International Institute of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri
Nationalities Service Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Sanctuary for Families, New York, New York
Office of Criminal Justice Services, Columbus, Ohio
United Against Human Trafficking, Houston, Texas
Colorado Legal Services, Denver, Colorado
Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition, National City, California
Center for Family Services, Camden, New Jersey
International Rescue Committee – Seattle, Seattle Washington
International Rescue Committee – Miami, Miami, Florida
Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission, Fresno, California
Mosaic Family Services, Inc., Dallas, Texas

Opening Doors, Sacramento, California
UMOS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Catholic Charities of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, Los Angeles, California
Pinal County, Florence, Arizona

4. Administration for Children and Families – Family and Youth Services Bureau:
Runaway and Homeless Youth Program

Through its Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, FYSB supports street outreach, emergency shelters, and longer-term transitional living and maternity group home programs to serve and protect runaway and homeless youth (RHY). Its human trafficking-related activities in FY 2015 included the following:

- The Runaway and Homeless Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center (RHYTTAC) convened a two-day Street Outreach Program (SOP) meeting in partnership with NCMEC and Polaris to increase SOP grantees' knowledge of risks associated with social media and web communities. SOP grantees at the meeting learned how these risks intersect with child sexual exploitation and human trafficking and the impact of these issues on at-risk and disconnected youth.
- In FY 2015, RHYTTAC developed and delivered online training and prevention resources to over 300 RHY programs to enhance their skills, knowledge, and expertise on human trafficking.
- In 2015, the National Runaway Safeline (NRS) published *National Trends on Youth in Crisis in the United States*, a report that provides insights on current and new trends impacting vulnerable youth. NRS also focuses on prevention efforts by delivering educational resources and providing technical assistance to communities nationwide. In 2007, NRS developed the "Let's Talk: Runaway Prevention Curriculum." This curriculum is an evidence-based, interactive resource intended to build life skills, increase knowledge about runaway prevention, and encourage youth to seek help from trusted community members before running away. Since its launch, over 60,000 copies of the curriculum have been distributed and downloaded, including the Spanish version. In 2015, NRS conducted a desktop review of the curriculum to enhance activities and include a module to address child sexual exploitation and human trafficking prevention.
- In FY 2015, FYSB hired a Human Trafficking Program Specialist to serve as a subject matter expert on issues centered on commercial sexual exploitation of minors and human trafficking. The program specialist builds internal capacity and works closely with FYSB contractors, grantees, and partners to ensure that RHY programs are identifying and providing quality services to youth victims of human trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. Additionally, the program specialist participates in various committees, working groups, and task forces to enhance FYSB's visibility and information-sharing capabilities.

5. Administration for Children and Families – Family and Youth Services Bureau: Family Violence Prevention & Services Program

In FY 2015, FYSB's Family Violence Prevention & Services (FVPS) Program provided training and technical assistance on human trafficking primarily through three of its culturally-specific special issue resources centers. Some examples of this work include:

- **Trauma-Informed Care for Domestic Trafficking Survivors Webinar:** the Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence (API-GBV), Casa de Esperanza, and the National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health conceptualized, organized, and presented a webinar on domestic trafficking in collaboration with survivor-experts from Courtney's House and Beating Trauma. The online training focused on understanding pimp-, family-, gang-, crime syndicate-, and transgender-controlled trafficking; responses to different survivors given the types of trauma experienced by them; and how collaboration at points of contact can be designed to be culturally-specific and trauma-informed. More than 1,200 individuals attended the webinar.
- **FYSB/RHY Domestic Trafficking Grantees Technical Assistance:** API-GBV provided content-area expertise to three FYSB Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking grantees representing programs in Arizona, New York, and Utah, and their technical assistance provider, RHYTTAC, during a one-and-a-half-day meeting convened to bring together resources and share knowledge about domestic trafficking.
- **Language Access Training: "Interpreting in Domestic and Sexual Violence and Trafficking Cases and Identifying Trafficking Victims":** API-GBV sponsored a full-day, statewide training for 30 sign and spoken language interpreters in Kentucky to learn about the dynamics of domestic and sexual violence to increase their knowledge, skills, and abilities in interpreting for such cases. In addition, the meeting focused on helping interpreters to identify trafficking victims and to develop their interpretation skills and knowledge about the vocabulary of trafficking used by victims "in the life" and the vocabulary used by the field.
- **Trafficking: State Coalitions Listening Session:** API-GBV convened a listening session with 76 advocates representing state domestic violence coalitions to increase awareness of and attention to trafficking and to review training needs, policy changes, and funding streams that can have a positive impact for their member programs in addressing domestic trafficking, including that of Native and Tribal women and girls.
- **Trafficking: Sex Trafficking of Native Women Webinar:** API-GBV and the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center (NIWRC) co-hosted a webinar that featured three experts from Native communities who presented information on interventions, research, analysis of the historical roots of trafficking as oppression against Indian tribes, and trauma-informed care to build the capacity of advocates for effective prevention and intervention regarding human trafficking in Native American communities. More than 1,000 people registered for the webinar and received materials.

- Collaboration with Culturally Specific Organizations to Address Trafficking Webinar: API-GBV and Casa de Esperanza participated in a webinar series on collaboration to address human trafficking organized by a federal interagency group consisting of the FVPS Program, DOJ’s OVC and OVW, and the Center for Court Innovation. API-GBV and Casa de Esperanza’s online training focused on trauma-informed care at points of contact, and how the knowledge, skills, and analysis of culturally-specific community-based organizations contribute to survivor-centered interventions. Fifteen-hundred individuals registered for the webinar and received training materials.
- Sex Trafficking of Native Women Webinar Series: NIWRC presented a survivor-centered webinar series on sex trafficking of Native women. The series included a webinar on trauma-informed approaches for supporting domestic trafficking survivors.
- Women Are Sacred Conference: During NIWRC’s Annual Women Are Sacred Conference, NIWRC presented the following workshop presentations: “Targeting of American Indian Youth by Juvenile Sex Trafficking Operations in Minneapolis”; “Institutional Collusion, Colonialism, and the Sex Trafficking of Indigenous Women & Youth”; “Standing Strong for Our Relatives Who Are Being Trafficked: Understanding the Connections Between Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault & Sex Trafficking”; and “Sharing Our Gifts: Training, TA and Resources for Tribal Coalitions on DV [Domestic Violence], SA [Sexual Assault] & Trafficking.”
- Trafficking: Listening Session for Regional Tribal Domestic Violence Shelter Directors and Staff: NIWRC held a listening session with regional tribal domestic violence shelter directors and staff to assess their level of understanding, training needs, and access to resources. The session focused on the nexus between domestic violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and other forms of violence experienced by American Indian, Alaska Native, and First Nations women. It also examined the information needs of tribal programs. A report summarizing the findings of the listening session was developed.
- Foster Care and Sex Trafficking of Native Youth: NIWRC presented a workshop on “Foster Care and the Sex Trafficking of Native Youth,” at the SYNERGY II: Impact of Domestic Violence on Children Conference in Portland, Oregon.
- Sex Trafficking of Native Women and Children Institute: NIWRC conducted the 2nd Sex Trafficking of Native Women and Children Institute in Albuquerque, New Mexico. This training institute offered four tracks for health care providers, advocates, LGBTQ individuals, and law enforcement. It also held a separate training on the draft “Sex Trafficking of Native Women Toolkit” being developed by Dr. Alexandra “Sandi” Pierce.
- Tribal Peer to Peer Sex Trafficking and AIDS/HIV/IPV Training Session: In collaboration with the FVPS Program, NIWRC coordinated a two-and-a-half-day Peer to Peer Training Session on Sex Trafficking and AIDS/HIV/IPV in Seattle, Washington. The training event brought together tribal domestic violence service providers from across the United States to share information and exchange best practices in responding to victims of sex trafficking.

6. Administration for Children and Families – Children’s Bureau

On May 29, 2015, the White House, HHS’ Children’s Bureau, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and the Jim Casey Youth Opportunities Initiative hosted a national meeting in Washington, D.C., titled “White House Convening on Developmentally Appropriate Services for Children, Youth, and Young Adults in Foster Care.” The meeting assembled young people who have been in foster care, foster parents, child welfare directors and commissioners from across the country, and leading researchers in adolescent development. Meeting participants developed recommendations to help federal government leaders instruct states in the implementation of provisions of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, aimed at improving children’s experiences in foster care.

On June 10–11, 2015, the White House and HHS’ ACF hosted the National Convening on Trafficking and Child Welfare to support states in preparing for implementation of new mandates under the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act, including prevention and protection of children and youth who are at-risk of or are victims of sex trafficking. Representatives from 52 states and jurisdictions included teams of Court Improvement Program grantees, judges, state child welfare directors, and law enforcement.

FY 2015 was the first implementation year for the Child Welfare Capacity Building Collaborative, which is a partnership among the Center for States, the Center for Tribes, and the Center for Courts. This new structure consolidates services that had previously been organized by topical area and geographic region in an attempt to increase coordination, leverage resources, and provide more strategic service provision. For example, the Center for States is developing a training for the child welfare field on human trafficking to support the implementation of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act. Webinars on human trafficking are also available at <https://learn.childwelfare.gov>.

In FY 2015, the Children’s Bureau provided information on human trafficking through the Child Welfare Information Gateway (CWIG). CWIG continues to feature on its website a page on human trafficking (<https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/trafficking>), which highlights numerous publications and resources and connects concerned individuals to organizations addressing the issue. Resources include state and local examples of such organizations.

In FY 2015, the Children’s Bureau provided technical assistance on addressing human trafficking through the National Resource Center for Permanency and Family Connections (NRCPFC), a member of the Children’s Bureau Training and Technical Assistance Network. NRCPFC provided child welfare professionals and other interested parties a web page dedicated to “Trafficked and Exploited Children and Youth” (<http://www.nrpcf.org/is/trafficked-and-exploited-children-and-youth.html>). The NRCPFC website offers publications, practice tools, and research materials from ACF; and evidence-based practice, research, and reports from collaborating organizations.

7. Administration for Children and Families – Administration for Native Americans

In January 2015, as noted earlier, ANA issued an Information Memorandum for ANA grantees titled “Recognizing and Responding to Human Trafficking among American Indian,

Alaska Native and Pacific Islander Communities.” This memorandum went to all ANA grantees as a resource to help project staff understand the issue and respond appropriately should they encounter a victim or survivor of human trafficking. In addition to featuring tips for recognizing trafficking, the memorandum provided a list of resources for additional training or support.

ANA held a panel presentation on human trafficking on July 12, 2015, during the United National Indian Tribal Youth, Inc. (UNITY) 39th annual conference in Washington, D.C. High school and college students participated in focus groups to review a draft outreach toolkit for tribal youth.

In FY 2015, ACF conducted several tribal consultations in which human trafficking information was discussed, and ACF hosted a Federal Tribal Listening Session with DOJ, DOS, and DHS specific to human trafficking in Indian Country.

8. Administration for Children and Families – Office of Regional Operations

The ACF Office of Regional Operations (ORO) has ten regional offices²² that engaged stakeholders throughout FY 2015. Examples of trafficking-related activities include the following:

- The Region 1 office participated in a briefing on research conducted by Boston University to gain a better understanding of the lives of women in Boston who fall victim to sex trafficking by studying women who had sought services through a survivor program.
- Region 2 implemented human trafficking trainings in New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands for staff from federal, regional, state, and territorial governmental agencies and community- and faith-based organizations from the fields of anti-trafficking, public health, social services, law enforcement, legal services, child welfare, violence prevention, and related fields.
- In Region 3, the Regional Interagency Task Force disseminated anti-trafficking brochures to 6,000 high school students at the start of the school year, which was a 200 percent increase in reach compared to the 2014–2015 school year.
- Region 4 staff presented on human trafficking on Trinity Broadcasting Network, a national faith-based television network with over 1 million viewers.
- The Region 5 office co-hosted a roundtable with NCMEC in honor of National Missing Children’s Day.

²² ACF Region 1: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Region 2: New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands; Region 3: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia; Region 4: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Region 5: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Region 6: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas; Region 7: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska; Region 8: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming; Region 9: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and Region 10: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

- Region 6 staff joined the Fort Worth Police Department Human Trafficking–Blue Team Unit workgroup. Staff is participating in meetings with county, community, and faith leaders with the goal of creating an assessment tool to guide efficient identification of at-risk youth and reduce the incidence of human trafficking. The assessment tool will be shared with other cities and communities to better coordinate strategies to reduce trafficking.
- The Region 7 office attended the quarterly Nebraska Governor’s Human Trafficking Task Force Meeting in Lincoln in April 2015, and provided trafficking updates for the 24 members in attendance.
- Region 8 convened an interagency training and collaboration meeting on human trafficking for 32 participants from HHS, the FBI, the Army, DOS, DHS, DOL, ED, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, EEOC, and DOJ.
- Region 9 partnered with NCMEC to offer trainings on child sex trafficking and child safety prevention for Head Start, Runaway and Homeless Youth, community action, and child welfare grantees in Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona.
- Region 10 partnered with DOJ and the FBI to conduct site visits with Western Washington tribes on human trafficking and victim service outreach.

ACF participated in multiple meetings with stakeholder organizations representing human trafficking survivors, service providers, researchers, advocates, state and local governmental organizations, and the general public. FY 2015 engagement efforts included presentations at the National Conference of State Legislatures Conference, the Albany Safe Harbor Forum, the Georgetown Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Roundtable, the Engaging Faith Communities and Ending Human Trafficking Forum, and the Indiana Wesleyan University Conference on Health and Human Trafficking.

9. Office of Communications and Office on Trafficking in Persons

In FY 2015, ACF provided information on federal anti-trafficking efforts during tribal consultations in Washington, D.C., and through regional offices. The ACF Office of Public Affairs strengthened online and social media activity to raise public awareness about human trafficking, including 17 blog posts on the Family Room Blog and Twitter and Facebook posts.

In FY 2015, ACF funded the development of a new public awareness campaign that will update the “Look Beneath the Surface” Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking public awareness campaign. Campaign products will include a video, new public service announcements for radio and websites, and updated posters and other materials.

10. HHS/Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

In FY 2015, SAMHSA implemented a General Adult Trauma Screening and Brief Response (GATSBR) Initiative with federal staff and private-sector subject matter experts. A toolkit and other products are being developed for primary health care and public health settings. These tools will provide guidance for screening for trauma, providing appropriate responses, and creating organizational cultures of trauma-informed care.

National Child Traumatic Stress Network grantees offered free webinar and in-person training on a range of topics related to child trafficking and trauma over the course of the year.

11. HHS/Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

HRSA has been a key partner in the efforts to address human trafficking across HHS. In addition to its work in implementing the Federal Strategic Action Plan, HRSA has also provided input on the SOAR Training developed by ACF with support from the HHS Office on Women's Health. The training was designed to help health care providers Stop, Observe, Ask, and Respond to human trafficking. There is interest in piloting the training with Federally Qualified Health Centers.

On May 18, 2015, HRSA sponsored a webinar hosted by ACF in coordination with the Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations, Migrant Clinicians Network, and the National Health Care for the Homeless Council to highlight the importance of identifying victims of human trafficking in health care settings.

ACF Region 3 staff co-led the Regional Interagency Task Force on Human Trafficking, which was established in 2014 by ACF. Its mission is to educate the members of the public to recognize the signs of human trafficking and avoid becoming victims themselves. The task force partners are the HHS Office of Population Affairs, ACF's Regional Office, HRSA's Regional Office, HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau, ED, and the FBI. During 2014, the task force partnered with the City of Philadelphia's Department of Public Health's STD screening program for high school students. The program conducts gonorrhea and chlamydia screenings in most of the public high schools in Philadelphia. Since the beginning of the 2014–2015 school year, students were given information on sex trafficking following their STD screenings. More than 3,000 students participated. The task force is in discussions with the Washington, D.C., and Baltimore health departments to educate high school students on sex trafficking at the same time they screen students for STDs or through the distribution of educational materials in the health departments' health centers.

E. Department of Homeland Security

1. DHS Blue Campaign

DHS' Blue Campaign continued to develop and conduct anti-trafficking awareness training, and created four new scenario-based anti-trafficking videos in coordination with FLETC. With subject matter expertise from HHS, DOJ, DOS, DOT, and the FBI, the Blue Campaign and FLETC trained over 2,000 individuals in the United States and internationally. Efforts include the development of training videos for tribal law enforcement officers, judges, advocates, and probation officers regarding indicators of human trafficking as well as identifying controlling behaviors of traffickers.

From October 1, 2014 to September 27, 2015, the Blue Campaign's "Hidden in Plain Sight" public awareness campaign aired its public service announcement, "Out of the Shadows," over 52,900 times across the nation on television and over 11,800 times on the radio.

In FY 2015, the Blue Campaign conducted several in-person training courses and consulted on several international training programs. For example, the Blue Campaign, with

contributions from FLETC, provided live, in-person training to several state and local jurisdictions, including trainings in Minot, Dickinson, Williston, Fargo, and Bismarck, North Dakota; Lincoln, Nebraska; Chicago, Illinois; Newark, New Jersey; and San Diego, California. The Blue Campaign trained over 700 individuals and produced a new 45-minute web-based training course for state and local law enforcement accessible through the FLETC webpage.

In addition, the Blue Campaign produced three trafficking awareness training videos, including a video addressing sex trafficking on Indian reservations and recognizing human trafficking indicators for first responders.

Blue Campaign awareness activities also included assisting ICE, USCIS, and CISOMB in creating a comprehensive reference guide for law enforcement implementation of T and U nonimmigrant status immigration relief for victims of human trafficking.

Finally, the Blue Campaign, in consultation with DOS, delivered training to over 800 people in six embassies worldwide.

The DHS Blue Campaign partnered with the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the North Dakota Public Health Association, the Mississippi Office of Homeland Security, and the Arizona Governor's Office of Youth, Faith and Family. Through its partnership in Arizona, the Blue Campaign provided co-branded materials to support outreach efforts to equip Arizonians throughout the state with information on reporting tips to law enforcement, victim support, and general awareness about human trafficking. With the support of the Arizona Department of Transportation, Arizona Lodging and Tourism Association, and Hensley Beverage Company, the Arizona Governor's Human Trafficking Council coordinated efforts to have awareness materials with the NHTRC hotline number distributed to rest areas, truck stops, hotels, taverns, and restaurants—totaling more than 5,000 locations across Arizona.

In partnership with the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, training and awareness materials are being provided throughout the state to raise public awareness of human trafficking. The partnership will help South Carolina implement newly-passed legislation in the state, requiring several types of businesses and establishments within the state—including emergency rooms, urgent care centers, hotels, airports, train and bus stations, adult businesses, rest areas, and truck stops—to publicly post information for possible victims of human trafficking.

Through the North Dakota Public Health Association partnership, the Blue Campaign will be providing training and awareness materials throughout North Dakota health care facilities to raise public consciousness of human trafficking. Blue Campaign tools and resources—including posters, indicator cards, and training videos specific to the health care industry—will help health care providers identify and recognize indicators of human trafficking in health care settings, as well as provide potential victims with information on how to seek support and to report suspected cases of human trafficking.

2. ICE HSI

Throughout FY 2015, training and outreach activities strengthened ICE HSI's multidisciplinary collaboration in support of increased victim identification, enhanced delivery of services to all victims, identification of best practices, support of the victim-centered

investigation approach, and building stronger prosecution strategies through increased forensic interviews.

ICE HSI conducted 23 international presentations in support of human trafficking and ILEA training to foreign law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim service providers. Both types of training focused on combating human trafficking, victim identification, utilizing a victim-centered approach, best practices in identifying and interviewing victims, and working with NGOs.

ICE HSI delivers specifically-tailored training seminars for foreign law enforcement and judiciary audiences, giving not only the basic skills required to conduct a human trafficking investigation, but enhanced capabilities to ensure that law enforcement partners are able to conduct highly complex investigations on an international basis in conjunction with HSI. Additionally, ICE HSI will continue to support the ILEA human trafficking classes in Budapest, Gaborone, San Salvador, and Bangkok. ICE HSI expects to conduct numerous human trafficking training events in support of its ICE HSI Attaché offices and the ILEA.

HSI's VAP conducted international delegation briefings to representatives from more than 30 countries, focusing on victim identification, forced child labor, protection and assistance to victims of trafficking, child exploitation, and best practices in working with NGOs.

HSI's Forensic Interview Program conducted 15 trainings and speaking engagements throughout the United States, which focused on ICE HSI's Prepare and Predict Protocol used in conducting forensic interviews and minimal-facts interviewing of victims of human trafficking and child exploitation.

In FY 2015, ICE HSI's victim assistance specialists held a total of 1,087 events providing outreach training to over 21,000 participants from state and local law enforcement and NGOs. The focus of these events included raising awareness in combating human trafficking, educating law enforcement and NGOs on immigration relief, victim identification, utilizing a victim-centered approach, best practices in rescuing and interviewing victims, working with NGOs, and providing a forum for information exchange and collaboration.

3. DHS Office of Health Affairs

The DHS Office of Health Affairs provided materials and briefings tailored for medical first responders to local, state, and tribal emergency management and law enforcement across the country to raise awareness of the indicators of human trafficking.

4. USCIS

The DHS USCIS Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate (RAIO) requires all new officers to complete an online USCIS course on human trafficking. RAIO's Asylum Division conducted additional training for new asylum officers at the Asylum Division Officer Training Course, which is required for all newly hired asylum officers. The training addresses the TVPRA, making UAC determinations, detecting indicators of trafficking, and steps asylum officers should take if they suspect that an asylum applicant—adult or child—has been or is being trafficked. Each RAIO Asylum Office has designated a human trafficking point of contact who has established communications with the local ICE SAC trafficking points of

contact and local ICE victim assistance coordinators to establish referral and information-sharing mechanisms on human trafficking-related cases.

USCIS continues to train officers on adjudicative issues and offers officers unique trainings from non-USCIS entities to ensure that officers understand the sensitive dynamics associated with domestic violence, crime victimization, and human trafficking, as well as the role of immigration relief in victim safety.

In FY 2015, USCIS hosted or participated in over 25 in-person and web-based trainings and presentations on combating human trafficking and immigration relief options for victims. USCIS also continued to conduct bimonthly webinar trainings for law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations to provide information and updates on T and U nonimmigrant status. USCIS trained over 2,400 people at various engagements nationwide. Participants included federal, state, and local law enforcement officials, community-based organizations, immigration advocates, attorneys, judges, and other court personnel. USCIS provided in-person trainings in cities and regions across the United States, including in Alexandria, Virginia; Boston, Massachusetts; Burlington, Massachusetts; Charlotte, North Carolina; Columbia, South Carolina; Franklin, Massachusetts; Los Angeles, California; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Montgomery County, Maryland; Springfield, Massachusetts; St. Albans, Vermont; Washington, D.C.; and West Palm Beach, Florida.

F. Department of Justice

1. Civil Rights Division

In addition to providing leadership on coordination initiatives, CRT's HTPU has also collaborated with interagency partners to develop and deliver innovative capacity-building programs to disseminate expertise in survivor-centered best practices to law enforcement, multidisciplinary anti-trafficking task forces, and interdisciplinary anti-trafficking partners nationally and internationally.

During FY 2015, HTPU continued to expand its commitment to delivering outreach and training programs designed to enhance law enforcement capacity to identify human trafficking victims, develop significant human trafficking cases, and partner with nongovernmental victim advocates to advance survivor-centered best practices in human trafficking investigations and prosecutions. These specialized training programs for law enforcement, governmental, and nongovernmental partners addressed a diverse range of topics, including threat assessments to strengthen victim identification, planning and execution of successful enforcement operations, advanced trauma-informed victim interview techniques, and overcoming challenges in investigations and prosecutions.

In FY 2015, HTPU made numerous presentations. They included presentations on the following: federal investigations and prosecutions of forced labor and sex trafficking at the ICE HSI Rhode Island Human Trafficking Task Force Training; federal investigations and prosecutions of forced labor at the Ohio Forced Labor Seminar; labor trafficking at the Pentagon for military law enforcement, prosecutors, and contracting officers; labor trafficking at the Procurement Fraud Working Group conference, which was attended by DoD contracting officers involved in the procurement of military contracts around the world (co-presented with the FBI);

human trafficking investigations and prosecutions in Portland, Oregon, for local, state, and federal law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and NGOs; human trafficking at the annual Civil Rights Institute conference; human trafficking at the biannual conference, “‘Not For Sale,’ Wisconsin’s Response to Human Trafficking”; and human trafficking to the Human Trafficking Rescue Alliance in Houston, Texas. HTPU attorneys also presented courses sponsored by the National Advocacy Center, including a civil rights seminar, an Indian Country seminar, and a seminar for victim-witness specialists. HTPU attorneys made presentations at the Slavery No More Global Human Trafficking Conference; several FBI human trafficking trainings for new and current agents; human trafficking conferences sponsored by various USAOs, including the District of Oregon, the Northern District of Iowa, the Southern District of Ohio, and the Western District of Arkansas; USAID human trafficking training; the ICE Office of Principal Legal Advisor’s human trafficking training; and the Advanced Human Trafficking Task Force Training in Los Angeles, California. Finally, HTPU attorneys participated as panelists at the Freedom Network Conference.

HTPU also conducts international capacity-building and training for investigators, prosecutors, and other governmental and nongovernmental partners abroad to enhance international capacity to identify and assist victims and apprehend and prosecute traffickers.

During FY 2015, HTPU presented at several human trafficking programs in Mexico for Mexican prosecutors, investigators, victim services specialists, and other governmental officials. HTPU presented at the Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP) Conference on the Labour Dimensions of Trafficking in Persons in the ASEAN Region in Manila, Philippines, and made presentations to several foreign delegations through OPDAT, including delegations from Uzbekistan, Lebanon, Malaysia, and Cuba. HTPU participated in a roundtable on international human trafficking at the Embassy of Great Britain and in a video teleconference with Israeli human trafficking professionals.

2. Criminal Division

a. CEOS

CEOS considers it a critical part of its mission to provide extensive guidance and training to Assistant U.S. Attorneys and agents around the country and the world who are working child sexual exploitation cases, as illustrated by the below overview of trainings conducted in FY 2015.

i. National Trainings

On October 28, 2014, a CEOS trial attorney and a High Technology Investigative Unit (HTIU) digital investigative analyst provided training to the Central Mississippi Human Trafficking Working Group held in Jackson, Mississippi. The trial attorney provided training on federal law relating to child sex trafficking, and the HTIU analyst presented on technologies used in child prostitution cases and evidence recovery. The training was attended by local, state, and federal law enforcement officials and prosecutors.

On November 4, 2014, CEOS’ Principal Deputy Chief and Child Victim Witness Program Coordinator participated in a one-day Human Trafficking Task Force Roundtable

hosted by DOJ's OVC in Washington, D.C. The first half of the day focused on reviewing the training and technical assistance framework and model for human trafficking task forces, and the second half focused on ideas for improving the structure and operation of the OVC and BJA Enhanced Collaborative Model to Combat Human Trafficking.

On December 9, 2014, a CEOS trial attorney provided training in Billings, Montana, to Montana's Internet Crimes Against Children task force on investigating and prosecuting child sex trafficking cases. On December 16, 2014, a CEOS trial attorney provided training to the FBI's San Francisco field office and the USAO for the Northern District of California on the prosecution and investigation of extraterritorial child exploitation offenses.

On March 4, 2015, the CEOS Child Victim Witness Program Coordinator participated in Shared Hope International's first Experts Council meeting in Washington, D.C. The meeting brought together federal, private, and NGO partners to discuss current statutes, systems, and responses to juvenile sex trafficking.

On April 22 through 24, 2015, a CEOS trial attorney presented at the 2015 Spring Prosecutors Conference, hosted by the Mississippi Attorney General's Office and the Mississippi Prosecutors Association in Biloxi, Mississippi. The trial attorney spoke on human trafficking identification and investigation, as well as on the interplay between federal and state agencies. More than 350 Mississippi law enforcement officials attended the conference.

On June 2 through 4, 2015, CEOS trial attorneys and Digital Investigative analysts presented on numerous topics pertaining to the sexual exploitation of children, including the laws protecting a victim's privacy, at the National Law Enforcement Training on Child Exploitation in Atlanta, Georgia, which was sponsored by OJJDP. Nearly 1,250 people attended the conference, including federal, state, and local agents, prosecutors, and victim specialists.

On June 22 through 25, 2015, a CEOS trial attorney presented at a Protecting Victims of Child Sex Trafficking (PVCST) conference sponsored by the FBI's Violent Crimes Against Children Section (VCACS). Attendees included FBI agents, task force officers, forensic interviewers, and prosecutors. Presentations from law enforcement agents, prosecutors, child interviewers, victim specialists, behavioral scientists, and NCMEC representatives focused on national trafficking initiatives, criminal intelligence, investigative methods and techniques, and victim assistance and services. Along with the FBI case agent, the CEOS trial attorney presented regarding the successful investigation and prosecution of the myRedBook online prostitution website.

On July 16, 2015, a CEOS trial attorney provided human trafficking training for ICE HSI agents in the New Orleans, Louisiana field office. The training focused on how to conduct human trafficking investigations. The trial attorney also highlighted methods that agents can use to combat human trafficking and identify human trafficking victims, specifically along the nation's borders and at ports of entry.

ii. International Trainings

On October 28 through 30, 2014, a CEOS trial attorney presented on the prosecution of child sex tourism cases and interviewing victims at the “Child Sex Tourism: Getting to Disclosure” conference in Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico. Attendees included Mexican prosecutors, law enforcement officials, and psychological experts from the Attorney General’s Office from the state of Chiapas.

In consultation with CEOS, the Peace Corps’ Office of Global Operations drafted and issued a child protection policy applicable to Peace Corps volunteers and employees that addresses proper conduct while working or engaging with children during Peace Corps service or employment, and establishes the process for reporting instances of child abuse or exploitation by employees or volunteers. The policy was issued and formal training on the policy was established on November 14, 2014.

On December 10 through 12, 2014, a CEOS trial attorney presented at the 21st Pan American Child Congress, sponsored by the Organization of American States, in Brasilia, Brazil. The trial attorney presented on coordination and cooperation between American states in the fight against the sexual exploitation of children. Delegations from 34 member states throughout North and Latin America participated in this event, which was open to the public.

On June 18, 2015, CEOS’ Deputy Chief spoke at a Council of Europe cross-regional meeting in Strasbourg, France, on the protection of children from sexual violence. The Council of Europe requested that CEOS attend and address how it works to protect children from online sexual abuse. The meeting was designed to enable regional organizations and institutions to assess progress achieved, reflect trends and common concerns, share planned initiatives, and identify opportunities for cross-regional cooperation. The meeting served to mutually support progress in fighting violence against children and provides a platform for sharing legal and other implementation initiatives promoted to fight violence against children. This year’s focus was the elimination of sexual violence against children.

In FY 2015, CEOS consulted with numerous foreign delegations in the United States to discuss efforts to enhance worldwide efforts against child sexual exploitation crimes, including commercial sexual exploitation of children. These delegations included prosecutors, judges, law enforcement officials, and NGOs from Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, Venezuela, Turkey, Lebanon, and Singapore, among other countries. These meetings were organized by OPDAT as part of the DOS-sponsored IVLP.

b. Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training

OPDAT draws on DOJ’s resources and expertise to strengthen foreign criminal justice sector institutions and enhance the administration of justice abroad. With funding provided by DOS and USAID, OPDAT supports the law enforcement objectives and priorities of the United States by preparing foreign counterparts to cooperate more fully and effectively with the United States in combating terrorism and transnational crime, including human trafficking. It does so by encouraging legislative and justice sector reform in countries with inadequate laws, improving

the skills of foreign prosecutors and judges, and promoting the rule of law and regard for human rights.

OPDAT provides technical assistance throughout the world based on a holistic model encompassing the 3Ps of human trafficking: protection, prosecution, and prevention. OPDAT assistance includes training and developmental projects with overseas law enforcement officials geared toward strengthening our international partners' capabilities to (1) protect victim witnesses and thereby encourage their participation in investigations and prosecutions; (2) investigate and prosecute trafficking cases; and (3) prevent transnational trafficking. OPDAT also works with host countries on developing evidence-collection techniques that can generate evidence usable in transnational prosecutions, including those brought by DOJ in the United States. OPDAT assists countries with legislative reform and drafting in the area of human trafficking to ensure that such legislation is victim assistance-centered and compliant with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the U.N. Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (also referred to as the Palermo Protocol).

OPDAT designs and executes anti-trafficking technical assistance and training programs overseas to strengthen international capacity to combat human trafficking. Drawing on the expertise of experienced trafficking prosecutors from CRT's HTPU, CEOS, and USAOs, OPDAT has developed and delivered programs providing expertise and assistance in drafting and implementing anti-trafficking legislation, successfully investigating and prosecuting human trafficking crimes, and assisting human trafficking victims. When appropriate, OPDAT collaborates on human trafficking programs with ICITAP, its sister organization that develops and provides training to foreign police and criminal investigation institutions.

Highlights of OPDAT training and technical assistance in FY 2015 include the following:

Albania: In February 2015, OPDAT Tirana and OPDAT Kosovo partnered with the Victim Protection and Assistance Office of Kosovo's Chief State Prosecutor's Office to organize a Victims' Rights Familiarization Visit to Kosovo for representatives of Albania's General Prosecutor's Office (GPO). The visit was followed by two trainings on victims' rights in Tirana in March 2015. Currently, OPDAT is helping the GPO to establish an Office of Victims' Advocates (Assistants). The GPO will initially have three Victims' Assistants. OPDAT is also working with the Albanian Ministry of Justice and European legal experts to amend the Criminal Procedure Code with updated victim rights provisions. These victim rights provisions will apply to victims of trafficking, as well as other victims of serious crimes.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: OPDAT has provided training in investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases using a combination of lectures and discussions in breakout groups to build cooperation between investigators and prosecutors, and OPDAT regularly participates in the monthly TIP Strike Force to monitor casework. Through OPDAT's efforts, which began the year previously, Bosnia and Herzegovina was upgraded from the Tier 2 Watch List²³ to Tier 2²⁴

²³ The Tier 2 Watch List designates countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards and (1) the absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing; (2) there is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year; or (3) the determination that a country is making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance

in the annual 2015 TIP Report. Future OPDAT assistance will focus on establishing a universal victim-centered approach to all victims of human trafficking, improving evidence-based prosecutions, and revamping the role and function of the TIP Strike Force.

Croatia: While OPDAT does not provide rule of law assistance to Croatia directly as they are a European Union (EU) member country, OPDAT crafted an agenda for a U.S.-based training for Croatian judges to meet with prosecutors in DOJ's Criminal Division's Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section as well as attorneys in CEOS. The group met with a number of current and former Assistant U.S. Attorneys who specialize in human trafficking prosecutions, observed a human trafficking trial and court proceeding, and discussed sentencing issues in trafficking cases with judges. The group also had meetings with DOL and met with NGO representatives who provide services to human trafficking victims. In addition, OPDAT's Croatia-based regional program for the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia) trained and mentored legal professionals (police, prosecutors, judges, and advocates) in developing curriculum based on the European Convention on Human Rights. In particular, Articles 2 (right to life), 3 (prohibition of torture), and 4 (prohibition of slavery and forced labor) of the Convention have specific application to human trafficking cases, and the development of this curriculum includes an analysis of the national legislation and the effectiveness of investigations into human trafficking.

Mexico: In 2015, OPDAT Mexico trained 200 Mexican officials in combating human trafficking. These efforts included three human trafficking case mentoring sessions, which, conducted in conjunction with DHS HSI, contributed to the arrest and extradition to the United States of a major human trafficker from the state of Tlaxcala in Central Mexico. OPDAT assistance efforts also included two human trafficking basic trainings, two trafficking judicial dialogues, a trafficking conference, a trafficking forum, a trafficking study tour, and two trafficking workshops, and focused on basic aspects of human trafficking, strategic partnerships in human trafficking cases, and victim assistance. OPDAT Mexico also sponsored a number of public events, including a scavenger hunt in Michoacán, which aimed to increase public awareness of human trafficking for over 100 local participants.

Nepal: To help Nepal respond to an increased risk of human trafficking after the devastating earthquakes of April and May 2015, OPDAT brought an expert on prosecuting human trafficking cases to Kathmandu. Over a period of four weeks, the DOJ expert partnered with the OPDAT Nepal RLA to conduct field visits, meetings, and roundtable discussions with police, prosecutors, and NGOs on combating human trafficking. This visit culminated in a two-day bilateral consultation in early August 2015 on ways to improve U.S.-Nepal efforts against human trafficking, opened by the Ambassador and the Inspector General of Police. At the conclusion of the program, participants designed a training course that OPDAT could sponsor in the regions for police, prosecutors, judges, and NGOs. On September 25, OPDAT and the Nepal Police co-hosted a "National Round Table on Law Enforcement Responses to Human

with minimum standards was based on commitments by the country to take additional future steps over the next year. <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2015/243366.htm>.

²⁴ Tier 2 designates countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards. <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2015/243366.htm>.

Trafficking” in Kathmandu. The Embassy Chargé d’Affaires and the Inspector General of Police opened the one-day program, which convened officials from key ministries, police experts, judges, prosecutors, and representatives of NGOs to discuss ways to better investigate and prosecute human trafficking cases. Participants also included senior prosecutors and trial judges. Participants agreed on a number of necessary actions, including that the Office of the Attorney General should establish national guidelines for prosecuting human trafficking cases.

Philippines: The Philippines remains both a source and destination country for victims of trafficking, but, with OPDAT assistance, the government took some significant steps to combat the problem in 2015. In addition to a nationwide public awareness campaign and strengthened labor and immigration control, the number of criminal prosecutions in the Philippines has steadily increased. Importantly, the conviction rate has also dramatically increased. These improvements are primarily the result of the work of the Philippines’ human trafficking task force, the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT). OPDAT has had a long partnership with IACAT and, in the past year, conducted eight training programs for police and prosecutors. The programs targeted high-risk areas, particularly economically depressed districts and transportation hubs. OPDAT and IACAT have developed two core programs. The first is a one-day “advocacy building” seminar designed for new police and prosecutors that introduces core human trafficking concepts and promotes interest in IACAT’s work. The second two-to three-day program is for more experienced practitioners. This program focuses on skills and knowledge of relevant laws. Students conduct interviews and execute a mock search warrant as part of an elaborate case study. Police and prosecutors are taught to work together in developing cases that go beyond low-level managers and disrupt entire networks. In addition to its work with IACAT, OPDAT also teamed with the judiciary on the publication of a human trafficking practitioners’ manual. Written with input from both Philippine and U.S. experts, once published, the book will be a useful guide for judges, police, and prosecutors, particularly in rural or insecure regions where full-fledged trainings are problematic. Finally, OPDAT worked with a group of law and criminology professors to design a train-the-trainers course to enable institutions of higher learning to begin teaching human trafficking issues and concepts to future generations of police and prosecutors. The Commission on Higher Education, the governmental agency responsible for accrediting coursework, observed the pilot programs in November 2015 and will likely make human trafficking part of the country’s standard criminology curriculum.

c. International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program

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

- Increasing awareness and understanding in host country law enforcement institutions of the devastating impact to victims and threats to health and security posed by human trafficking;
- Helping foreign governments create new law enforcement tools to combat human trafficking through legislative reform (whenever possible this is done in concert with OPDAT);

- Building sustainable institutional capacity to fight human trafficking through the development of host country policies, procedures, and training resources and capabilities;
- Building tactical and investigative capacity, including the creation of specialized investigative units;
- Building technical capacity, including case management, border security, other systems for data collection, data sharing, and data analysis;
- Improving coordination of police and prosecutors on human trafficking cases;
- Incorporating human trafficking—one of the revenue sources of organized crime groups—as a component in assistance programs focused on combating transnational organized crime;
- Facilitating cross-border, law enforcement cooperation among countries in the region that are part of the same human trafficking network;
- Facilitating partnerships between police and other stakeholders, including victims’ advocacy groups, labor and social protection organizations, and the community; and
- Ensuring coordination with international organizations and other donors.

ICITAP’s FY 2015 efforts included the following:

Police-Prosecutor Human Trafficking Training (Bosnia and Herzegovina), October 27–29, 2014: ICITAP and OPDAT partnered to deliver a joint Police and Prosecutors Human Trafficking training in Teslić, Bosnia-Herzegovina. This hands-on training brought together police and prosecutors from Bosnia-Herzegovina and other countries in the Balkans region and gave the participants a sense of the obstacles of investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases. In addition to discussing these difficult cases, the training encouraged the development of working and personal relationships between police and prosecutors—a relationship that can be critical to the success of a case.

Bilateral Dialogue on Human Trafficking (Bangladesh), February 18, 2015: ICITAP Bangladesh worked closely with OPDAT to coordinate and organize a dialogue on human trafficking with Bangladeshi police, prosecutors, NGOs, civil society, and governmental officials in an intense, one-day program. The goals of the program were to: (1) highlight the U.S. Embassy’s interest in a partnership with the Government of Bangladesh to combat trafficking; (2) discuss and socialize Bangladesh’s new, but seldom used, anti-trafficking legislation; and (3) promote a “whole village” approach, i.e., uniting governmental institutions, police, prosecutors, NGOs, and civil society to work together to combat trafficking. The program, which started as a small, one-day trafficking program designed for 20 to 30 participants, rapidly developed into a large, standing room-only national conference on trafficking. The interest this program generated highlights the need for more anti-trafficking programs to be delivered in different regions within Bangladesh.

Emergency Equipment Purchase (Nepal): As a result of the devastating earthquakes in Nepal in April and May 2015, nearly 100 police stations have been destroyed. Numerous courts and prosecutor offices have also been destroyed, severely impacting the ability of the Nepal criminal justice system to function. With the approval of DOS, and assistance from DOJ's Justice Management Division, existing ICITAP and OPDAT program monies have been reprogrammed to make an emergency purchase of 75 large weatherproof tents. These tents will be located near displaced person encampments and will help serve as a deterrent to opportunistic crimes, particularly the potential trafficking of women and children.

Annual Conference of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (Eastern Caribbean), May 11–15, 2015: ICITAP sent six representatives to attend the 30th Annual General Meeting and Conference of the Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police in Basseterre, St. Kitts. The 2015 conference focused on community policing and featured presentations on building trust, enhancing community and police relations, and managing youth crime. There was also significant focus on crime fighting strategies—particularly in the areas of countering human trafficking and recruitment of Caribbean nationals by terrorist organizations—and on modern technologies for law enforcement.

High-Level Border Security Meeting (Kosovo and Macedonia), June 25, 2015: ICITAP and OPDAT facilitated a meeting with police leadership from Kosovo and Macedonia to discuss improving border security as the countries face ever-increasing threats from transnational organized crime and terrorism. During the meeting, both entities agreed to provide additional resources at the shared border crossing between the two countries. Specifically, two action items were agreed to: (1) assignment of counterterrorism personnel to the borders to work in cooperative information-sharing and enforcement efforts; and (2) creation of investigative task forces to address terrorism and transnational organized crime activities, such as smuggling, trafficking in persons, and narcotics trafficking. Chief prosecutors and police directors committed to moving coordination down into the operational ranks of their respective organizations. Strengthened partnership and collaboration between Kosovo and Macedonia on border issues is a key priority for the U.S. missions in both countries.

International Association of Women Police (IAWP) Training Conference (Wales), August 23–27, 2015: an ICITAP-sponsored delegation representing 12 ICITAP program countries participated in the 53rd Annual IAWP Training Conference in Cardiff, Wales. The event was a resounding success. Sessions included discussions on organized immigration crime and human trafficking. The ICITAP-sponsored delegation included 26 representatives from Albania, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia, Indonesia, Montenegro, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, and Tanzania. In addition, ICITAP headquarters was represented by Deputy Assistant Director Heather Rauch and Program Analyst Ben Klaff. More information about the conference is available online at <http://www.iawp2015.org>.

3. Federal Bureau of Investigation

a. Office of Victim Assistance

In FY 2015, FBI victim specialists spent nearly 670 hours conducting more than 480 training sessions on human trafficking and domestic minor sex trafficking to over 18,400 individuals. Victim specialists often conducted training with community partner agencies and task force members. The audiences included local, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement officials; child protection service agency officials; college and university students and professors; community service providers and NGO representatives; faith-based and civic organization representatives; juvenile detention and probation officials; child advocacy center personnel; medical providers; state victim assistance academy officials; and human rights agency officials. The FBI's CAFIs conducted 69 trainings and presentations to more than 4,500 criminal justice and social service professions.

As a result of these presentations, community awareness has increased the identification of victims and reporting to authorities. Community action, including agency development of new policies and guidelines in the identification and service provision to trafficking victims, has also increased. Development of community resources and networks to meet the unique needs of the victim and the enhancement of multidisciplinary teams are also attributed to the outcome of these trainings and presentations.

In January 2015, in recognition of National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, OVA conducted a live meeting/webinar training for FBI victim specialists and OVA staff. Two victim specialists spoke about unique human trafficking cases, their challenges in providing services, and sharing of resources. One case discussed in the training involved the commercial sexual exploitation of a child with special needs by a female recruiter. The other involved extremely violent victimization of multiple domestic minor victims—all of whom who had varying service needs—from three states.

OVA, CRU, and VCACS worked with the Office of Public Affairs to develop a news blog post on the FBI's web site regarding the dismantling of a human trafficking ring in Pennsylvania. The post highlighted the impact on the victims of the ring and the trauma they experienced. It also noted some of the FBI's efforts in fighting human trafficking.

OVA created slides about human trafficking that were shown on the FBI Headquarters internal hallway monitors. These trainings were developed to enhance FBI employees' understanding of human trafficking and lead to an increased awareness in how to identify victims.

OVA, in partnership with VCACS, conducted two webinars available to all FBI victim specialists, special agents, intelligence analysts, and other professionals working child sex trafficking cases. The webinars were designed to encourage an internal multidisciplinary response in preparation for Operation Cross Country IX. The first training provided a review by the National Runaway Safeline on the study *Why They Run: An in-depth look at America's runaway youth* and the support services available to the FBI victim specialist when involved with

family reunification of a runaway youth. The second focused on an investigative strategy in identifying high-risk victim populations. A third webinar was hosted specifically for victim specialists to address effective victim assistance strategies in large operations.

As members of Innocence Lost and human trafficking task forces and coalitions, FBI victim specialists coordinated with agents and coalitions to conduct numerous trainings for local, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement officials in their areas of responsibility regarding human trafficking and child sexual exploitation. Participation in these task forces enhances relationships within the community agencies and fosters the development of resources for human trafficking victims. In addition, OVA's specialized working groups continued to bring together the knowledge and expertise of victim specialists throughout the country working with human trafficking victims. Achievements of these groups included the creation of standardized presentations distributed throughout the field, development of protocols and best practices in working human trafficking investigations, guidance for providing victim assistance in Operation Cross Country and other large-scale operations, and participation in OVA webinars and case roundtables.

In February 2015, the DOJ's EOUSA's Office of Legal Education and the FBI collaborated on the development and delivery of a two-and-a-half-day training for federal and tribal justice system personnel on human trafficking in Indian Country. The training included the following topics: the Crime Victims' Rights Act, the neurobiology of trauma, counter-intuitive victim behaviors, eliciting evidence from reluctant victims, developing corroboration, effective pre-indictment and pre-trial strategies, victim assistance in human trafficking cases, the FBI's Innocence Lost Initiative, understanding the market for sex with trafficked minor girls, and three case studies. Four FBI special agents and two FBI victim specialists provided presentations as part of the training.

In August 2015, OVA participated in the CRU's training for agents new to working human trafficking cases. Training topics presented included an overview of the FBI Victim Assistance Program, the identification of human trafficking victims, FBI's victim-centered approach to working human trafficking investigations, the role of the victim specialist in working with human trafficking victims, the Continued Presence application process, and an overview of the law enforcement certification process for the nonimmigrant U and T visa applications.

In the FBI's Operation Cross Country IX, an initiative created to recover minor victims of sex trafficking and bring awareness to sex trafficking in American communities, operations expanded to include international law enforcement partners. In preparation, OVA, VCACS, and the Behavioral Analysis Unit (BAU) provided training on child sex trafficking to over 30 Canadian law enforcement agencies.

OVA continued to participate in implementation of the Federal Strategic Action Plan, which identifies the need for effective training of law enforcement personnel. Additionally, OVA participated in two SPOG committees: Victim Services and Public Outreach and Awareness.

b. Civil Rights Unit

In FY 2015, the FBI's CRU and special agents from the 56 FBI field offices conducted approximately 600 training sessions for over 30,500 individuals. Recipients of the training included FBI personnel; federal, tribal, state, local and foreign law enforcement officers; and U.S. military law enforcement and contracting personnel. Additionally, training was provided to audiences that included social workers, probation officers, health care providers, child protective service workers, representatives of NGOs and faith-based organizations, college and university students and professors, FBI Citizen Academy participants, lawyers, trucking industry personnel, and high school students.

CRU briefed foreign liaison members from the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America, South America, and Europe on human trafficking. CRU also continued its participation with DOS and DHS to develop and deliver training as part of the Law Enforcement Working Group (LEWG) initiative. This training was designed to teach human trafficking recognition to all personnel in various U.S. diplomatic posts. During FY 2015, as part of the LEWG initiative, CRU traveled overseas to provide training for approximately 175 personnel in Taiwan and 355 personnel in Georgia. This initiative will continue in FY 2016.

The FBI participated in over 100 human trafficking task forces and working groups. One of the major functions of those task forces and working groups was to train governmental and law enforcement personnel on human trafficking and conducting victim-centered investigations. CRU provided numerous training sessions to state, tribal, and local law enforcement officers, as noted above.

4. OVC and BJA

a. Training and Technical Assistance

In FY 2015, BJA continued to support onsite and in-person human trafficking training and technical assistance through provider UMCPI. Throughout FY 2015, UMCPI delivered previously developed human trafficking training curricula: Advanced Human Trafficking Investigation Training, Human Trafficking Training for Law Enforcement and State Prosecutors, and Human Trafficking Training for State Judges.

The goal of the Advanced Human Trafficking Investigation Training is to increase the capacity of human trafficking investigators through a dynamic and challenging three-day training that includes complex case studies, procedures and best practices for conducting proactive investigations, and practical learning exercises. The Human Trafficking Training for Law Enforcement and State Prosecutors is designed to familiarize prosecutors and their law enforcement partners with their own state laws regarding human trafficking. The training for state judges will assist trial judges in understanding the TVPA, human trafficking in the United States, state laws regarding human trafficking, perpetrators and victims, immigration issues, penalties, sentencing issues, restitution, and forfeiture.

To supplement the in-person trainings, UMCPI maintains and administers online training available at no cost, through the UMCPI web site. The online training for law enforcement is offered in two modules—Introduction to Human Trafficking and Responding to Human

Trafficking—and is delivered through a secured portal. Individuals wishing to take the courses must register through their law enforcement agency and certificates of completion are provided.

Information regarding BJA-funded training for FY 2015 is provided in the chart below:

BJA Human Trafficking Training by UMCPI in FY 2015		
Training Course	Number of Trainings Held – States Where Held	Number of Persons Completing Training
Advanced Human Trafficking Investigation Training	9 trainings – Ohio, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, North Dakota, Connecticut, and Texas (2 trainings)	385
Human Trafficking Training for Law Enforcement and State Prosecutors	5 trainings – Tennessee, New Hampshire, Nevada, and North Dakota (2 trainings)	195
Human Trafficking in Indian Country	4 trainings (20 different tribes attending)	249
Online Human Trafficking Training for Law Enforcement	Ongoing	527

In addition to providing direct services, OVC trafficking victim service grantees across each grant program work to enhance community capacity to identify and respond appropriately to victims of trafficking. From July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, OVC grantees trained 38,782 professionals representing schools and educational institutions, faith-based organizations and religious institutions, victim service providers, civic and business community groups, and state and local law enforcement agencies. The five topics covered most often by grantees were identification of human trafficking victims, services available to victims, the definition of human trafficking, health and trauma consequences of human trafficking, and risk factors of human trafficking.

b. Task Force-Sponsored Training and Outreach

Each BJA-funded human trafficking task force is required to train law enforcement officers employed by their agency and other agencies in their area. Additionally, law enforcement and service provider NGO members of each task force must collaborate to create human trafficking awareness presentations for various community groups (e.g., emergency room medical personnel, hotel staff, and educators) and conduct outreach to the general public to raise public awareness about human trafficking. During FY 2015, task forces reported reaching nearly 31,000 individuals—including those with the potential to come into contact with trafficking victims—through training, community outreach events, and print and media events.

c. OVC Training and Technical Assistance Initiatives

In FY 2015, OVC continued to support practitioner-driven, evidence-based training and technical assistance responsive to the needs of victim service organizations, law enforcement authorities, allied professionals, and the communities they serve.

i. New Grant Awards for Training and Technical Assistance to Legal Service Providers

In FY 2015, OVC competitively awarded two organizations under the OVC FY 2015 Training and Technical Assistance on Comprehensive Legal Services for Human Trafficking Victims Program. The goal of this program is to expand access to comprehensive legal services for victims of human trafficking by providing training and technical assistance to legal service providers. The American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education was awarded \$499,982 for a two-year project that will provide training and technical assistance on the issue of criminal history expungement and vacatur. The Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking was awarded \$500,000 for a two-year project to deliver training and technical assistance through in-person trainings in ten states, webcasts, and e-learning courses.

ii. Training and Technical Assistance through the OVC Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC)

OVC provided training and technical assistance to a variety of stakeholders by supporting the work of OVC trafficking grantees, promoting collaboration and communication among trafficking task forces, and building capacity among victim service providers, allied professionals, and the public. This technical and training assistance was provided through OVC TTAC and included ongoing communication with grantees; tailored, onsite consultations and trainings in response to specific requests; professional development scholarships; crime victim survivor scholarships; and online resources.

d. Tailored Training and Technical Assistance for Victim Service Providers and Allied Professionals

In FY 2015, OVC, through OVC TTAC, provided customized training and technical assistance to 2,451 victim service providers and allied professionals to help them build community capacity to identify and respond to human trafficking. The training and technical assistance was tailored to the needs of the requesting individual and organization, and requests in FY 2015 were increasingly intensive in nature, involving comprehensive needs assessment and facilitation of strategic planning with a variety of stakeholders. Examples of training and technical assistance efforts in FY 2015 are provided below.

i. Training and Technical Assistance to Multidisciplinary Groups

On November 20, 2014, two OVC survivor consultants delivered one plenary session each for the First Annual Denver Anti-Trafficking Alliance Conference in Denver, Colorado, as requested by Colorado Legal Services on behalf of the Colorado Network to End Human Trafficking. Recipients included administrators, consultants, corrections and court personnel, educators, emergency service providers, faith-based service providers, health care providers,

judges, law enforcement personnel, legislators, mental health providers, probation personnel, prosecutors, victim advocates, and volunteers.

On December 3 through 4, 2014, an OVC consultant provided training and technical assistance to establish protocols and practices to develop a victim-centered, multidisciplinary team approach to the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases and enhance the coordinated delivery of victim services to U.S. citizen and foreign national survivors of human trafficking for the Sacramento Rescue & Restore Coalition. Recipients included educators, emergency service providers, faith-based organizations, health care providers, law enforcement personnel, mental health providers, victim advocates, volunteers, and immigration attorneys and other allied professionals.

On April 21 through 22, 2015, four OVC survivor consultants delivered a plenary session and five workshops at the 13th Annual Freedom Network Anti-Trafficking Conference, “TVPA: Past, Present, & Future: Elevating the ‘Human’ in Human Trafficking,” held in Washington, D.C. The survivor consultants participated in a plenary session that discussed an Urban Institute/Northeastern University study on labor trafficking victimization in the United States. The workshops covered quality medical care for trafficking survivors, social work skills for lawyers and other professionals, long-term needs of trafficking survivors, effects of trauma on the brain, and unaccompanied minors as under-identified victims of trafficking. Recipients included victim service providers, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and survivors.

On June 4, 2015, an OVC consultant delivered two workshops, “An Overview of a Human Trafficking Investigation” and “The Process of Prosecution,” at the 4th Annual Rescue & Restore Regional Conference to Combat Human Trafficking in St. Louis, Missouri. Recipients included victim advocates, court personnel, educators, emergency services, faith-based and mental health providers, and other allied professionals.

On June 24, 2015, an OVC consultant delivered a three-hour workshop, “Responding to Victims of Human Trafficking,” in Dover, Delaware. The workshop provided recipients with an understanding of domestic sex and labor trafficking, explored key indicators of sex and labor trafficking, and discussed the direct service needs of adult and child victims. Recipients included administrators, police-based victim advocates, domestic violence shelter-based advocates, and personnel of the Delaware Department of Services for Children, Youth and their Families.

ii. Training and Technical Assistance to Victim Service Providers

On October 21 through 22, 2014, two OVC consultants delivered training and technical assistance to the Minnesota Department of Health at the Safe Harbor Grantee Conference. Consultants delivered three sessions focused on confidentiality and privilege while serving sexually exploited youth, providing trauma-informed services to underserved populations, specifically males, and LGBTQ populations. Recipients included victim service advocates and tribal service providers.

On March 24, 2015, OVC TTAC presented on OVC TTAC training and technical assistance resources to support and enhance community response to identify and assist human trafficking survivors to HHS ORR Anti-Trafficking in Persons Victim Service Grantees.

As noted earlier, in March 2015, an OVC consultant provided training and technical assistance to North Dakota's USAO to establish protocols and practices to enhance the coordinated delivery of victim services to U.S. citizen and foreign national survivors of human trafficking in North Dakota. Recipients included emergency service providers, faith-based service providers, health care providers, victim advocates, forensic interviewers, and child protection service workers.

On August 21, 2015, two OVC consultants provided training and technical assistance to the Alabaster Jar Project to help develop a curriculum for its volunteer program and train its medical partners on human trafficking. The consultants delivered the training and technical assistance through a combination of remote technical assistance and an onsite training in San Diego, California. Recipients included health care providers, mental health providers, and volunteers.

iii. Training and Technical Assistance to Law Enforcement

On September 17, 2015, an OVC survivor consultant delivered a plenary session providing a survivor perspective on sex trafficking at a closed conference in Naples, Florida, hosted by the Collier County Sheriff's Office, Special Crimes Bureau, Human Trafficking Unit in conjunction with the U.S. Attorney's Office, Middle District Fort Myers Office. Recipients included emergency service providers, judges, law enforcement personnel, probation personnel, prosecutors, and victim advocates.

On September 21, 2015, an OVC consultant provided intensive training and technical assistance to the Chittenden Unit for Special Investigations on how to develop a victim-centered, multidisciplinary team approach to investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases in Burlington, Vermont. The delivery of training and technical assistance included a one-day onsite training event, "Human Trafficking Investigations," and includes follow-up technical assistance and coaching through March 2016. Law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, probation personnel, corrections personnel, and system-based victim advocates participated in the onsite training.

iv. Training and Technical Assistance to Human Trafficking Task Forces

On November 4, 2014, OVC and OVC TTAC held a Human Trafficking Task Force Roundtable in Washington, D.C., with the primary objective being to discuss ways in which OVC and OVC TTAC can further enhance and support human trafficking task forces throughout the country. Participants included members of current human trafficking task forces that were also service providers, law enforcement personnel (state, local, and federal), and prosecutors.

On November 19 through 20, 2014, two OVC consultants provided training and technical assistance to establish protocols and practices to develop a victim-centered, multidisciplinary approach to the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases and enhance the coordinated delivery of victim services to U.S. citizen and foreign national survivors of human trafficking in American Samoa. The consultants delivered training and technical assistance through a combination of remote and onsite assistance, including the facilitation of strategic planning. Recipients included law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and local service providers.

v. Training and Technical Assistance to Other Allied Professionals

On March 20 through 21, 2015, two OVC consultants delivered three workshops at the Champion for Children Conference in Abilene, Texas: “Domestic Human Trafficking,” “Domestic Violence Effects on Children and Families,” and “The Role of Communities of Faith in Responding to Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Child Abuse.” Recipients included administrators, consultants, courts and law enforcement officials, mental health providers, and other allied professionals.

As noted earlier, on September 2, 2015, OVC TTAC delivered a virtual webinar to Urban Indian Health Centers to increase medical practitioners’ capacity to identify and respond to survivors of human trafficking.

e. Training and Technical Assistance Provided to OVC Victim Service Provider Grantees

On March 25 through 26, 2015, OVC TTAC coordinated an OVC grantee meeting with 53 OVC grantees to promote networking and discussion with federal and peer resources. Sessions included “Trauma-Informed Approaches,” “Federal Trafficking Victim Services Panel: Who’s Who and What Do They Do?,” “Meeting the Comprehensive Legal Needs of Human Trafficking Survivors,” “What VOCA [Victims of Crime Act] Can Do for You,” “A Conversation on Housing and Language Access,” “Training and Technical Assistance Through OVC TTAC,” “OJP Financial Requirements,” “What Do the Research and Data Tell Us About Human Trafficking?,” and “OVC Listening Session.”

OVC provides a monthly virtual technical assistance series for human trafficking grantees that features topics that impact grantees’ work, support grant requirements, and build their capacity to serve trafficking victims. The webinars reached an average of 48 individuals each month during FY 2015. The technical assistance is presented through a webinar, and grantees can access the recordings, transcripts, and resources through the password-protected Human Trafficking Grantees Learning Community. Most of these webinars are also available to the public on the OVC TTAC website.

Below is a list of grantee technical assistance topics presented in FY 2015:

- Grant Special Conditions (October 2014)
- OVC TTAC Resources and Support (November 2014)
- OVC Human Trafficking Grant Program Guidance: Client Eligibility and Services (January 2015)
- Civil Legal Remedies and Criminal Restitution for Human Trafficking Victims (February 2015)
- The Path to Self-Sufficiency: Innovative Partnerships to Assist Human Trafficking Victims in Obtaining Employment (May 2015)
- TIMS Webinar II: Best Practices, Troubleshooting, and Q&A (June 2015)
- Sex Trafficking Case Study: Pimp-Controlled Trafficking of Minors (July 2015)
- Survivor-Informed Programming (August 2015)
- Vacatur and Criminal Record Expungement (September 2015)

f. Other Training and Technical Assistance Initiatives

i. Human Trafficking Training Partnership for State and Local Task Forces

OVC continued to deliver human trafficking task force training in partnership with the DOJ's HTPU, ICE HSI, and FLETC. This interactive and multidisciplinary training is delivered to law enforcement, prosecutors, and victim service providers who are working collaboratively on human trafficking task forces. It provides participants with advanced investigative, prosecutorial, and victim assistance tools and affords task forces a unique opportunity to learn and build critical skills together. On September 21–24, 2015, OVC TTAC delivered Human Trafficking Task Force Training. The training brought together 60 participants representing five task forces: Orange County, California; Santa Barbara, California; Los Angeles, California; Riverside, California; and Las Vegas, Nevada.

ii. Human Trafficking Task Force e-Guide

After launching the updated OVC and BJA Human Trafficking Task Force e-Guide at the end of FY 2014, 14,885 individuals accessed technical assistance through the e-Guide in FY 2015, of which 25 percent accessed the e-Guide more than once. The e-Guide is a resource to support established task forces and provide guidance to newly forming task forces. The e-Guide provides practical tools, strategies, and resources to enhance a human trafficking task force's capacity to identify all forms of human trafficking, deliver trauma-informed victim services, and conduct victim-centered investigations and prosecutions. The e-Guide references more than 760 resource links and highlights press releases from current human trafficking cases on a regular basis.

iii. National Webinar Series

As noted above, OVC and OVC TTAC, in partnership with DOJ's OVW, DHS' FVPS Program, and the State Justice Institute's Human Trafficking and the State Courts Collaborative, convened a five-part webinar that provided strategies, practical tips, case studies, and resources to help domestic violence and sexual assault service providers improve outcomes for human trafficking survivors. The number of participants for each webinar ranged from 268 to 500 individuals.

iv. Human Trafficking Module on Victim Assistance Training Online

OVC launched a Human Trafficking module as part of the Victim Assistance Training Online on August 31, 2014. During the fiscal year, 614 individuals registered for the module.

v. On-Call Technical Assistance

OVC TTAC staff responded to 411 technical assistance requests from OVC grantees and the broader anti-trafficking field. These technical assistance requests came through a combination of emails and phone calls.

g. Targeted Outreach to State Legislatures on Human Trafficking

In FY 2015, OVC offered a competitive funding opportunity through the Vision 21 Innovation Grants: Enhancing and Transforming Services for Victims of Crime Program. OVC

also funded the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) \$476,474 over three years to implement a project titled “Targeted Outreach to State Legislators on Human Trafficking.” NCSL will use a variety of prominent and recognized NCSL forums and formats to provide information to assist legislators in reviewing needs and assessing trafficking policy approaches. This project is the first project related to human trafficking to be funded through the OVC Vision 21 Initiative with use of money from the Crime Victims Fund.

5. OJJDP

In FY 2015, OJJDP continued to support training and technical assistance responsive to the needs of law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, juvenile justice agencies, child welfare agencies, and social service, youth, and victim service organizations. OJJDP provided this assistance through its AMBER Alert, Missing and Exploited Children, and Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) National Training and Children’s Advocacy Center Programs, in partnership with NCMEC and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

Through the AMBER Alert, Tribal Child Protection, and Missing and Exploited Children programs, OJJDP provided training on child sex trafficking to 3,361 professionals during 52 in-person training sessions and 13 webinars. Disciplines trained included tribal governmental officials, law enforcement, child welfare, social services, state clearinghouse managers, and AMBER Alert Coordinators.

OJJDP’s Regional Children’s Advocacy Centers (CACs) and Training and Technical Assistance to Child Abuse Response Professionals Program offered 43 training sessions on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and child sex trafficking. Training topics included multidisciplinary response, interviewing child sex trafficking victims, dynamics of child sexual exploitation, trauma-focused treatment, medical aspects of child sex trafficking, prosecuting child sex trafficking, and the role of children’s advocacy centers in CSEC investigations. Additional technical assistance provided by the Regional CACs included support in developing model protocols for identifying youth at risk of commercial sexual exploitation, service provision for these youth, and protocols for interviewing child victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

NCMEC, funded by OJJDP, provided training and technical assistance on child sex trafficking and available NCMEC resources to 3,244 professionals, including law enforcement, judges, prosecutors, service providers, financial industry members, and the general public.

In FY 2015, OJJDP also provided training to its 61 ICAC Task Forces on investigative tools for use in child sex trafficking investigations. In addition, the ICAC National Training Program provided training to 461 ICAC task force members on investigating and prosecuting child sex trafficking.

Funded by OJJDP, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) held two sessions of the National Judicial Institute on Domestic Child Sex Trafficking. This institute provided 57 new and experienced juvenile and family court judges with the tools they need to develop or enhance their ability to handle all aspects of child sex trafficking cases. In addition, OJJDP supported NCJFCJ’s Court Improvement Program Training on Domestic Child Sex Trafficking, which trained 150 judicial officers and other court personnel.

6. Office on Violence Against Women

OVW supported several human trafficking-centered trainings in FY 2015. In March 2015, OVW supported a webinar titled “Human Trafficking: What Every Nurse Should Know” presented by the International Association of Forensic Nurses SAFETA Project. In mid-May, OVW supported an in-person training in San Francisco titled “Building Collaborative Responses to Trafficked Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault” presented by Futures Without Violence. In September, OVW supported an in-person training in Minneapolis, Minnesota titled “The National Institute on the Prosecution of Human Trafficking” presented by AEquitas: The Prosecutors’ Resource on Violence Against Women. From June to September 2015, as mentioned earlier, OVW, OVC, OVC TTAC, HHS’ FVPS Program, and the State Justice Institute co-hosted a five-part webinar series on the intersectionality of domestic violence and sexual assault in human trafficking.

7. U.S. Attorneys’ Offices

As part of DOJ’s Human Trafficking Enhanced Enforcement Initiative, many USAOs, in conjunction with the human trafficking task forces in which they participate, regularly conduct training and outreach to communities where human trafficking activities may be prevalent. Such training and outreach is generally in the form of public meetings and town halls, training for law enforcement officials and NGOs, and coordination with state and local law enforcement. Through these human trafficking task forces, USAOs have created and disseminated awareness materials aimed to help identify signs of human trafficking. Members of the task forces disseminate and make available these materials for schools, churches, labor organizations, and other community organizations and groups.

G. Department of Labor

DOL continued in FY 2015 to implement its 11 consular partnerships to ensure that foreign workers in the United States are informed of their labor rights, conducting coordinated outreach events year-round.

DOL officials have engaged in several anti-trafficking-related events to promote awareness of labor trafficking and the connection between labor trafficking and labor exploitation, including convening, in partnership with the ILO, a two-day conference titled “Out of the Shadows: Combating Forced Labor and Other Forms of Worker Exploitation” in April 2015.

H. Department of State

1. Foreign Service Institute

DOS’ Foreign Service Institute (FSI) provides both classroom and web-based training to raise awareness of the patterns involved in human trafficking, and of U.S. governmental laws and policies to combat human trafficking. In the classroom setting, the theme of human trafficking is covered by representatives from the DOS TIP Office in FSI’s five-day “Promoting Human Rights and Democracy” classroom course, offered three times per year. Human trafficking, migrant worker, and child labor issues are presented during the “Labor Officer

Skills” (PL103) classroom course, delivered by DRL and FSI annually. In FSI’s “Political/Economic Tradecraft” course, representatives from the DOS TIP Office and DRL discuss best practices to manage the human rights portfolio at Post and DOS resources for harassed, threatened, or persecuted individuals. In addition, three distance learning courses on human trafficking are offered to DOS constituencies. Another distance learning course, “Updating the Annual Human Rights Report and the International Religious Freedom Report” (PP470), is offered to all DOS employees, including overseas-based local staff, and provides best practices for a variety of human rights-related annual reports.

Brief summaries of DOS’ three distance learning courses on human trafficking are provided below:

- “Human Trafficking Awareness Training” (PP460) ~ 15 minutes, Annual training for Direct Hire DOS personnel: This course is designed to raise awareness of human trafficking for DOS personnel. It outlines the federal government’s policy against human trafficking, defines trafficking, and provides information on DOS’ Standards of Conduct related to human trafficking. The course is a cooperative product that uses slides from a training created collaboratively by DOS and DHS, and further modified to incorporate DOS-specific content.
- “Trafficking in Persons Awareness for Diplomatic Security Personnel” (EX275) ~ 1.5 hours, Diplomatic Security: This course introduces Diplomatic Security personnel to the key concepts of human trafficking. It covers common trafficking schemes and misconceptions that can hinder investigations. It also discusses red flags and best practices for identification of trafficking, including tips on interviewing possible victims. The course then discusses what actions to take when human trafficking is suspected.
- “Combating Trafficking in Persons” (PC406) ~ 2 hours, Consular Training: This course is designed to raise awareness of the patterns involved in trafficking in persons and the resources available if trafficking victims present themselves at a Consular Section. The course outlines the differences between trafficking in persons and human smuggling, the global factors and impact involved, and the resources available to assist in recognizing visa fraud cases that facilitate trafficking.

The Consular Training Division at DOS’ FSI continued to educate consular officers about the TVPRA 2008 requirements and the “Know Your Rights” pamphlet, developed in response to the TVPRA 2008. The pamphlet provides information regarding the legal rights of certain visa recipients.

2. Bureau of Diplomatic Security

As stated earlier, the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, in collaboration with colleagues in the DOS TIP Office and DOS’ Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) and with DOJ and DHS, completed Phase One of the LEWG TIP Pilot Project in FY 2015 with human trafficking experts providing training on awareness, identification, and investigation to more than 2,200 U.S. governmental employees stationed at ten U.S. diplomatic missions overseas. Phase Two

(external training) will deliver customized anti-trafficking training to foreign governmental judicial and law enforcement officials, and NGOs in those same ten countries. The pilot project seeks to increase LEWG coordination with host governmental law enforcement authorities to improve the exchange of trafficking-related information. In addition to the broad benefits of training U.S. governmental employees and foreign counterparts, the pilot project's goal is to develop more actionable investigative leads for pursuit in the United States based on foreign information, allowing Diplomatic Security, the FBI, and DHS to investigate trafficking with a U.S. nexus that would not be known but for increased engagement in foreign countries.

In FY 2015, Diplomatic Security initiated a domestic outreach program similar to the LEWG pilot project for domestic offices and passport centers and agencies across the United States. Launched at the Charleston (South Carolina) Passport Center in April 2015, Diplomatic Security subject matter experts provided human trafficking awareness training to nearly 500 passport employees in six cities: Charleston, South Carolina; Miami, Florida; Los Angeles, California; San Diego, California; Tucson, Arizona; and San Francisco, California. Concurrent training focused on specialized aspects of human trafficking investigations, prosecutions, and victims' services, and was provided to the Diplomatic Security field or resident offices in those same six cities. Eighty-five employees received this instruction. Diplomatic Security will continue this effort throughout FY 2016, with a goal to provide the outreach to all 30 cities with both passport and Diplomatic Security offices.

3. DOS TIP Office

DOS and DHS updated an interactive training for the federal acquisition workforce on combating human trafficking. The two-hour training module articulates the U.S. Government's policy prohibiting trafficking in persons in federal procurement; defines and identifies forms of human trafficking; describes vulnerable populations, indicators, and relevant legislation; articulates specific remedies available to acquisitions professionals if contractors engage in human trafficking, including suspension or debarment; and provides updated information on the FAR: "Ending Trafficking in Persons." The training was made available to all members of the federal acquisition workforce through the Federal Acquisition Institute's website.

In addition, DOS updated a webinar on preventing trafficking in persons for General Services Officers (GSOs) and Contracting Officer's Representatives (CORs) interested in additional guidance as it relates to federal procurement and human trafficking. The DOS TIP Office also presented at the annual COR conference on responsibilities for managing anti-trafficking requirements in federal contracts, and at the DOS Office of Inspector General's (OIG) Office of Investigations' In-service Conference on human trafficking and the FAR: "Ending Trafficking in Persons." The training was tailored for DOS OIG special agents responsible for conducting investigations around the world, including investigators, forensic auditors, analysts, hotline staff, and administrative personnel.

In FY 2015, the DOS TIP Office continued to raise public awareness about human trafficking in faith-based communities, academic settings, professional seminars, and community events. The DOS TIP Office largely focused the messaging in the same fiscal year on preventing

human trafficking in supply chains—the theme in the 2015 TIP Report—and the role of governments and the private sector in combating human trafficking globally.

During FY 2015, the DOS TIP Office organized or participated in more than 20 public speaking engagements for NGOs, students, law enforcement officials, education providers, and the general public, reaching more than 1,000 individuals. In addition, the TIP Office conducted numerous trainings around the world for foreign governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders.

Throughout the year, the DOS TIP Office advanced public awareness efforts through news coverage from major national and international news outlets of the Office, the 2015 TIP Report, and human trafficking-related topics, generating approximately 56 million copies of print. Coverage of the TIP Report by major press included outlets such as National Public Radio (NPR), *The Christian Science Monitor*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Guardian* (UK), *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *Time Magazine*, PBS, CNN, and MSNBC. There was also significant news coverage online and via digital news outlets, including TheDailyBeast.com, HuffingtonPost.com, Vox.com, CNN.com, NYTimes.com, WSJ.com, and TheGuardian.com.

The DOS TIP Office distributed a variety of public awareness materials throughout the year and continued to raise awareness and engage a larger audience through its social media campaign, including on Facebook and Twitter, and frequent updates through DOS' DipNote blog. Extensive social media campaigns were designed for special events such as January's National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month and the launch of the 2015 TIP Report, which also included the release of 12 fact sheets. See <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2015/index.htm>.

In 2015, the DOS TIP Office participated in a plenary panel for some 300 attendees at a faith-based conference at Catholic University titled “Answering Pope Francis’ Call: An American Catholic Response to Modern-Day Slavery.”

4. Bureau of African Affairs

DOS' Bureau of African Affairs conducted public outreach and training activities in FY 2015, including:

- Embassy Gaborone (Botswana) funded activities for the Ngamiland Anti-Human Trafficking Network (NAHTN), a start-up anti-trafficking group based in Maun, Botswana. NAHTN implemented activities centered on creating district and village reporting and coordination structures that are responsive to human trafficking; capacity-building for district and village leadership, including law enforcement; and sensitizing school and church communities about human trafficking. In addition, Embassy Gaborone participated in the Botswanan government-led law enforcement training on the new comprehensive anti-trafficking law in June 2015 and presented on international best practices to combat trafficking. The seminar produced a detailed action plan featuring next steps on potential legislative changes, public awareness seminars, and information

campaigns, as well as extensive training for governmental officials involved in all aspects of government in the fight against human trafficking.

- Embassy N’Djamena (Chad) attended a USAID-funded workshop on child trafficking in Kelo, Chad, in February 2015. The workshop, organized by the Kelo branch of the Chadian League for Human Rights, aimed to raise awareness of child trafficking among key actors and to solicit input for a forthcoming regional public awareness campaign in Kelo and the broader Tandjilé-West region. Post also presented at an awareness session on human trafficking in conjunction with the Flintlock 2015 Key Leader Seminars in Mao and Moussoro, attended by traditional and religious leaders, representatives of women’s organizations and human rights NGOs, and law enforcement. Key points discussed during the presentation were defining human trafficking, identifying victims, and the role key leaders can play to combat trafficking. An information and awareness kit was distributed to all participants. Embassy N’Djamena also held two human trafficking information sessions for journalists and human rights activists to promote a better understanding of trafficking, and as a result of this workshop, journalists increased their reporting on trafficking in the local press.
- With support and contributions from DOS, DHS, and DOJ, Embassy Lusaka (Zambia) created its first workshop on combating trafficking in persons. During this March 2015 event, 80 embassy personnel and 50 Zambian officials participated in workshops in both Lusaka and in Livingstone, discussing Zambia’s Anti-Human Trafficking Act of 2008 and efforts to investigate trafficking cases. The workshop also established offsite liaison relationships with the Zambian Police College in Lilayi, Zambian Police Victim Support Unit, and National Prosecution Authority.
- Embassy Luanda (Angola) organized an IVLP for the Interministerial Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons. After the IVLP’s return, the Commission launched a national public awareness campaign akin to the initiatives they saw in the United States. The embassy will be assisting the Angolan government in this initiative.

5. Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs

DOS’ Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs conducted public outreach and training activities in FY 2015, including:

- In September 2015, Embassy La Paz (Bolivia) launched “Vencedoras,” a youth empowerment program to help at-risk young women between the ages of 16 and 24 acquire lasting life and professional skills through sports. Through a comprehensive training program that takes place in a time frame of nine months, these young women learn life, employability, and technical skills that they will then put into practice at local businesses. This public-private partnership was initiated with seed funding from the embassy and other multilateral organizations for the first cohort of 200 girls and aims to overcome vulnerabilities to human trafficking and other crimes.

- Embassy La Paz continued to promote a 21-episode radio soap opera launched in 2013 to raise awareness about trafficking in persons. In January 2015, NGO Pastoral de Movilidad Humana and radionovela creator PCI Media Impact launched an initiative with funds from Post to integrate the radionovela into the curriculum of 30 schools in El Alto, La Paz's fast-growing, majority-indigenous neighboring city and a major site for human trafficking crimes.
- The U.S. Mission to Mexico organized human trafficking outreach events throughout the country, including a July 2015 speaker program by U.S.-based trafficking expert Ana Isabel Vallejo of NGO Vida Legal Assistance to give awareness talks in Monterrey, Puerto Vallarta, and Guadalajara, and a breakfast event hosted by Consulate General Monterrey with human resources and corporate social responsibility leaders from six companies in the manufacturing sector to talk about identification of labor and sex trafficking victims. The Consul General in Tijuana spoke at a September anti-trafficking event organized by Red Binacional de Corazones (RBC), and the Consulate General in Tijuana hosted the RBC-organized human trafficking *diplomado* program for one day of the course, including a digital video conference with both Embassy Mexico City and the DOS TIP Office. The Public Affairs Section also brought in a speaker for two events organized by local youth NGO Hala Ken in Ensenada and Tijuana.
- In Kingston, Jamaica, Ambassador Moreno wrote an op-ed in a major national Jamaican newspaper that underscored the urgent need to combat human trafficking, both in Jamaica and worldwide, and has regularly highlighted the need to protect victims and hold perpetrators accountable with press and in speeches. In addition, Embassy Kingston is working with Jamaica's newly appointed independent rapporteur for human trafficking to help develop her office's capacity to research and better understand the challenges and responses in Jamaica and offer recommendations to the government to better combat trafficking.

6. Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs

DOS' Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs conducted public outreach and training activities in FY 2015, including:

- Embassy Algiers (Algeria) engaged with various civil society and governmental actors in FY 2015 to increase awareness of human trafficking. Embassy personnel raised the issue on various occasions with general human rights organizations, as well as with migrant, children, and women's rights groups. Embassy personnel also broached the topic in various meetings with Algerian governmental officials.

7. Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

DOS' Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs conducted public outreach and training activities in FY 2015, including:

- Embassy Canberra (Australia) continued to engage key stakeholders in the Australian government to advance U.S. policy goals for the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process) and ensure that the needs of human trafficking victims, refugees, and other vulnerable migrants are considered. Since its inception in 2002, the Bali Process has effectively raised regional awareness of the consequences of people smuggling, trafficking in persons, and related transnational crime, and developed and implemented strategies and practical cooperation in response.
- Embassy Brunei Darussalam coordinated a roundtable on trafficking issues that was co-chaired by the then-Chargé d’Affaires and Brunei’s Permanent Secretary for Political Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The roundtable was attended by a diverse group of governmental officials and served to raise the profile of trafficking issues while also gathering input for the annual TIP Report.
- Embassy Brunei Darussalam’s Ambassador was the Guest of Honor at an art exhibit launch led by the newly-established NGO Brunei Youth Against Slavery and Human Trafficking. The event was part of a project stemming from the 2014 Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative “Seeds for the Future” competition. Over 40 attendees were at the opening, which included a photo exhibit, information boards, and a short play on trafficking. The Ambassador’s remarks were covered in both of the Bruneian daily newspapers, including on the front page of the *Borneo Bulletin*.
- Consulate Hong Kong and Macau implemented mandatory human trafficking training for consulate employees and their domestic household staff, including a visit from anti-trafficking trainers from DHS for all consulate staff as well as ongoing trafficking training for all newcomers as part of Post’s check-in process. The Consulate also began distributing TVPRA “Know Your Rights” pamphlets in Bahasa and Tagalog to Philippine- and Indonesian-origin domestic workers bound for the United States.
- Consulate Hong Kong and Macau hosted four meetings of NGOs and business leaders on supply chain topics relating to trafficking in persons.
- Embassy Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) sponsored a workshop for governmental officials (immigration, law enforcement, and labor) and representatives of electronics companies for a review of best practices as a means of focusing on tangible steps to reduce vulnerabilities associated with recruiting and hiring migrant workers. The embassy sponsored another workshop on the law enforcement response to human trafficking, which was attended by 75 representatives from the Malaysian government, including police, the Immigration Department, Attorney General’s Chambers, and the Labor Enforcement Division within the Ministry of Human Resources.
- Embassy Majuro (Republic of the Marshall Islands) nominated an Assistant Attorney General from the Republic of the Marshall Islands for an IVLP program focused on combating human trafficking. After participating in the program, he became the co-chair of the newly established national task force against human trafficking.

- The Ambassador and Mission Deputy of Embassy Koror (Republic of Palau) have engaged regularly with governmental officials and NGOs on anti-trafficking efforts. Subsequent to such a meeting regarding the development of a trafficking in persons action plan for Palau, the Bureau of Labor and Human Resources allowed two victims of trafficking to be released from potentially exploitative labor contracts. Similar requests are currently under consideration on a case-by-case basis.
- To support Singapore's efforts to implement its first anti-trafficking law, Embassy Singapore put together a joint Government of Singapore law enforcement delegation to travel to Washington, D.C., Baltimore, Maryland, and Glynco, Georgia, in July 2015 to conduct subject matter expert exchanges with a range of U.S. governmental counterparts—including DHS, DOJ, DOS, and FLETC—and NGOs NCMEC and Polaris Project.
- The U.S. Ambassador to Timor-Leste hosted a roundtable discussion on the annual TIP Report and invited representatives from local NGOs, international organizations, the police, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and the Office of the Prosecutor General. There was strong attendance from local anti-trafficking NGOs and IOM.
- The Consul General of Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam) organized an Anti-trafficking Roundtable in March, which included over 20 participants representing governmental agencies, NGOs, and international organizations. Discussion topics included victim identification and assistance, anti-trafficking legislation, and the evolving trafficking ecosystem in Vietnam. The Consul General invited NGOs and IOM to a follow-up roundtable in August, where discussions focused on the 2015 TIP Report and how the Mission could best support participants' activities.
- Embassy Hanoi (Vietnam) staff collaborated to create a mission webpage to raise awareness of human trafficking indicators, as well as provide a channel for information that could lead to law enforcement investigations.

8. Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs

DOS' Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs conducted public outreach and training activities in FY 2015, including:

- The U.S. Mission in India continues to engage the Government of India and NGOs across the country and supports India's role in the international effort to combat human trafficking.
- Embassy Bishkek (Kyrgyz Republic) continued engagement with leaders and staffers in Kyrgyzstan's ministries, parliament, and regional governmental offices to emphasize the importance of increasing anti-trafficking efforts.

- Embassy Tashkent (Uzbekistan) continued to strengthen interagency coordination in a number of areas, including jointly planning anti-trafficking events with governmental and nongovernmental partners in Uzbekistan.
- The U.S. Mission in Dhaka (Bangladesh) continues to engage both the Government of Bangladesh and the NGO community on efforts to combat human trafficking, both internally and externally. With the assistance of the United States, the Bangladesh government has implemented stricter criteria in granting licenses to recruitment agents.
- Embassy Kathmandu's (Nepal) DOJ office brought an anti-trafficking expert to Nepal to provide training to law enforcement and justice sector officials.

9. Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs

DOS' Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs conducted public outreach and training activities in FY 2015, including:

- Embassy Riga (Latvia) hosted U.S. Attorney General Loretta Lynch on her first international trip to attend the EU/U.S. Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial held in Riga as part of Latvia's tenure in the E.U. Presidency. While in Riga, Attorney General Lynch visited anti-trafficking NGO Safe House and delivered remarks recognizing the hard work of the entire Safe House team and Safe House lawyer Gita Miruskina, a 2015 TIP Report hero.
- Embassy Tallinn (Estonia), with financial support from the DOS TIP Office, hosted a regional Trafficking in Persons Tech Camp/Hackathon in Tallinn from September 18–20, 2015, with the goal of finding innovative technology solutions to combat human trafficking. Programmers and designers from Skype, TransferWise, Datel, and Fortumo supported the hackathon.
- Embassy Bern's (Switzerland) Consular Section conducted two validation studies on human trafficking to understand whether traffickers may be using Switzerland as a stopover point for further journeys to the United States. The studies revealed that the vast majority of travelers from potential source countries of trafficking are, in fact, bona fide short-term visitors. That said, an outreach campaign on human trafficking sponsored by the Consular Section shows requests for information elicited interest from the general public, and is serving as one potential secure avenue for victims to seek help.

10. Bureau of Consular Affairs

In FY 2015, consular officers provided over a million copies of the TVPRA 2008 "Know Your Rights" pamphlet in 32 different languages to certain visa recipients coming to the United States to work or study, as mandated by the TVPRA 2008, and are required to ensure that applicants have read and understood the contents of the pamphlet. Translations are available online at <http://travel.state.gov> in Albanian, Arabic, Bahasa, Bengali, Bulgarian, Chinese, Creole, Czech, Farsi/Dari, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latvian, Lithuanian, Macedonian, Mongolian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Tagalog, Telegu,

Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian, and Vietnamese. In FY 2015, the pamphlet generated more than 420 calls to the NHTRC hotline.

Working with interagency partners, DOS led the creation of a video summarizing the information in the “Know Your Rights” pamphlet and translated it into 13 languages. The video, which was released in April 2014, is played in consular waiting rooms and viewed by millions of visa applicants each year.

DOS increased awareness among consular officers overseas regarding T and U visa categories available to victims of human trafficking and certain criminal activity and their qualifying family members through messaging and training. DOS continues to educate consular officers about the overseas adjudication of T and U visas for victims of trafficking and their qualifying family members.

11. Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

In FY 2015, DOS’ Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) continued to refine its J-1 visa Summer Work Travel (SWT) program through regulation, robust monitoring, and outreach activities. ECA continued to broaden its monitoring and outreach efforts, including working with several community networks in 2015. There are now 21 community support structures in 18 states with significant SWT populations. These groups help orient SWT participants to their communities, teach them about personal safety, provide information about housing, and offer opportunities to engage in cultural activities. In 2015, DOS’ monitoring program, as well as calls collected by ECA’s 24-hour hotline, pointed to a decline in the severity of complaints and issues involving its roughly 90,000 SWT participants. There were no reports alleged of incidences of human trafficking in the SWT program in 2015.

With regard to combating trafficking in persons, ECA continued its cooperation and communication with law enforcement, making use of a recently-hired law enforcement liaison on all matters relating to the J-1 visa Exchange Visitor Program. ECA strengthened its federal presence at the regional level in 2015 by meeting with law enforcement agencies in Boston, Massachusetts, and Miami, Florida, and in 2015 at the local level in Baltimore, Maryland. In Boston, ECA staff participated in an anti-trafficking seminar with local law enforcement agencies. The ECA law enforcement liaison introduced the Exchange Visitor Program, and provided other relevant exchange information and contact details.

At the urging of DOS, the Alliance for International Exchange, an association of 90 U.S.-based J-1 exchange sponsors, is working with the anti-trafficking community to raise awareness of potential vulnerabilities that exchange participants may encounter. The Alliance continued to hold workshops in 2015 for its exchange sponsors at both its annual meetings and at regional meetings.

In FY 2015, in collaboration with U.S. missions worldwide, ECA’s Office of Alumni Affairs supported two follow-on projects dealing with human trafficking issues for ECA’s IVLP on International Hate Crimes Prevention.

- Program for Providing Skills and Employment Opportunities for Ten LGBTI Community Members in Matara District–Sri Lanka. Due to societal stigma, LGBTI persons face difficulties finding employment and are vulnerable to human trafficking or turning to commercial sex work. Through this program, a group of ten persons (and 100 others in their social networks) who were deprived of their right to employment for being a member of the LGBTI community received skills training and job opportunities, along with emotional, psychological, and legal support, to start better lives.
- Workshop: Police Enforcement and Transgender Communities–Chile. This project provided training for Chilean police officers and law enforcement agents through a workshop addressing transgender issues, with special focus on transgender sex workers and sex trafficking.

In FY 2015, ECA’s Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program placed a group of 21 young and mid-career professionals from 20 countries whose professional focus areas include human rights, human trafficking, and law enforcement at the University of Minnesota Law School and American University’s Washington College of Law for the 2015–16 academic year. Their program consists of graduate-level study, leadership development, and substantive professional collaboration with U.S. counterparts. Seven of these Humphrey Fellows (representing Chile, China, Haiti, Nigeria, the Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yemen) are focusing specifically on projects involving anti-trafficking policy.

12. Bureau of Intelligence and Research

The Intelligence Community continues to deepen its involvement with interagency law enforcement information-sharing, which is integral to efforts to disrupt criminal networks and their financial activities specific to trafficking in persons. These efforts have benefited from links with educational and outreach programs across the government, as agencies share information with a focus on preventing human trafficking, protecting victims, and contributing to prosecutions.

In January 2015, INR co-sponsored an INR-National Intelligence Council conference. This conference brought together some of the top experts in the field from outside the U.S. Government, including experts from overseas, top academics, NGO experts, and U.N. officials. The central themes of the conference were identifying the drivers and risk factors of human trafficking and characterizing the organizational structure(s) of trafficking groups.

13. Office of Global Women’s Issues

Established by former Secretary of State Clinton and reporting directly to Secretary John F. Kerry, the Office of Global Women’s Issues (S/GWI), led by the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women’s Issues, works for the political, economic, and social empowerment of women and girls. Below are some highlights of S/GWI’s trafficking-specific work in FY 2015:

- S/GWI led DOS efforts on implementation of the U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-based Violence Globally, which includes sex trafficking and forced labor involving gender-based violence.
- S/GWI led DOS efforts to implement the U.S. National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security (NAP), which advocates for greater inclusion of women in peace processes and post-conflict situations. Because the NAP includes anti-trafficking commitments, S/GWI's efforts to advance NAP implementation (e.g., with bilateral, multilateral, and civil society partners) also raise greater awareness of the importance of combating human trafficking in conflict-affected countries.

14. Bureau of International Information Programs

The Bureau of International Information Programs' Office of the U.S. Speaker Program supported six programs to combat trafficking in persons: five traveling and one virtual. Traveling programs were conducted in Belize, Canada, Mexico, and Uruguay, and a virtual program was held with Israel. Programs focused on increasing education and awareness of trafficking, providing more effective law enforcement and prosecution, and offering services to those who have been impacted. Audiences included governmental officials, social workers, potential victims, members of the law enforcement community, NGO representatives, academics, media, and the general public.

IX. Department of State Professional Exchanges, Outreach to Foreign Governments, and Multilateral Affairs

A. Professional Exchanges

In FY 2015, DOS' ECA brought 263 foreign leaders with responsibilities related to human trafficking to the United States through its IVLP. Foreign participants included governmental officials, immigration officers, human rights activists, academics, law enforcement teams, and representatives of social service organizations. Through a variety of exchanges lasting up to three weeks, participants met with their U.S. counterparts, examined the global problem of human trafficking, and explored best practices in prevention, including the prosecution and conviction of traffickers. IVLP program participants also learned about initiatives to protect, assist, and restore victims of trafficking.

B. Outreach to Foreign Governments

The DOS TIP Office coordinates U.S. diplomatic engagement on human trafficking. The Office is responsible for bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, targeted foreign assistance, public outreach, public-private partnerships, and new initiatives on trafficking in persons. The DOS TIP Office also serves as a resource to DOS on matters related to trafficking in persons, assisting U.S. missions, diplomats, and personnel in augmenting worldwide efforts to combat human trafficking. Through the TIP Office, DOS engages with foreign governments, international organizations, and civil society to develop and implement effective strategies for confronting modern slavery.

The DOS TIP Office issued the 15th annual TIP Report (available online at <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/index.htm>) in July 2015. Through the TIP Report, DOS lists countries on four tiers based on their governments' efforts to comply with "minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking" found in Section 108 of the TVPA. The 2015 TIP Report analyzed the efforts of 188 countries and territories, including the United States, reflecting the contributions of governmental agencies, public input, and independent research by DOS. The TIP Report provided analysis of the appreciable progress in governmental efforts to fight human trafficking, including efforts to protect trafficking victims, prosecute traffickers, and prevent human trafficking. Beyond assessing global efforts to make progress across the 3P framework of protection, prosecution, and prevention, the 2015 TIP Report covered emergent trends, emphasizing the risk of human trafficking in global supply chains, the link between extractive industries and sex trafficking, prevention of domestic servitude in diplomatic households, and modern slavery as a tactic in armed conflicts. Since 2000, the TIP Report has encouraged the enactment of anti-trafficking laws throughout the world. Research continues to affirm a correlation between low tier rankings and subsequent governmental efforts to criminalize trafficking in persons; in the year following a downgrade, governments are approximately twice as likely to pass an anti-trafficking law as in previous years. The TIP Report has also supported increased numbers of identified victims and traffickers brought to justice and has prodded recalcitrant governments to take their first significant anti-trafficking steps, planting the seeds for sustained political commitment to protection, prosecution, and prevention.

On July 27, 2015, Secretary of State Kerry released the 2015 TIP Report at the State Department with remarks to a gathering of approximately 300 guests, including senior Administration officials, high-level foreign governmental officials, members of Congress, and civil society leaders. Acting Director Kari Johnstone and Under Secretary for Civilian Security, Democracy, and Human Rights Sarah Sewall also gave remarks. In conjunction with the release of the Report, Secretary Kerry recognized eight anti-trafficking heroes who have devoted their lives to the fight against human trafficking. They were recognized for their tireless efforts—despite resistance, opposition, and threats to their lives—to protect victims, punish offenders, and raise awareness of ongoing criminal practices in their countries and abroad. The honorees participated in a two-week IVLP sponsored by ECA, which took them to Washington, D.C., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miami, Florida. They met with representatives from NGOs, businesses, and DOS and other U.S. governmental agencies, and gave interviews to foreign and domestic press. Their time in Miami included an overnight trip to Immokalee, Florida, where they spent a day with the Coalition of Immokalee Workers, a worker-based human rights organization that received the 2015 Presidential Award for Extraordinary Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

The DOS TIP Office engaged in extensive diplomatic outreach to foreign counterparts in FY 2015, traveling to countries in every region to engage with foreign governmental officials and representatives of international organizations and NGOs to urge progress on human trafficking issues in those countries. During these trips, DOS TIP Office staff conducted in-depth dialogue with officials of relevant governmental ministries, prosecutors, and investigators, both to assess the scope and character of human trafficking in a country and to discuss best practices in the protection of trafficking victims, the prosecution of trafficking cases, and the

prevention of the crime. The visits also encouraged increased action on the country-specific recommendations outlined in the TIP Report.

Then-Ambassador CdeBaca and senior staff travelled to strategically important countries to raise the issue of human trafficking. In October 2014, Ambassador CdeBaca traveled to Rangoon, Burma, to meet with representatives from the governments of ASEAN, leading the U.S. delegation in a first-of-its-kind U.S.-ASEAN Seminar on human trafficking. DOS TIP Office staff also engaged bilaterally with the Government of Burma on key anti-trafficking issues such as increasing prosecutions for forced labor, improving protections for victims, and ending impunity for the recruitment and use of child soldiers. In December 2014, the DOS TIP Office attended the U.S.-Uzbekistan Annual Bilateral Consultations in Tashkent, where Acting Director Johnstone encouraged the government to continue to take steps to eliminate the use of child and adult forced labor in the cotton harvest.

From Washington, D.C., the DOS TIP Office hosted live digital video conferences with representatives from foreign governments and civil society tuning in from U.S. embassies. Additionally, Office staff met regularly with foreign diplomatic missions in Washington to advance U.S. governmental anti-trafficking objectives and gain additional data on trafficking trends and anti-trafficking developments around the world.

DOS continued to engage actively on matters relating to the protection of domestic workers employed by members of the diplomatic community. DOS' new In-person Registration Program for foreign domestic workers employed by foreign mission and international organization personnel, implemented by the Office of the Chief of Protocol, was launched in 2015. The program covers foreign domestic workers employed by foreign mission and international organization personnel in the Washington, D.C. area. The program will be expanded to cover foreign domestic workers employed by foreign mission and international organization personnel throughout the United States.

DOS worked actively with the international community on efforts to strengthen global norms for the protection of domestic workers employed by diplomatic personnel, through both bilateral and multilateral diplomatic engagement. The Office of the Chief of Protocol and the DOS TIP Office worked closely with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to support OSCE's efforts to promote shared values in the establishment of prevention and protection measures and to discuss challenges and obstacles on this issue.

C. Multilateral Affairs

DOS continues to promote U.S. interests in preventing and combating human trafficking in a number of multilateral fora, such as the U.N. General Assembly and Human Rights Council (HRC), the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), the ILO, the Organization of American States, and the OSCE. Violence against indigenous women and girls, including trafficking of indigenous women and girls, is considered at the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (PFII) and Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP). The Administration's anti-trafficking priorities include advancing global efforts to fully implement the Palermo Protocol to combat all forms of human trafficking, ensuring strong protections for

trafficking victims, and encouraging governments to prevent human trafficking in their procurement practices. FY 2015 activities involving multilateral affairs included the following:

- DOS led an interagency delegation to the U.N. Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Doha, Qatar, April 6–10, 2015. The U.N. Congress is a consultative body that meets every five years and is the largest gathering of civil society, member states, and researchers to discuss crime issues. Trafficking in persons was one of four main topics discussed at the Congress. The U.S. delegation highlighted the importance of soliciting input from survivors, including a DOJ-organized survivor forum that was held at the White House in January 2014; the Federal Strategic Action Plan; promising practices in the effective investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases in the United States; and the latest developments in implementation of E.O. 13627.
- DOS attended the Organization of American States (OAS) Fourth Meeting of National Authorities on Trafficking in Persons held in Brasilia, Brazil, December 4–5, 2014. Participants considered a report on the Virtual Forum of Civil Society and listened to presentations on the concepts of consent and exploitation in the human trafficking definition, incorporating a human-rights perspective in assistance to victims, and national coordination mechanisms. At the close of the meeting, participants adopted a Declaration and the Second Work Plan Against Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2015–2018. The majority of the Work Plan’s new guidelines targeted at member states were provided by the United States to include soliciting input from victims and survivors in the development of victim assistance policies and programs; adding the relevant ILO conventions and recommendations; developing awareness training for diplomatic personnel; preventing governmental procurement of trafficking-tainted goods and services; encouraging the private sector to promote codes of conduct to protect workers in supply chains; providing greater oversight of recruitment and placement agencies, including encouraging the prohibition of recruitment fees charged to workers; preventing domestic servitude; setting up complaint mechanisms for workers to report abuses; vacating or expunging convictions of trafficking victims for acts committed as a result of trafficking; and providing training for OAS personnel on trafficking, especially with regard to employment of domestic workers. The U.S. delegation, in its interventions at the meeting, highlighted the U.S. Government’s victim-centered approach, including a path to citizenship for victims and provision of work permits, and outlined how the U.S. Government coordinates its national efforts through the PITF. The delegation highlighted the U.S. Government’s first Federal Strategic Action Plan.
- In the context of the OSCE, the DOS TIP Office continued its active engagement and sought opportunities to advance efforts to combat human trafficking, both at the participating State and the OSCE organizational levels. The DOS TIP Office highlighted priority topics for increased efforts, such as demand reduction; safe governmental procurement; domestic servitude, including in diplomatic households; proactive victim identification; effective victim assistance, including the contribution of survivors in the development of assistance programs; and the provision of work and residence permits for foreign victims. In addition, the DOS TIP Office provided funding and the Office of the Chief of Protocol and the DOS TIP Office also provided technical support for the

development of the OSCE Handbook titled *How to prevent human trafficking for domestic servitude in diplomatic households and protect private domestic workers*, which presents preventive measures and best practices related to domestic servitude in the context of diplomatic immunity, and includes a series of leaflets on individual national practices, including those in the United States. The handbook is also a useful reference tool beyond the OSCE region for governmental authorities, international organizations, and concerned stakeholders among civil society. In support of the development of the handbook, DOS provided substantial technical input and represented the United States at several OSCE meetings, including the launching of the handbook in Vienna. The OSCE handbook is available online at the OSCE website at <http://www.osce.org/handbook/domesticservitude?download=true>.

- The United States co-sponsored the U.S. General Assembly fall 2015 resolution on “Improving the Coordination of Efforts against Trafficking in Persons,” introduced by Belarus. The United States also supported the inclusion of language to address trafficking in persons in numerous U.N. resolutions and delivered statements on human trafficking.

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

Section 7104(g) of Title 22 provides that:

The President shall ensure that any grant, contract, or cooperative agreement provided or entered into by a Federal department or agency under which funds are to be provided to a private entity, in whole or in part, shall include a condition that authorizes the department or agency to terminate the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, or take any of the other remedial actions authorized under section 7104b(c) of [Title 22], without penalty, if the grantee or any subgrantee, or the contractor or any subcontractor, engages in, or uses labor recruiters, brokers, or other agents who engage in—

- (i) severe forms of trafficking in persons;
- (ii) the procurement of a commercial sex act during the period of time that the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement is in effect;
- (iii) the use of forced labor in the performance of the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement; or
- (iv) acts that directly support or advance trafficking in persons, including the following acts:
 - (I) Destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or otherwise denying an employee access to that employee’s identity or immigration documents.
 - (II) Failing to provide return transportation or pay for return transportation costs to an employee from a country outside the United States to the country from which the employee was recruited upon the end of employment if requested by the employee, unless-

(aa) exempted from the requirement to provide or pay for such return transportation by the Federal department or agency providing or entering into the grant, contract, or cooperative agreement; or

(bb) the employee is a victim of human trafficking seeking victim services or legal redress in the country of employment or a witness in a human trafficking enforcement action.

(III) Soliciting a person for the purpose of employment, or offering employment, by means of materially false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises regarding that employment.

(IV) Charging recruited employees unreasonable placement or recruitment fees, such as fees equal to or greater than the employee's monthly salary, or recruitment fees that violate the laws of the country from which an employee is recruited.

(V) Providing or arranging housing that fails to meet the host country housing and safety standards.

Federal agencies engaged in the following actions in FY 2015 to enforce this provision:

A. Department of Defense

The Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) at Subpart 252.203-7004 requires the display of DoD Hotline posters governing CTIP and places requirements on the contractor to display prominently the DoD fraud hotline poster in common work areas. Additionally, if the contractor maintains a company website as a method of providing information to employees, the contractor is required to display an electronic version of these required posters at the website.

DoD developed a new anti-trafficking training for acquisition and contracting professionals in 2015 and assigned Labor Compliance Advisors the task of assisting contracting officers in reviewing CTIP compliance plans to ensure that they satisfy the U.S. Government's requirements. The compliance plan is required for contractors using foreign labor and having a contract or subcontract over \$500,000.

A DoD Program Guidance Instruction was reissued in March 2015 to establish policy and standards, assign responsibility, and provide procedures to certify CORs in DoD. The instruction features detailed roles and responsibilities assigned to the COR to assist in countering human trafficking.

On August 20, 2015, U.S. Pacific Command signed the CTIP Policy Statement stating that commanders in the AOR shall ensure that all service contracts are consistent with U.S. and host nation laws.

DCMA focused training on its core mission, therefore requiring all personnel to complete CTIP acquisition training.

B. Department of Education

The Combating Trafficking in Persons clause in section 52.222-50 of the FAR is a required clause in all Department of Education contracts and solicitations. The Department's Contract Review Boards review all solicitations and contracts that meet Contract Review Board thresholds to ensure appropriate clauses have been included. Actions that do not meet thresholds are sampled for quality during the yearly Senior Procurement Executive's Contract Management Reviews. In addition, all new contract awards (regardless of dollar value) are reviewed by the responsible Contracting Officer and the Chief of the Contracting Office to ensure proper clause inclusion, or reviewed by a peer reviewer if valued above the Simplified Acquisition Threshold. The actual approach that is used is conditioned upon the Principle Office conducting the review.

C. Department of Homeland Security

The Combating Trafficking in Persons clause in section 52.222-50 of the FAR is a required clause in all DHS contracts and solicitations. Part of the clause contains provisions prohibiting forced labor.

FEMA includes the following term in all award packages as required by 22 U.S.C. § 7104:

XXII. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

All recipients must comply with the requirements of the government-wide award term which implements Section 106(g) of the *Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000*, as amended (22 U.S.C. § 7104), located at 2 CFR Part 175. This is implemented in accordance with OMB Interim Final Guidance, *Federal Register*, Volume 72, No. 218, November 13, 2007.

In accordance with the statutory requirement, each agency award under which funding is provided to a private entity, Section 106(g) of the TVPA, as amended, requires the agency to include a condition that authorizes the agency to terminate the award, without penalty, if the recipient or a subrecipient —

- (a) Engages in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect;
- (b) Procures a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect; or
- (c) Uses forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

The task asks specifically about federal efforts to prevent contractors and subcontractors from engaging in activities related to trafficking, and this item from the Terms and Conditions is indicative of similar efforts relating to assistance recipients.

D. Department of Justice

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

E. Department of State

Pursuant to the FAR, DOS has a policy prohibiting trafficking in persons and requires that governmental contracts prohibit contractors, contractor employees, subcontractors, and subcontractor employees from engaging in severe forms of trafficking, procuring commercial sex acts, and using forced labor in the performance of the contract. Contractors and subcontractors are required to notify employees of the prohibited activities described and to impose suitable remedies, including termination, on contractors that fail to comply with the requirements. Accordingly, DOS requires that all solicitations and contracts include the Combating Trafficking in Persons clause at FAR § 52.222-50, emphasizing the U.S. Government's anti-trafficking policy and providing the requirements for the contractor. All DOS foreign assistance awards contain a provision in the standard terms and conditions that authorize DOS to terminate any award that is not in compliance with Section 106(g) of the TVPA, as amended in 2003.

In FY 2015, the SPOG Procurement and Supply Chain Committee, co-chaired by the DOS TIP Office, DOL, and OMB's Office of Federal Procurement Policy, worked to support the development of a DOS TIP Office-funded major initiative on strengthening protections against human trafficking in federal and corporate global supply chains. The committee co-chairs edited extensive research on commodities at greatest risk of human trafficking or trafficking-related activities and participated in key stakeholder meetings focused on developing tools for business to adopt ethical sourcing guidelines and compliance plans that align with E.O. 13627 and the FAR: "Ending Trafficking in Persons." Committee members also participated in the development of the FAR Rule, which is intended to implement E.O. 13627, and Title XVII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013. The rule was released on January 29, 2015 and went into effect on March 2, 2015.

The FAR Rule also includes language prohibiting contractors, contract employees, and their agents from, among other things, using misleading or fraudulent practices during the recruitment of employees and from charging employees recruitment fees. The FAR Council recently opened a new case that will amend the regulations by providing a federal definition for the term "recruitment fees." By defining the term, greater clarity for those implementing the FAR Rule is expected, which has been viewed as another step to ensure that companies are successful in addressing human trafficking in their supply chains.

F. U.S. Agency for International Development

USAID continued to include counter-trafficking clauses required by section 52.222-50 of the FAR in all of its agreements with implementing partners. USAID also continued to educate its employees about human trafficking, including strategies to prevent trafficking in procurement processes and programs and procedures to report suspected cases. In September 2015, USAID provided guidance to its agency acquisition community and procurement officers about the new Trafficking in Persons FAR Rule through a Procurement Executive Bulletin (PEB). Another PEB will be issued with guidance for assistance awards. USAID's online counter-trafficking training

is mandatory for all employees, including procurement personnel. USAID also provided in-person counter-trafficking training for employees in field missions and Washington, D.C., operating units.

XI. Intra- and Interagency Coordination

Federal agencies were involved in numerous intra- and interagency anti-trafficking activities during FY 2015. Activities included the following:

A. President's Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and Senior Policy Operating Group

The PITF is a Cabinet-level entity created by the TVPA to coordinate federal efforts to combat trafficking in persons. The PITF meets annually and is chaired by the Secretary of State. The TVPA, as amended in 2003, established the SPOG, which consists of senior officials designated as representatives of the PITF members. The SPOG coordinates interagency policy, grants, research, and planning issues involving trafficking in persons and the implementation of the TVPA. The SPOG meets quarterly and is chaired by the Ambassador-at-Large to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Five committees continued to advance substantive areas of the SPOG's work: the Research and Data, Grantmaking, Public Awareness and Outreach, Victim Services, and Procurement and Supply Chain committees.

B. Law Enforcement Coordination Initiatives

1. **The ACTeam Initiative.** The ACTeam Initiative is a collaboration between DOJ, DHS, and DOL that streamlines coordination among federal enforcement agencies to develop high-impact federal human trafficking investigations and prosecutions. Due to the demonstrated success of Phase I, which was launched in 2011, the Attorney General, Secretary of Homeland Security, and Secretary of Labor jointly announced the launch of Phase II in June 2015.

In Phase I, DOJ, DHS, and DOL convened six pilot ACTeams in Atlanta, Georgia; El Paso, Texas; Kansas City, Missouri; Los Angeles, California; Memphis, Tennessee; and Miami, Florida, bringing together federal agents and federal prosecutors to implement joint, proactive anti-trafficking strategies in select districts identified through a competitive, interagency selection process. Drawing upon cutting-edge anti-trafficking expertise, ACTeam districts significantly increased key prosecution performance measures when compared to other districts. Comparing the two year-long periods studied, ACTeam districts demonstrated a 119% increase in filed cases, versus an 18% increase in non-ACTeam districts; a 114% increase in charged defendants versus a 12% increase in non-ACTeam districts; and an 86% increase in convicted defendants versus a 12% increase in non-ACTeam districts. The ACTeams contributed significantly to overall national prosecutions. While ACTeam districts represent only 6.4% of districts nationwide, they accounted for over half of the overall national increase in cases charged, defendants charged, and defendants convicted during Phase I of the ACTeam Initiative.

Phase II began in the summer of 2015 with a rigorous, competitive, nationwide, interagency selection process led by the interagency Federal Enforcement Working Group. The

Federal Enforcement Working Group comprises subject matter experts from DOJ, including CRT's HTPU, EOUSA, and the FBI's CRU; DHS, including ICE HSI's Human Smuggling and Trafficking Unit; and DOL, including the Office of the Inspector General and WHD. The new Phase II ACTeams were announced in December 2015, and will be formally convened in 2016. Phase II will include several innovations to build on the success of Phase I, including expanded victim-witness support, more intensive advanced training and operational support, and enhanced strategic guidance through interagency threat assessments and targeting packages.

2. The U.S.-Mexico Bilateral Human Trafficking Enforcement Initiative. This initiative between DOJ, DHS, and their Mexican law enforcement counterparts represents a proactive, intelligence-driven strategy to combat human trafficking networks operating across the U.S.-Mexico border. The initiative strengthens investigations and prosecutions of sex trafficking networks operating across the U.S.-Mexico border by enhancing capacity to identify and rescue victims, recover victims' children held under traffickers' control, apprehend and prosecute traffickers, and dismantle trafficking networks. Mexico is the country of origin of the largest number of foreign-born human trafficking victims identified in the United States.

Throughout 2015, this initiative continued to advance successful investigations and prosecutions of traffickers and the rescue of victims and their children from the trafficking networks. HTPU traveled to Mexico several times in 2015 to train law enforcement counterparts, governmental officials, and Mexican federal and state prosecutors, and engage in case-based mentoring. This outreach was part of a larger capacity-building effort by DOJ and DHS in Mexico, which included exchanges of expertise and case-based mentoring focused on enhancing trauma-informed, victim-centered best practices in human trafficking investigations and anticipating challenges in human trafficking prosecutions.

C. Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center

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

To develop leads and disseminate information, the HSTC analyzes the human trafficking data of its participating agencies as well as intelligence reports in classified and unclassified systems. The HSTC reviews this data for potential human trafficking indicators, performs preliminary checks to follow up on that information, and, when warranted, ensures that the information is delivered to the appropriate parties for further investigation. The HSTC also analyzes open-source, law enforcement, and intelligence information to identify trafficking trends.

In combating the trafficking of foreign victims, the HSTC works with international police agencies and provides a mechanism for the exchange of information between the United States and its allies. The HSTC is a centralized point of contact for INTERPOL on trafficking matters for the federal government and participates in the INTERPOL Working Group on Trafficking in Human Beings. The HSTC's associate membership status to EUROPOL enables access to restricted analysis work files concerning human smuggling and trafficking events.

D. Federal Agency Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children

CEOS and OJJDP participated in the Federal Agency Task Force on Missing and Exploited Children, which brings together numerous governmental agencies that dedicate resources to combat the sexual exploitation of children in the United States. This group meets quarterly to share information, develop strategies, and coordinate efforts.

E. Identifying Americans Who Sexually Exploit Children Abroad

CEOS coordinates with the FBI, ICE HSI, Diplomatic Security, and entities such as the Peace Corps to identify Americans who sexually exploit children abroad.

F. Federal Strategic Action Plan

DOJ, DHS, and HHS assisted in the implementation of the Federal Strategic Action Plan, developed under the direction of the White House Domestic Policy Council. The Plan identifies and prioritizes victim service needs, outlines specific federal action to enhance services, and creates measurable benchmarks for progress.

G. Innocence Lost

During FY 2015, several federal agencies participated on the Innocence Lost Working Group, which brings together governmental and nongovernmental agencies that dedicate resources to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in the United States. The Working Group comprises DOJ, including CEOS and the FBI; DOS; HHS; DHS ICE; NCMEC; Polaris; the National District Attorneys Association; Salvation Army; and Catholic Charities. The group met quarterly to share information, develop strategies, and coordinate efforts.

H. Congressional Briefings

In FY 2015, DOS' TIP Office had numerous meetings with congressional staff and Members of Congress to discuss human trafficking issues, budgeting for trafficking in persons within DOS, implementation of the Child Protection Compact legislation, the 2015 TIP Report, and many pieces of legislation that were considered in the U.S. House of Representatives in 2015. Meetings included Members and staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the House Appropriations Committee.

Under Secretary Sarah Sewall testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in February 2015 on human trafficking issues around the world. She testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in August 2015 on the 2015 TIP Report, and Deputy Secretary of State Antony Blinken briefed members of the Committee in September 2015. In addition, Kari Johnstone, Principal Deputy Director for the DOS TIP Office, and senior staff in the DOS TIP Office made numerous presentations in congressional briefings covering trafficking issues in specific countries and details on particular international programs funded with foreign assistance.

The DOS TIP Office reviewed and commented on many legislative bills that were introduced or considered in Congress in 2015 and also responded to numerous congressional letters, questions submitted following hearings, and research questions posed by the Congressional Research Service throughout the year.

XII. Conclusion

U.S. governmental agencies made significant efforts to combat the scourge of human trafficking in FY 2015 by providing comprehensive benefits and services for trafficking victims, aggressively investigating and prosecuting trafficking crimes, and implementing innovative programs and initiatives to prevent trafficking in the United States and in other lands.

Federal agencies are partnering with each other, with international, state, and local governments and law enforcement, and with NGOs devoted to victim services and advocacy to make further progress. Agencies are increasingly using the power of social and traditional media to raise awareness and spread the message that human trafficking has no place in this or any other country. They are working with survivors to integrate their insights and experiences into training and outreach programs. They are also developing training on human trafficking in Indian Country for law enforcement and victim assistance personnel engaging in culturally-based efforts to strengthen coordination among justice systems for and the provision of services to Native American trafficking victims.

Attorney General Lynch has recognized that “there is much work left to do” in the fight against human trafficking. The Department of Justice and its partners stand united in working to bring this terrible crime to an end.

Appendix A: NIJ Human Trafficking Grant Awards for FY 2015

In FY 2015, NIJ made six research, development, and evaluation awards related to trafficking in persons. The grants were:

Researcher-Survivor Formative Evaluation of San Francisco's Anti-Human Trafficking Task Forces (Research Triangle Institute)

Research Triangle Institute, in cooperation with Minh Dang, MSW (a survivor of child sex trafficking), proposes to conduct a participatory formative process and outcome evaluation of the two anti-trafficking task forces in San Francisco, California: the advisory and policy-focused Mayor's Task Force on Anti-Human Trafficking and the operationally-focused San Francisco Anti-Trafficking Task Force. The researcher-survivor-led evaluation will document essential task force elements and identify indicators and criteria for successful task force implementation and outcomes. The formative work will result in a protocol that can be used in wide-scale process or outcome task force evaluations. It will also provide guidance to the field on how to forge researcher-survivor partnerships. To achieve these objectives, the project team will (1) conduct key informant interviews with persons involved in the two anti-trafficking task forces; (2) perform secondary analysis on de-identified social service and law enforcement data compiled by task force members; and (3) create a research infrastructure that supports the intellectual and career development of trafficked persons. Key informant interviews will be conducted with critical figures on the task forces, such as governmental officials, law enforcement, juvenile justice, social service, child welfare, and advocacy organizations. Secondary data analyses will describe the number of trafficked persons identified by the task force agencies and the number and types of services these individuals received, as well as the number of trafficking cases investigated, the number that resulted in arrests, the number of suspects charged with human trafficking-related crimes, the number of cases prosecuted, and the number of individuals confirmed by law enforcement officials to be victims of human trafficking.

Advancing Human Trafficking Prevalence Estimation (Abt Associates)

The proposed project will advance the estimation of human trafficking prevalence in local jurisdictions by adapting and testing NIJ's hidden-population estimation (HPE) methodology by systematically and reliably sampling from populations at risk, screening for labor and sex trafficking victimization, and gathering data about prior contacts with criminal justice and social services. Similar methods have successfully estimated other hidden populations, and their adaptation and demonstration in this study will result in a methodology that is scalable, replicable, feasible, and produces scientifically-sound trafficking prevalence estimates. NIJ's key research objectives are determining the prevalence of sex and labor trafficking victimization within the arrestee and victim-service caseloads in a given jurisdiction, demonstrating the extent to which local findings can be generalized, and assessing the feasibility and utility of pursuing the proposed method. The study will occur in phases over three years. Literature reviews and secondary data analyses will identify optimal candidate sites. A selection and outreach process will produce partnerships between Abt SRBI and key collaborators in two counties in the first year. Then, jail systems and service providers will provide access and support to potential respondents, and survivors will form local advisory panels at both sites to

inform development of survey instruments and administration protocols, and to help interpret findings. The survey team will interview 250 respondents from jails and 450 respondents from shelters and substance abuse and human trafficking service providers. The sample will be divided equally by gender and screened for both sex and labor trafficking. The “stock” of individuals already in contact with services or in booking facilities, and the “flow” of individuals during the data collection period, will be sampled using administrative data. Asking both jail and service samples about prior contacts allows assessment of the extent of victims “crossing” sectors and multiple contacts with justice and service systems. Each respondent will be weighted based on their probability of selection, and case weights will reflect selection probabilities to represent all persons engaged within the collection timeframe. Knowing the size of the population observed at the places of collection, and determining the rate at which the trafficked population contacts these places of collection, NIJ may estimate the size of the trafficked population in a jurisdiction.

Failure to Appear: Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Victims’ Experience with the Juvenile Justice System and Their Readiness to Change (University of Nevada, Las Vegas)

Thousands of minors are domestically sex trafficked annually in the United States. Victims’ ability to successfully exit trafficking is thought to depend on structural factors, including availability of appropriate services and support system developed post-trafficking, and their personal ability to separate psychologically from their traffickers’ manipulation. Restoration plans that address housing, education, and physical safety often fail as evidenced by high rates of running away or victim resistance to assistance. Even in situations where other needs are met, a sexually exploited minor may return to a trafficking situation if psychological separation from his or her trafficker is not achieved. Very little is known about the facilitators and barriers to leaving human trafficking, including victims’ readiness to change. This exploratory, sequential mixed-methods project investigates (1) actual and perceived facilitators and barriers (e.g., services and provider characteristics) that victims encounter when attempting to exit a trafficking situation; and (2) readiness to change and other personal factors that may influence success. Following an in-depth qualitative phase, cross-sectional, self-report survey data will be collected from recently trafficked young adult women (n= 240) using an audio computer-assisted self-interviewing system. Qualitative data will be analyzed with an inductive, open coding approach guided by Grounded Theory Analysis. Quantitative analysis includes structural equation modeling to assess the validity of a readiness-to-change measurement model, path analyses to assess direct and indirect effects, and multivariate analyses to describe the frequency and nature of attempts to leave sex trafficking. Participants will be recruited from a sex trafficking survivors’ resource center and from the Clark County (Nevada) juvenile justice system. About 50 formerly sex-trafficked women (18–21 years old) will be interviewed for the qualitative phase. An additional 240 trafficking victims (18–21 years old) will participate in the quantitative phase. Research-practitioner partnerships were created with the Clark County juvenile justice system and The Embracing Project, a resource provider for sex trafficking survivors. Adult survivors of sex trafficking will play critical roles in the research design and implementation of a survey that will be used to assess readiness to change. Planned scholarly products include final reports, publications, presentations, and webinars. A validated readiness assessment will be one product that service providers can use as a result of this research.

Capturing Human Trafficking Victimization through Crime Reporting (Northeastern University)

Despite public attention to the problem of human trafficking, it has proven difficult to measure the problem. Improving the quality of information about human trafficking is critical to developing sound anti-trafficking policy. In support of this effort, in 2013, the FBI incorporated human trafficking offenses in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Despite this achievement, there are many reasons to expect the UCR program to underreport human trafficking. First, law enforcement agencies struggle to identify human trafficking and distinguish it from other crimes. Second, human trafficking investigations may not be accurately classified in official data sources. Third, human trafficking presents unique challenges to summary and incident-based crime reporting methods. For these reasons, it is important to understand how agencies identify and report human trafficking cases within the UCR program and what part of the population of human trafficking victims in a community are represented by UCR data. The study proposes to examine three jurisdictions that have investigated human trafficking cases and represent different crime reporting structures to answer three research questions: (1) how are human trafficking cases identified and reported by the police?; (2) what sources of information about human trafficking exist outside of law enforcement data?; and (3) what is the estimated disparity between actual instances of human trafficking and the number of human trafficking offenses reported to the UCR? Building on previous collaborations, Northeastern University and the Urban Institute propose a multi-method research design that includes interviewing law enforcement, other governmental agency, and nongovernmental agency subject matter experts to understand human trafficking identification and reporting processes; analyzing human trafficking records to identify how trafficking offenses come to the attention of law enforcement officials and get reported in departmental information systems and to the UCR program; identifying indications of human trafficking in crimes classified as other offenses; and gathering data from multiple systems in study communities to understand the degree of underreporting in UCR data, utilizing multiple system estimation techniques. The proposed study will provide critical information to improve law enforcement identification and reporting of human trafficking. Additionally, the proposed study will help contextualize human trafficking reporting processes to help practitioners and the public interpret human trafficking data from the UCR program. Findings from the proposed study will be disseminated through a final summary report, presentations, and scholarly and practitioner publications, and research briefs for law enforcement, criminal information system specialists, and service providers.

Sex Trafficking of Minors: The Impact of Legislative Reform and Judicial Decision Making in Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Communities (University of Kentucky)

There has been a growing push to pass state safe-harbor laws to align governmental and community responses to the reframing of the issue of sex trafficking of minors ushered in with the passage of the TVPA. Scant empirical research has been conducted to evaluate the impact of legislative responses to sex trafficking of minors. Moreover, the judiciary has been largely ignored in most of the research on sex trafficking of minors. The proposed mixed-methods project has four aims: (1) evaluate changes in key agency personnel's awareness, knowledge, and capacity for responding to sex trafficking of minors, including trends in charges of human trafficking offenses involving victims who are minors, from pre-implementation to post-

implementation of a safe-harbor law in one jurisdictional condition; (2) examine the impact of immunity, protective, and rehabilitative provisions of a safe-harbor law; (3) provide guidance on how juvenile and family judges' knowledge and attitudes influence their responses to trafficking victims as witnesses and as defendants in crimes related to their trafficking victimization within metropolitan and non-metropolitan communities; and (4) identify and disseminate policy, education, and practice strategies that support informed judicial decision-making in family and juvenile court cases involving youth exploited in commercial sex. A formal partnership with a survivor who serves as a consultant will inform all aspects of the study to maximize credibility, utility, and relevance of findings. Qualitative and quantitative data will be collected from multiple sources: (1) telephone-administered interviews with 375 professionals who work in agencies that serve-at risk youth or crime victims and offenders, including secondary data analysis of interview data collected prior to implementation of the safe-harbor law; (2) statewide secondary aggregate data on criminal charges of human trafficking and prostitution of juveniles from 2007–2018; and (3) face-to-face and telephone interviews with 50 family and juvenile court judges from metropolitan and non-metropolitan communities across the project state and the United States. This study will provide recommendations for legislative reform and policy implementation based on evaluation of effectiveness of the immunity, protection, and rehabilitative elements of a state safe-harbor law. Further, the identification of and dissemination of policy, education, and practice strategies that support informed judicial decision-making in cases of sex trafficking of minors will make a substantial contribution to the court system. In addition to reports and scholarly journal articles, dissemination of major findings will target diverse practitioner, policymaker, and lay audiences with multiple research translational products.

Bending Towards Justice: Perceptions of Justice among Human Trafficking Survivors
(Urban Institute)

Recent research indicates existing challenges in the identification, investigation, and prosecution of labor and sex trafficking cases across the United States. Prosecutors traditionally define success as having secured a conviction against human traffickers. Yet research on victims' needs suggests that not all victims may be best served by, nor desire, traditional criminal prosecutions. There is a lack of recent, in-depth insight into survivors' perspectives on the legal system and how they feel justice can serve them. The proposed research would improve understanding of how survivors encounter the justice system by creating an outlet to learn directly from survivors about their needs for justice, their experiences with the justice system, how they should be involved in this process, and how the criminal and civil justice systems can best serve them. It will also consider whether alternative means of seeking justice, specifically through procedural justice (justice in processes) or transitional justice (justice through traditional and non-traditional forms), would be successful models for seeking remedies and, ultimately, justice, for the significant harm caused by human trafficking. The Urban Institute will work with three consultants from Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago's Immigrants and Workers' Rights Practice Group, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and Harvard Medical School and School of Public Health. The Urban Institute will also work with agencies working with human trafficking survivors and an advisory group of human trafficking survivors. The research team will work with six to eight legal service provider organizations across the United States to collect data on survivors they have served and conduct outreach to survivors to invite

them to participate in the study. The project team will then conduct semi-structured interviews with approximately 100 survivors of labor and sex trafficking across the United States, including men, women, and transgender individuals; foreign nationals and U.S. citizens; and those who have and have not participated in criminal or civil proceedings. All interviews will be transcribed and coded. Analysis will include both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Project deliverables will include a final report suitable for scholarly publication, a manual for service providers, and a variety of presentations to practitioner and policymaker audiences. Urban Institute will host an event to discuss the findings and policy and practice implications. All data files will be submitted to NIJ for archiving.

Appendix B: Criminal Cases

1. Examples of cases involving forced labor, sex trafficking of adults, and international sex trafficking prosecuted in FY 2015 by DOJ's CRT and USAOs include:

United States v. Porter (C.D. Cal.)

In February 2015, Roshaun Nakia Porter was sentenced to 20 years in prison and ten years of supervised release and ordered to pay \$866,244.68 in restitution to ten victims for his role in a sex trafficking conspiracy. Porter masterminded a scheme in which he exploited young women, including foreign nationals and U.S. citizens, in his prostitution operation in Orange County, California. Using various deceptive means, including false online personal advertisements and fraudulent promises of legitimate employment, Porter reaped substantial illicit profit by luring his victims into personal relationships with him and, thereafter, compelling them to prostitute and provide him the proceeds from their commercial sex acts. To compel the victims into compliance, Porter used physical violence, psychological abuse, threats to harm the victims' family members, and other coercive means.

United States v. Cadena-Sosa (S.D. Fla.)

In January 2015, Rafael Alberto Cadena-Sosa was sentenced to 15 years in prison and ordered to pay \$1,261,563 in restitution to 16 different victims for participating in a brutal family-run sex trafficking organization. Cadena-Sosa, along with other family members and associates, approached women and girls, some as young as 14 years old, in Veracruz, Mexico, and lured them into coming to the United States using false promises of legitimate jobs. After illegally smuggling women and girls into the United States, Cadena-Sosa and other family members imposed smuggling debts and used brutal physical force and violence, sexual assaults, and threats of death and bodily harm to the victims and their families to compel the victims to engage in prostitution 12 hours a day, six days a week, and to turn over the proceeds to the defendants to pay down the smuggling debts that the defendants imposed.

United States v. Rojas-Coyotl (N.D. Ga.)

In January 2015, Arturo Rojas-Coyotl and Odilon Martinez-Rojas, both of Tenancingo, Tlaxcala, Mexico, were sentenced to 16 years and 21 years in prison, respectively, and jointly ordered to pay \$180,000 in restitution for sex trafficking offenses against three victims. Rojas-Coyotl lured one of these victims, a young Mexican national of indigenous heritage, using false promises of love, legitimate work, and a better life to induce her to travel with him into the United States. Upon this victim's arrival in the United States, Rojas-Coyotl and Martinez-Rojas used physical violence, threats, intimidation, deception, and psychological manipulation to compel her to engage in prostitution, for the defendants' profit, for over a year and a half until she escaped.

United States v. Hisle (W.D. Ky.)

In March 2015, Christopher Hisle was sentenced to 15 years in prison and ten years of supervised release for sex trafficking offenses; he was later ordered to pay \$213,440 in

restitution. Hisle physically assaulted several young women he exploited for prostitution, including striking one of the victims in the face when she threatened to run away. Hisle also controlled the women he prostituted by various means, including boards and locks that restricted the women's ability to exit the dwelling where Hisle housed them when he was not transporting them for prostitution.

United States v. Robinson (E.D. La.)

In March and April 2015, five defendants pleaded guilty in connection with a sex trafficking scheme operating out of the Riviera Motel in New Orleans that compelled multiple women to engage in prostitution. The defendants conspired to target adult U.S. citizen women whom they recruited, groomed, and forced and coerced to engage in prostitution. One of the defendants admitted intentionally trying to impregnate women to make it harder for them to leave him, while some of the other defendants used a variety of punishments against the women, including withholding food, forcing them to engage in additional commercial sex acts, and physical assaults. The motel owner was also prosecuted (see *United States v. Patel* case summary below).

United States v. Patel (E.D. La.)

In July 2015, motel owner Kanubhai Patel pleaded guilty to financially benefiting from a sex trafficking scheme in which multiple adult women were compelled to engage in prostitution. Patel acknowledged that, in his role as the former owner of the Riviera Motel, he regularly rented rooms to individuals who are charged as sex trafficking co-conspirators in connection with this case, knowing they were pimps who forced and coerced women to engage in prostitution. Patel admitted that although he never personally recruited, groomed, or coerced any of the victims, he benefited financially from the sex trafficking operation.

United States v. Castillo-Serrano (N.D. Ohio)

In August 2015, Aroldo Castillo-Serrano pleaded guilty in connection with a labor trafficking scheme in which he lured Guatemalan minors and adults into the United States on false pretenses, and then used threats of physical harm to compel their labor at egg farms in Ohio. Castillo-Serrano and his co-defendant recruited workers from Guatemala, some as young as 14 or 15 years old, falsely promising them good jobs and a chance to attend school in the United States. The defendants then smuggled and transported the workers to a trailer park in Marion, Ohio, where they ordered them to live in dilapidated trailers and to work at physically demanding jobs at Trillium Farms for up to 12 hours a day for minimal amounts of money. The work included cleaning chicken coops, loading and unloading crates of chickens, and de-beaking and vaccinating chickens. The defendants threatened workers with physical harm and withheld their paychecks to compel them to work.

2. Examples of cases involving domestic commercial sexual exploitation of children and extraterritorial sexual exploitation of children prosecuted in FY 2015 by CEOS and USAOs include:

Domestic Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

United States v. Omuro and Lanoce (N.D. Ca.)

In May 2015, Eric Omuro was sentenced to 13 months in prison following his conviction for the use of a facility of interstate commerce to facilitate prostitution. Omuro was the operator of the website myRedBook.com. According to information available on that website as of the date of its seizure by the FBI, myRedBook.com purported to provide “Escort, Massage, and Strip Club Reviews.” Instead, however, the website hosted advertisements for sex workers, complete with explicit photos, lewd physical descriptions, menus of sexual services, hourly and nightly rates, and customer reviews of the sex workers’ services. Although the website could be accessed for free, myRedBook.com charged fees for premier placement of prostitution advertisements and for “VIP Memberships,” which purportedly allowed customers access to “private forums” and heightened capabilities to search reviews of the prostitution services. According to an affidavit submitted in connection with the sentencing hearing, the FBI identified more than 50 juveniles who were also advertised on myRedBook for the purpose of prostitution. As part of his plea agreement, Omuro agreed to forfeit more than \$1.28 million in cash and property. Co-defendant Annemarie Lanoce pleaded guilty to assisting Omuro with the operation of the myRedBook site pursuant to a diversion program that runs into 2016. The case was prosecuted by CEOS and the Northern District of California.

United States v. Tate and Merritt (M.D. La.)

In September 2015, Jeremie Tate, the leader of a sex trafficking ring, was sentenced to 115 months in prison for operating an interstate prostitution enterprise. This case arose out of an undercover operation to locate a minor female engaged in prostitution. Investigators received a tip that a minor girl was posting ads on backpage.com in an attempt to arrange sexual encounters for money. The undercover operation resulted in the arrests of multiple individuals, including Tate, Roxanne Merritt, Kellie Dominique (see case summary below), and Jon Garon (see case summary below). As a result of the arrests, agents discovered that adult females and a minor female were working to facilitate the prostitution activity. In May 2015, Merritt was sentenced to 12 months and one day in prison to be followed by two years of supervised release—the first 12 months of which must be served in a halfway house—after pleading guilty to conspiracy to use interstate facilities to promote a business enterprise involving prostitution. The case was prosecuted by CEOS and the Middle District of Louisiana.

United States v. Dominique (M.D. La.)

In May 2015, an indictment was returned charging Kellie Dominique with sex trafficking of a minor, attempted sex trafficking of a minor, obstruction of the enforcement of sex trafficking of a minor, and four counts of use of an interstate facility in aid of racketeering. In August 2013, backpage.com received an anonymous tip indicating that a minor female was soliciting sex on its website. The tip further indicated that a minor female’s aunt, later determined to be Dominique, was allowing the minor female to have sex with multiple men out of her house on a daily basis. The case is being prosecuted by CEOS and the Middle District of Louisiana.

United States v. Garon (M.D. La.)

In May 2015, Jon Garon was sentenced to six months' imprisonment after pleading guilty to conspiracy to use interstate facilities to promote a business enterprise involving prostitution. This case arose out of an undercover operation to locate a juvenile female engaged in prostitution. Investigators received a tip that the juvenile was being trafficked by a pimp in Baton Rouge and was posting ads on backpage.com in an attempt to arrange the sexual encounters. The undercover operation resulted in the arrests and subsequent prosecutions of several individuals for sex trafficking-related offenses. Garon was the first defendant to plead guilty and cooperate in the investigation against other defendants. He played a minimal role in helping to promote the prostitution business. The case was prosecuted by CEOS and the Middle District of Louisiana.

United States v. Tillman (S.D. Miss.)

In October 2014, Audrey Tillman pleaded guilty to one count of interstate transportation in aid of a racketeering enterprise and one count of carrying a firearm during a crime of violence. Tillman was identified through Operation Cross Country VIII when she posted an advertisement concerning a 17-year-old minor on the website backpage.com, offering both the minor and herself for prostitution services. Tillman was arrested at a hotel and was found to be in possession of a firearm. The case is being prosecuted by CEOS and the Southern District of Mississippi.

United States v. Matlock, et al. (W.D. Tenn.)

In February 2015, lead defendant Laron Matlock was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment to be followed by five years of supervised release, pursuant to his guilty plea to one count of sex trafficking of a minor. Defendants Trinity Pyron, who entered a guilty plea to one count of conspiracy to obstruct enforcement of 18 U.S.C. § 1591 in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1591(d) and 1594(c), and Brianna Harris, who entered a guilty plea to transportation of an individual in interstate commerce for the purpose of prostitution, were later sentenced to six-and-a-half months and 36 months in prison, respectively. As part of their plea agreements, Pyron and Harris agreed to testify against defendant Matlock had the case proceeded to trial. The case was prosecuted by CEOS and the Western District of Tennessee.

Extraterritorial Sexual Exploitation of Children

United States v. Jayavarman (D. Alaska)

In March 2015, after a five-day trial, a jury convicted Jason Jayavarman, a dual Cambodian and U.S. citizen, of production of child pornography and attempting to travel in foreign commerce with the intent to engage in illicit sexual conduct. Jayavarman's charges arose out of recorded phone conversations and in-person meetings with an undercover FBI agent. During these conversations and meetings, Jayavarman described how he had previously engaged in sexual activity with a 14-year-old child in Cambodia and videotaped the encounter. Jayavarman was planning to travel to Cambodia with the undercover agent and facilitate

engaging in sexual activity with children as young as 12 years of age. The case is being prosecuted by CEOS and the District of Alaska.

United States v. Abramov (C.D. Cal.)

In September 2015, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit dismissed an interlocutory appeal filed by the defendant, Yusef Abramov, clearing the way for trial. Abramov was charged with six felony counts, including engaging in illicit sexual conduct in foreign places and traveling in foreign commerce with the intent to engage in illicit sexual conduct. Trial was scheduled for October 2015. Abramov, a dual Russian and U.S. citizen, was charged with traveling from Los Angeles to Russia in June 2009, and shortly after his arrival, violently raping a 12-year-old girl, threatening to sever her head and play soccer with it if she told anyone about the abuse. In November 2009, Abramov again traveled to Russia and engaged in further sexual abuse of minor girls while there. In addition, in March 2010, Abramov and two accomplices, believing that local schoolgirls had contacted the police, cornered three minor girls. Abramov threatened all three girls while wielding a knife and each man then raped one of the girls. The evidence showed that, after threatening the girls' lives, Abramov continued to rape at least two of the girls during his subsequent trips to Russia.

United States v. Shapiro (C.D. Cal.)

In April 2015, an indictment was returned charging Paul Alan Shapiro with travel in foreign commerce and engaging in illicit sexual conduct with two minor boys, and travel in foreign commerce for the purpose of engaging in illicit sexual conduct with minors. On September 21, 2012, Shapiro, a U.S. citizen, was arrested in Pattaya, Thailand, after law enforcement officers received a tip that he followed a minor boy into a bathroom stall located in a public restroom. ICE HSI's investigation has revealed that Shapiro repeatedly traveled from the United States to Thailand over the past 20 years, most recently traveling there in February 2010. Shapiro often met homeless boys in Pattaya and paid them money in exchange for sex acts. Shapiro used a digital camera to photograph the sexual activity with the minor victims. Forensic analysis of digital media recovered from Shapiro's residence in Thailand revealed images produced by Shapiro depicting minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct. In December 2013, Shapiro was prosecuted and convicted in Thailand for violation of Thai Penal Law §§ 277 (engaging in sexual acts with a child 15 years or younger) and 317 (taking a child 15 years or younger away from his parents or guardian). The case is being prosecuted by CEOS.

United States v. Williams (C.D. Ca.)

In December 2014, Walter Williams was sentenced to 60 months' incarceration to be followed by ten years' supervised release and was ordered to pay \$25,000 in restitution to seven minor victims. Williams previously pleaded guilty to one count of engaging in illicit sexual conduct in a foreign place. As a result of an investigation by local and federal law enforcement, Williams was intercepted at Los Angeles International Airport while returning from a trip to the Philippines. While in the Philippines, Williams engaged in sex acts with several minors and also produced sexually explicit images of some of his victims. The case was prosecuted by CEOS.

United States v. Bryant (N.D. Ohio)

In August 2015, Corey Bryant pleaded guilty to three counts of engaging in illicit sexual conduct in a foreign place. Bryant, a resident of Ohio, began traveling to Honduras in the summer of 2011. Over a three-year time period, Bryant, a volunteer at two separate shelters in Honduras and a teacher at an international school located in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, sexually abused three minor boys, ages nine, 11, and 13. During a post-arrest interview with law enforcement, Bryant admitted to abusing all three boys while they slept at the shelters run by local ministries. The case is being prosecuted by CEOS and the Northern District of Ohio.

United States v. Johnson (D. Or.)

In December 2014, an indictment was returned charging Daniel Johnson with engaging in illicit sexual conduct with minors in a foreign place. Johnson was also convicted in Cambodia of the abuse of one or more minors. For his Cambodian crimes, Johnson received a sentence of one year of imprisonment. Prior to his incarceration abroad, Johnson spent several years creating and then running an unlicensed orphanage in Phnom Penh. During his stewardship of the orphanage, Johnson used his position to manipulate and sexually abuse several of the minors in his care. There is also a pending Oregon state arrest warrant for Johnson arising from his alleged sexual abuse of several Oregon minors in 2001. The case is being prosecuted by CEOS and the District of Oregon.

United States v. Maurizio (W.D. Pa.)

In September 2015, Joseph Maurizio, Jr. was found guilty by a jury of three counts of engaging in illicit sexual conduct in a foreign place, one count of possession of child pornography, and one count of transport, transmission, or transfer of funds or monetary instruments into or out of the United States with the intent to promote the carrying on of a specified unlawful activity. Maurizio was arrested on September 25, 2014, pursuant to a criminal complaint based upon charges relating to his travel to foreign countries and illicit sexual conduct with minors. Beginning in 2007, Maurizio made several trips to Honduras where he visited and stayed at local orphanages. Several young boys residing at one of these orphanages disclosed that Maurizio offered them money and other items of value in exchange for sexual activity. A search of the rectory where Maurizio resided revealed digital media containing images depicting minors engaging in sexually explicit conduct. The case is being prosecuted by CEOS and the Western District of Pennsylvania.

United States v. McGrath (S.D. Tex.)

In April 2015, William Curry McGrath pleaded guilty to engaging in illicit sexual conduct with a minor in a foreign place. McGrath, a civilian employee with DoD, traveled to Honduras on December 1, 2012. He worked as the Director of the Network Enterprise Center at the Soto Cano Air Base until his departure in March 2014. During his time in Honduras, McGrath engaged in a sexual relationship with a 13-year-old minor Honduran female. McGrath provided the minor victim with gifts, money, and other items of value in exchange for various sex acts. The case is being prosecuted by CEOS and the Southern District of Texas.

Appendix C: Restitution Orders for Defendants Sentenced in FY 2015²⁵

Federal District	Last Name	First Name	Case Number	Sentencing Date	Restitution Amount	Collected Restitution
C.D. Cal.	Porter	Roshaun Nakia	SACR 12-97(A)	20-Feb-15	\$866,244.68	\$75.00
C.D. Cal.	Horn	Marquis Monte	SACR 12-97(A)	24-Oct-14	\$69,719.34	\$0.00
S.D. Fla.	Price	William	13-20836-CR	21-Oct-14	\$8,250.00	\$0.00
S.D. Fla.	McKinley	Shaun	14-60163-CR	4-Dec-14	\$4,121.00	\$0.00
S.D. Fla.	Cadena	Carmen	98-14015-CR	18-May-15	\$1,261,563.00	\$0.00
N.D. Ga.	Murray	Fabian Terran	1:12-CR-285-02	12-May-15	\$1,000.00	\$0.00
N.D. Ga.	Murray	Fabian Terran	1:12-CR-286-01	12-May-15	\$1,000.00	\$0.00
N.D. Ga.	Rojas-Coyotl	Arturo	1:13-CR-128-01	22-Jan-15	\$190,000.00	\$0.00
N.D. Ga.	Martinez-Rojas	Odilon	1:13-CR-128-02	22-Jan-15	\$190,000.00	\$0.00
N.D. Ill.	McKee	Malik	12 CR 707-1	17-Oct-14	\$6,000.00	\$0.00
N.D. Ill.	Hull	Cameron	13 CR 216-1	17-Sep-15	\$400.00	\$0.00
N.D. Ind.	Huey-Dingle	Nathan	2:13CR135	17-Oct-14	\$78,721.11	\$0.00
D. Minn.	Tran	Tieu	14-25 (SRN)	12-Dec-14	\$51,844.00	\$300.00
W.D. Mo.	Smith	Joshua	13-00286-01-CR-W-GAF	20-Apr-15	\$23,406.00	\$0.00
W.D. Mo.	Farrell	Thomas	13-00083-02-CR-W-DW	12-Aug-15	\$292.00	\$292.00
W.D. Mo.	Wardlow	Tony	13-00083-01-CR-W-DW	12-Aug-15	\$292.00	\$0.00
S.D.N.Y.	Boyd	Elfego	13 CR 0890	8-Jan-15	\$20,000.00	\$0.00
S.D.N.Y.	Darby	Norman	13 CR 0890	2-Jul-15	\$6,500.00	\$0.00
E.D. Pa.	Brice	Rashidah	13-CR-206-02	22-Oct-14	\$35,700.00	\$0.00
E.D. Pa.	Womack	Christian	13-CR-206-02	18-Dec-14	\$35,700.00	\$0.00
E.D. Pa.	Smith	Enoch	12-CR-473-01	20-Nov-14	\$190,400.00	\$0.00
E.D. Pa.	Williams	Justin	13-CR-014-01	21-Jan-15	\$129,500.00	\$0.00
W.D. Tenn.	Eddins	Derrick	2:13CR20203-01	19-Mar-15	\$2,422.48	\$0.00
W.D. Tex.	Doak	Amber	SA13CR806(3)	27-Feb-15	\$1,500.00	\$70.00

²⁵ This data includes cases filed by USAOs under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1581, 1583, 1584, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, and 1594, along with cases filed by HTPU.

Federal District	Last Name	First Name	Case Number	Sentencing Date	Restitution Amount	Collected Restitution
W.D. Tex.	Wright	Marcus Deshawn	SA13CR806(1)	27-Feb-15	\$1,500.00	\$0.00
W.D. Tex.	Copeland	Malcolm Deandre	SA13CR806(2)	27-Feb-15	\$1,500.00	\$25.00
E.D. Va.	Weeks	Tayron	1:14CR00313-001	12-Dec-14	\$15,000.00	\$0.00
E.D. Va.	Miller	Ruth	1:13CR00175-001	19-Dec-14	\$341,437.50	\$175.00
E.D. Va.	Haskins	Lenny	1:14CR00432-001	1-May-15	\$538,250.00	\$0.00
E.D. Va.	Hodza	Aldair	3:15CR00032-001	14-Aug-15	\$17,197.50	\$0.00
E.D. Va.	Sorensen	Laura	3:15CR00032-002	14-Aug-15	\$17,197.50	\$0.00
W.D. Wash.	Cyprian	John	2:14-CR-0236-1	27-Apr-15	\$161,700.00	\$50.00

Appendix D: U.S. Governmental Funds Obligated in FY 2015 for Human Trafficking Projects²⁶

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
HHS/ACF	US	US	Polaris	N/A	\$1,000,000	FY 15	Refugee and Entrant Assistance (REA)	x	x				Operate the NHTRC, a 24/7 hotline that provides urgent assistance to trafficking victims, service referrals, tips to law enforcement agencies, and information and training on human trafficking.	Y	36	Both
HHS/ACF	US	US	HHCS	Numerous	\$144,822	FY 15	REA	x	x				Efficiently fund comprehensive case management services on a per capita basis to foreign victims and potential victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons seeking HHS certification in any location within the United States, and to certain family members. This grant serves eligible persons in ACF Regions 1, 2 and 5, and has numerous sub-recipient organizations.	N	51	Both

²⁶ The projects described in this document comprise only those for which funds were *obligated* during FY 2015 to include prior year appropriated funds and, therefore, do not represent the full extent of FY 2015 funds to monitor and combat trafficking in persons.

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
HHS/ACF	US	US	USCRI	Numerous	\$1,060,805	FY 15	REA	x	x				Efficiently fund comprehensive case management services on a per capita basis to foreign victims and potential victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons seeking HHS certification in any location within the United States, and to certain family members. This grant serves eligible persons in ACF Regions 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and has numerous sub-recipient organizations.	N	51	Both
HHS/ACF	US	US	USCRI	Numerous	\$3,810,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Efficiently fund comprehensive case management services on a per capita basis to foreign victims and potential victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons seeking HHS certification in any location within the United States, and to certain family members. This grant primarily serves eligible persons in ACF Regions 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10 but can serve participants in any part of the country through sub-recipient	N	36	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
													organizations.			
HHS/ACF	US	US	Tapestri, Inc.	Numerous	\$360,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Efficiently fund comprehensive case management services on a per capita basis to foreign victims and potential victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons seeking HHS certification in any location within the United States, and to certain family members. This grant primarily serves eligible persons in ACF Region 4 but can serve participants in any part of the country through sub-recipient organizations.	N	36	Both
HHS/ACF	US	US	USCCB	Numerous	\$2,099,835	FY 15	REA	x	x				Efficiently fund comprehensive case management services on a per capita basis to foreign victims and potential victims of a severe form of trafficking in persons seeking HHS certification in any location within the United States, and	N	36	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
													to certain family members. This grant primarily serves eligible persons in ACF Regions 3 and 6, but can serve participants in any part of the country through sub-recipient organizations.			
HHS/ACF	US	California	Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition	Catholic Charities Diocese of San Diego, License to Freedom, Marist Missionary Sisters, Project Concern International, Soroptomists Together Against Trafficking	\$150,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Conduct community outreach and public awareness activities to educate communities about human trafficking. Strengthen client services referral network through ongoing collaboration and participation in local task force and coalition meetings. Provide training and technical assistance to law enforcement and other service providers to increase the number of identified and rescued sex and labor trafficking victims.	Y	36	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Kentucky	Catholic Charities of Louisville	N/A	\$150,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Enhance community capacity to identify and report human trafficking through increased training and public awareness to professionals and community members. Participate in local human trafficking task force and	Y	36	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												coalition meetings and provide ongoing technical assistance to professional groups and collaborative partners.				
HHS/ACF	US	New Jersey	Center for Family Services	N/A	\$147,500	FY 15	REA	x	x			Increase the number of identified and certified victims of human trafficking. Ensure key stakeholders are trained and knowledgeable to successfully identify and support victims. Establish a local anti-trafficking coalition to increase knowledge of human trafficking. Increase public awareness through various campaigns and provide technical assistance to local service providers.	Y	36	Both	
HHS/ACF	US	California	Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking	HEAL, Strength United	\$150,000	FY 15	REA	x	x			Accelerate the identification and referral to services of foreign national victims of human trafficking. Build and strengthen ability of new Los Angeles County service providers to identify foreign national victims of trafficking. Expand reach and broaden scope of local coalitions to improve	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												community efforts and leverage community resources to identify trafficking. Improve public awareness of trafficking and empower community mobilization.				
HHS/ACF	US	Arizona	Pinal County	N/A	\$90,000	FY 15	REA	x	x			Increase the capacity of individuals, governmental agencies, and community partners in Pinal County, Arizona to identify, rescue, and restore foreign human trafficking victims to safe environments where they can rebuild their lives.	Y	36	Both	
HHS/ACF	US	Colorado	Colorado Legal Services	Rocky Mountain Immigrant Advocacy Network, Hispanic Affairs Project, Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking	\$150,000	FY 15	REA	x	x			Provide anti-trafficking coalition leadership in Colorado; conduct direct outreach; and educate detained immigrants, low-wage workers, students, service providers, and law enforcement officials about human trafficking. Disseminate Rescue & Restore materials and Collaborative information cards and fact sheets to increase public awareness about human trafficking.	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
HHS/ACF	US	California	Fresno Economic Opportunities Commission	N/A	\$145,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Intensify regional efforts to identify and protect victims of severe forms of human trafficking, and heighten relevant public awareness about human trafficking.	Y	36	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Missouri	International Institute of St. Louis	UMOS	\$145,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Coordinate a regional anti-trafficking initiative focused on the identification of foreign victims of human trafficking through targeted outreach in immigrant populations and capacity-building of local social service agencies.	Y	36	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Florida	International Rescue Committee – Miami	N/A	\$145,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Increase the number of adult and minor foreign national victims of trafficking who are identified and connected to services. Build capacity by providing training and technical assistance on human trafficking to local organizations. Lead and participate in local anti-trafficking coalitions to work collaboratively to end trafficking in their community. Develop outreach material directed at specific vulnerable	Y	36	Both

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												populations and translated into appropriate languages.				
HHS/ACF	US	Washington	International Rescue Committee – Seattle	API Chaya, Northwest Justice Project	\$150,000	FY 15	REA	x	x			Expand the regional anti-trafficking networks for awareness and services to increase identification of and response to foreign victims of human trafficking through intensive coalition-building and outreach throughout Washington state. Provide anti-trafficking training for service providers, law enforcement, first responders, and the community. Conduct outreach to street youth, immigrant communities, and trafficking victims.	Y	36	Both	
HHS/ACF	US	Illinois	Metropolitan Family Services	LAF	\$146,500	FY 15	REA	x	x			Increase understanding and awareness within Chicago and suburban Cook County to strengthen identification and service capacities for foreign victims of human trafficking.	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
HHS/ACF	US	Texas	Mosaic Family Services	N/A	\$150,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Conduct outreach and public awareness activities to educate communities about human trafficking. Strengthen client services referral network through ongoing collaboration and participation in local task force and coalition meetings. Provide specialized training to emergency responder, law enforcement, consulate staff, refugee agencies, and mental health facilities.	Y	36	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Pennsylvania	Nationalities Service Center	Friends of Farmworkers	\$116,310	FY 15	REA	x	x				Increase the number of foreign victims of human trafficking identified and referred for services by conducting comprehensive training and technical assistance to social service agencies, and implementing a multi-faceted public awareness campaign to ensure that more individuals are aware of human trafficking and recognize it as an important local issue.	Y	36	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
HHS/ACF	US	Ohio	Office of Criminal Justice Services	Toledo Area Ministries (for the Lucas County Human Trafficking Coalition), The Salvation Army of Greater Cincinnati, The Salvation Army of Central Ohio	\$125,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Use a regionally-based, coordinated approach to improve Ohio's prevention and response efforts in identifying foreign victims of trafficking, increase the technical and training capacity of strategic partners, strengthen community-based anti-trafficking coalitions, and leverage recent statewide initiatives to increase public awareness.	Y	36	Both
HHS/ACF	US	New York	Sanctuary for Families	Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Rockville Centre	\$150,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Engage in targeted outreach to potential foreign trafficking victims in a variety of one-on-one and group settings. Connect victims to service delivery systems. Provide training to community-based organizations, health care providers, judges, prosecutors, law enforcement, <i>pro bono</i> attorneys, social workers, and domestic violence providers. Participate in task force and coalition efforts in New York and Long Island and conduct public awareness campaigns targeting immigrant	Y	36	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												communities and youth. Provide technical assistance to service providers assisting victims of trafficking.				
HHS/ACF	US	California	Opening Doors	My Sister's House	\$143,000	FY 15	REA	x	x			Build the capacity of the Sacramento Rescue & Restore Program to provide ongoing comprehensive training and technical assistance for professionals, increase identification of foreign victims of trafficking, build infrastructure, and more effectively leverage resources to refer victims to the appropriate service providers. Mobilize community members to engage in efforts to identify human trafficking victims and raise awareness about human trafficking taking place in a variety of regional industries and affecting vulnerable populations. Contribute knowledge and increase awareness of human trafficking in the greater Sacramento area through	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
													distribution of various forms of print and electronic media and other outreach efforts.			
HHS/ACF	US	Wisconsin	UMOS	N/A	\$125,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Raise the metropolitan Milwaukee community's awareness of both sex and labor trafficking to increase victim identification and improved service response to foreign-born victims' needs.	Y	36	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Texas	United Against Human Trafficking	Fe y Justicia Worker Center	\$150,000	FY 15	REA	x	x				Promote public awareness of human trafficking in the greater Houston metropolitan area to increase identification and certification of human trafficking victims; provide anti-trafficking coalition management; and conduct targeted outreach to the hospitality and transportation industries.	Y	36	Both
HHS/ACF	US	US	American Institutes for Research	N/A	\$102,069	FY 15	REA	x					Store and distribute Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking campaign materials. [Contract]	Y	36	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
HHS/ACF	US	US	Ketchum	N/A	\$644,133	FY 15	REA	x					Create and update public awareness materials on human trafficking, including public service announcements and a video on identifying and assisting victims of human trafficking. [Contract]	N	20	Both
HHS/ACF	US	US	General Dynamics Information Technology	N/A	\$408,659	FY 15	REA		x		x		Support anti-trafficking program, including review of information and eligibility requests; processing of certification and letters of eligibility for victims of trafficking; recordkeeping; responding to communications from services providers, law enforcement, and state and local officials; and other support as needed. [Contract]	N	60	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Arizona	Tumbleweed Center for Youth Development – Arizona Partnership to End Domestic Trafficking	Numerous	\$500,000	FY 15	REA	x	x			x	Domestic Victims of Human Trafficking Demonstration Project grant to a community-based organization focused on U.S. citizens and LPRs for coordinated case management, victim support services, and expanded referral services to non-traditional partner agencies, such as runaway and	Y	24	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												homeless youth providers, domestic violence services providers and organizations with a cultural/ethnic focus.				
HHS/ACF	US	New York	Edwin Gould Services for Children and Families	Numerous	\$499,907	FY 15	REA	x	x			x	Same as immediately above.	Y	24	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Utah	Asian Association of Utah	N/A	\$435,000	FY 15	REA	x	x			x	Same as immediately above.	N	24	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Montana	Tumbleweed Runaway Program	N/A	\$600,000	FY 15	REA	x	x			x	Same as immediately above.	N	24	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
HHS/ACF	US	North Dakota	Mountain Plains Youth Services	N/A	\$542,768	FY 15	REA	x	x			x	Same as immediately above.	N	24	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Oregon	Multnomah County	N/A	\$596,327	FY 15	REA	x	x			x	Same as immediately above.	N	24	Both
HHS/ACF	US	US	Booz Allen Hamilton	Global Centurion	\$523,774	FY 15	REA, Other	x					Enhance the SOAR training on human trafficking by developing adaptation guides to reach broader audiences, offering continuing education credits, and testing an online version.[Contract]	N	12	Both
HHS/ACF	US	US	Deloitte	N/A	\$344,724	FY 15	REA, Other					x	Initiate development of a uniform data-collection and information-sharing platform for human service providers to report key performance data on victims of human trafficking. [Contract]	N	36	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
HHS/ACF	US	US	RTI	N/A	\$281,310	FY 15	REA					x	Conduct a cross-site process evaluation of new demonstration projects that will provide coordinated case management and comprehensive direct victim assistance to domestic victims of human trafficking. [Contract]	Y	30	Both
HHS/ACF	US	US	Child Welfare Capacity Building Collaborative	ICF International	\$188,000	FY 15	Child Abuse Programs	x					The Children’s Bureau funds the Child Welfare Capacity Building Collaborative. Within the Collaborative, the Capacity Building Center for States is supporting state and territory planning and implementation of the Preventing Sex Trafficking and Strengthening Families Act provisions. The target audiences are state Title IV-B/IV-E agencies, Court Improvement Program agencies, and Title IV-B/IV-E tribes. In addition to engaging a constituency group (i.e., peer networking group) designed to promote collaboration among professionals responsible for implementing specific	N	60	Sex

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection				
												provisions, the Center has also developed and continues to develop resources aimed at helping states and territories meet the law’s requirements. The Center has developed and hosted webinars that offer a general overview of the law’s requirements and has provided or plans to provide a list of helpful resources.			
HHS/ACF and ASPE	US	US	Urban Institute	N/A	\$197,578	FY 15	Child Abuse Programs				x	Identify and develop screening practices and protocols that can be used by youth-serving programs to identify youth who have been victimized by human traffickers or are at risk of becoming victims; test the viability and effectiveness of the screening practices and protocols in three sites; and identify appropriate data elements that can be collected from implementing the screening protocols, and can be reported under the existing administrative information systems of child welfare and runaway and homeless youth programs. The project will	N	24	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
													also identify promising practices to prevent youth from becoming victims of human trafficking, or to provide effective services to youth who have been victimized by human traffickers, and report on these efforts. [Contract]			
HHS/ACF	US	Washington	King County (Washington) Superior Court	Numerous	\$250,000	FY 15	Child Abuse Programs	x	x		x	x	Continue the development of child welfare systems' response to human trafficking through infrastructure building and a multi-system approach with local law enforcement, juvenile justice, court systems, runaway and homeless youth programs, Children's Justice Act grantees, child advocacy centers, and other necessary service providers.	N	60	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Florida	Our Kids of Miami-Dade/Monroe, Inc.	Numerous	\$250,000	FY 15	Child Abuse Programs	x	x		x	x	Same as immediately above.	N	60	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
HHS/ACF	US	Arizona	Arizona Board of Regents on behalf of Arizona State University	Numerous	\$250,000	FY 15	Child Abuse Programs	x	x		x	x	Same as immediately above.	N	60	Both
HHS/ACF	US	North Carolina	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Numerous	\$250,000	FY 15	Child Abuse Programs	x	x		x	x	Same as immediately above.	N	60	Both
HHS/ACF	US	California	California Department of Social Services	Numerous	\$250,000	FY 15	Child Abuse Programs	x	x		x	x	Same as immediately above.	N	60	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Louisiana	Healing Place Serve	Numerous	\$250,000	FY 15	Child Abuse Programs	x	x		x	x	Same as immediately above.	N	60	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
HHS/ACF	US	Maryland	University of Maryland, Baltimore	Numerous	\$250,000	FY 15	Child Abuse Programs	x	x		x	x	Same as immediately above.	N	60	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Connecticut	Connecticut Department of Children and Families	Numerous	\$250,000	FY 15	Child Abuse Programs	x	x		x	x	Same as immediately above.	N	60	Both
HHS/ACF	US	Massachusetts	Justice Resource Institute	Numerous	\$250,000	FY 15	Child Abuse Programs	x	x		x	x	Same as immediately above.	N	60	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DHS/OHA	US	US	Blue Campaign	N/A	\$125,000	FY 15	OHA	x					Funding assists in the print and production of Blue Campaign awareness materials.	Y	12	Both
DHS/OHA	US	US	Blue Campaign	N/A	\$40,000	FY 15	OHA	x					Funding to support FLETC and Blue Campaign production and development of a human trafficking awareness video for first responders.	Y	12	Both
DHS/Blue Campaign	US	US	District Communications Group	N/A	\$2,818,336	FY 15	The Blue Campaign is not an appropriated office; multiple DHS components who participate in the Blue Campaign contributed funding.	x		x			A marketing and strategy contract for executing awareness and engagement strategy.	N	12	Both
DHS/Blue Campaign	US	US	GovLoop	N/A	\$171,738	FY 15	The Blue Campaign is not an appropriated office; multiple DHS components	x		x	x		An online learning development contract for implementing human trafficking training to required DHS employees under the JVTA 2015.	N	12	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
							who participate in the Blue Campaign contributed funding.									
DHS/Science and Technology (S&T)	US	US	NetBio and IntegenX	N/A	\$827,250	FY 15	TVPA		x	x			Developed a Rapid DNA system to verify claimed family relationships in the field, in 90 minutes, for \$100 per sample from a cheek swab of each person. Applications include verifying family member claims for immigration and along the border. Can prevent human-trafficking while reducing fraud and interview and investigation costs.	N	72	Both
DHS S&T Office of University Programs (OUP)	US	US	National Center for Border Security and Immigration (NCBSI) – University of Arizona	Carnegie Mellon	\$152,049	FY 14	OUP				x		Combat human trafficking across the Arizona-Mexico border by identifying potential technology solutions and extending current technology uses.	N	18	Both
DHS S&T OUP	US	US	NCBSI – University of Arizona	Giant Oak	\$113,605	FY 14	OUP				x		Develop analytic tool set using applied quantitative social science and data to develop risk scores for human	N	18	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection				
												trafficking in the border enforcement environment.			
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/Missouri	St. Louis County Police Department	Lindenwood University – Dr. Rachael Gossett	\$744,989	FY 15	TVPA	x	x	x	x	Support criminal justice entities (law enforcement and prosecutors) that are part of an ECM human trafficking task force. The ECM task forces employ a comprehensive, victim-centered approach to combating all forms of human trafficking—sex and labor trafficking—with the ultimate goal of rescuing the victims (foreign nationals and U.S. citizens; male, female, LGBT of all ages) and prosecuting the perpetrators. The grantee will work in partnership with victim service providers and other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to (1) conduct proactive, victim-centered trafficking investigations; (2) rescue victims of trafficking and refer victims to service providers, as appropriate; (3) support the prosecution of	Y	36	Both

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
													trafficking crimes on state and federal levels; and (4) enhance community capacity to identify trafficking crimes and provide culturally appropriate, trauma-informed services to all trafficking victims identified within the Eastern District of Missouri.			
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ Washington	City of Seattle (Police Department)	Evaluation consultant – TBD	\$750,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of western Washington, primarily the counties of King, Kitsap, Snohomish, and Pierce and the Greater Seattle municipal area.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ California	Riverside County (Sheriff's Department)	Michael T Matthews, Ph.D., Nexus Consulting	\$900,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of Riverside County.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ Illinois	Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Salvation Army for external evaluators (Drs. Deborah Baskin and Ira Sommers, Loyola University Chicago)	\$750,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the areas of Cook County and the Northern District of Illinois.	Y	36	Both

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ New York	Kings County District Attorney's Office	Patricia Cole, Fordham University	\$600,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of Kings County (Borough of Brooklyn).	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ New York	Erie County Sheriff's Office	Evaluation consultant – TBD	\$500,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the areas of Erie County and 16 other counties within the Western District of New York..	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ Nebraska	State of Nebraska Attorney General	Evaluation consultant – TBD	\$600,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of the entire state of Nebraska.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ Michigan	Michigan Department of State Police	Southfield and Romulus Police Departments, Wayne County Prosecutor's Office (investigators and prosecution), and Savas Consulting, LLC (for evaluation)	\$900,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of southeastern Michigan, including Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties and the City of Detroit.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ Utah	Utah Attorney General's Office	Social Research Institute (College of Social Work, University of Utah) (evaluation)	\$899,512		TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of the entire state of Utah.	Y	36	Both

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ Pennsylvania	City of Philadelphia Police	Public Health Management Corporation (evaluation)	\$730,691	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of the city and county of Philadelphia.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ New Mexico	New Mexico Attorney General	Shannon Morrison, Ph.D., Apex Consulting (evaluation)	\$750,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of the entire state of New Mexico.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ Wisconsin	City of Milwaukee Police Department	Evaluation consultant – TBD	\$600,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of Milwaukee County, including all 19 municipalities.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ North Dakota	North Dakota Office of the Attorney General	The Improve Group (evaluation)	\$600,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of the entire state of North Dakota, including all 53 counties and four tribal reservations.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ Arizona	City of Tucson (Police Department)	Dr. Sally Stevens, Southwest Institute for Research on Women (SIROW); Southern Arizona Trafficking Response (evaluation); and	\$743,212	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of southern Arizona, including Pima, Cochise and Santa Cruz counties and the City of Tucson.	Y	36	Both

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
				Willow Way (training)												
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ Louisiana	Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office	Loyola University New Orleans (evaluation)	\$600,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the areas of Jefferson and Orleans Parishes and the Greater New Orleans Metro area.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US/ California	Los Angeles County	Evaluation consultant – TBD	\$750,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x	x	Same objectives as immediately above for the area of Los Angeles County, including the City of Los Angeles as well as any unincorporated communities within the county.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/BJA	US	US	International Association of Chiefs of Police	Urban Institute and AEquitas	\$1,000,000	FY 15	TVPA	x		x	x		Provide a comprehensive approach to provide anti-human trafficking training and technical assistance services to all BJA-funded ECM task forces and other law enforcement agencies, criminal justice professionals, and communities combating human trafficking. Coordinated training and technical assistance will aid in increasing awareness and the prioritization of human trafficking cases; refining	Y	36	Both

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)				Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection				
												<p>performance measures to analyze and highlight the number and success of human trafficking prosecutions; supporting a proactive approach to investigating and prosecuting cases; enhancing victim-centered approaches; implementing investigative and prosecutorial best practices; and providing updated resources and targets support on state human trafficking laws and legal strategies. The project will</p> <p>(1) conduct a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis of existing training and the needs of law enforcement agencies involved in ECM task force operations; (2) provide training and technical assistance regarding evaluation activities, data collection, and successful evaluator/task force partnerships; (3) provide peer-to-peer learning opportunities and multidisciplinary trainings</p>			

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												and targeted technical assistance; and (4) provide updated training and resources as deemed necessary by the SWOT analysis.				
DOJ/OJP/NIJ	US	US	Abt Associates	Abt SRBI	\$996,870	FY 15	OVC Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)				x	(1) Evaluate changes in key agency personnel's awareness, knowledge, and capacity for responding to sex trafficking of minors, from pre-implementation to post-implementation of a safe-harbor law in one jurisdictional condition; (2) examine the impact of immunity, protective, and rehabilitative provisions of a safe-harbor law; (3) provide guidance on how juvenile and family judges' knowledge and attitudes influence their responses to trafficking victims as witnesses and as defendants in crimes related to their trafficking victimization within metropolitan and non-metropolitan communities; and (4) identify and disseminate policy, education,	Y	36	Sex TIP	

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												and practice strategies that support informed judicial decision-making in family and juvenile court cases involving youth exploited in commercial sex.				
DOJ/OJP/NIJ	US	US	Urban Institute	N/A	\$573,509	FY 15	OVC VOCA				x	Increase understanding of how survivors encounter the justice system by creating an outlet to learn directly from survivors about their needs for justice, their experiences with the justice system, how they should be involved in this process, and how the criminal and civil justice systems can best serve them. It will also consider whether alternative means of seeking justice would be successful models for seeking remedies and, ultimately, justice, for the significant harm caused by human trafficking.	Y	24	Both	
DOJ/OJP/NIJ	US	US	Northeastern University	Urban Institute	\$462,973	FY 15	OVC VOCA				x	This study will focus on three jurisdictions that have investigated human trafficking cases and represent different crime-reporting structures to answer three research questions: (1)	Y	24	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												how are human trafficking cases identified and reported by the police?; (2) what sources of information about human trafficking exist outside of law enforcement data?; and (3) what is the estimated disparity between actual instances of human trafficking and the number of human trafficking offenses reported to the UCR?				
DOJ/OJP/NIJ	US	US	Board of Regents, Nevada System of Higher Education on behalf of University of Nevada, Las Vegas	Dr. Andrea Cimino	\$623,607	FY 15	OVC VOCA				x	This exploratory, sequential mixed-methods project investigates (1) actual and perceived facilitators and barriers (e.g., services and provider characteristics) that victims encounter when attempting to exit a trafficking situation; and (2) victims' readiness to change and other personal factors that may influence success.	Y	36	Sex TIP	
DOJ/OJP/NIJ	US	US	University of Kentucky	N/A	\$570,150	FY 15	OVC VOCA				x	(1) Evaluate changes in key agency personnel's awareness, knowledge, and	Y	36	Sex TIP	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection				
			Research Foundation									capacity for responding to sex trafficking of minors, including trends in charges of human trafficking offenses involving victims who are minors—from pre-implementation to post-implementation of a safe-harbor law in one jurisdictional condition; (2) examine the impact of immunity, protective, and rehabilitative provisions of a safe-harbor law; (3) provide guidance on how juvenile and family judges' knowledge and attitudes influence their responses to trafficking victims as witnesses and as defendants in crimes related to their trafficking victimization within metropolitan and non-metropolitan communities; and (4) identify and disseminate policy, education, and practice strategies that support informed judicial decision-making in family and juvenile court cases involving youth exploited in commercial sex.			

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)				Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)	
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection					Evaluation
DOJ/OJP/NJ	US	US	Research Triangle Institute	Public Health Foundation Enterprises	\$453,117	FY 15	OVC VOCA				x		This project will conduct a participatory formative process and outcome evaluation of the two anti-trafficking task forces in San Francisco, California: the advisory and policy-focused Mayor’s Task Force on Anti-Human Trafficking, and the operationally-focused San Francisco Anti-Trafficking Task Force. This researcher-survivor-led evaluation will document essential task force elements and identify indicators and criteria for successful task force implementation and outcomes.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OJJDP	US	US/Texas	Big Brothers Big Sisters of El Paso	N/A	\$450,000	FY 15	Missing and Exploited Children’s Program (MEC) and Mentoring	x	x				Enhance and improve mentoring and other critical support services for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation and domestic sex trafficking (CSE/DST). The goals of this project are to (1) increase community awareness and training levels about the target population; (2) enhance mentoring services to better meet the	N	36	Sex TIP

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												needs of these youth; (3) create and implement an enhanced training platform for mentors that will offer targeted “basic” and ongoing trainings; and (4) develop and enhance additional critical supports for victims and youth at risk of CSE/DST, including youth who self-identify as LGBTQ.				
DOJ/OJP/OJJDP	US	US/Kansas	Wichita Children’s Home (WCH)	N/A	\$450,000	FY 15	MEC and Mentoring	x	x			The project will target runaway, homeless, and street youth (ages 12–17) located in, or passing through, Wichita, Kansas. The primary goal is to help victims move past their experiences with victimization to develop their full potential, allowing them to start healing and to form relationships and develop skills to have a safe, healthy, and successful future. The secondary goal is to prevent other at-risk youth from being victimized. WCH will provide mentoring services to youth using intensively trained and supported	N	36	Sex TIP	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection				
												volunteer mentors.			
DOJ/OJP/OJJDP	US	US	Impact Justice	N/A	\$50,000	FY 15	MEC				x	<p>Researchers will conduct interdisciplinary analysis describing disparities in the pathways into incarceration for Lesbian, Bisexual, Questioning, Gender Nonconforming and Transgender (LBQ/GNCT) Girls Incarcerated for “Prostitution.” They will identify the risk factors that are linked to incarceration for “prostitution.” The second portion of the study will be a national scan of statutory, regulatory, and case law regarding: (1) commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) and domestic minor sex trafficking; and (2) gender and sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression equity for youth of color in juvenile justice and child welfare systems. Final deliverables will be two published papers that promise to: (1) fill gaps in the</p>	N	12	Sex TIP

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												empirical academic research on LBQ/GNCT youth in the juvenile justice system, particularly those incarcerated for “prostitution”; (2) contribute to the legal responses to trafficking and increasing equity for girls, girls of color, and LBQ/GNCT girls; (3) provide recommendations to the field of juvenile justice to improve the treatment and outcomes of trafficked youth at these intersections of gender and race; and (4) model the policy benefits of deep intersectional research for girls for state and county juvenile justice systems.				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Colorado	Colorado Organization for Victim Assistance	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	Victims of Trafficking (VT)		x			The purpose of this award, funded under the Comprehensive Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to enhance the quality and quantity of services available to assist victims of human trafficking, as defined by the TVPA, by enhancing interagency collaboration and	Y	36	Both	

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												the coordinated community response to victims of human trafficking, and by providing high-quality services that address the individual needs of trafficking victims over a three-year project period. The grant recipient will leverage various local, state, and federal resources to provide a comprehensive array of victim services. In addition, the program will support efforts to increase the capacity of communities to respond to human trafficking victims through the development of interagency partnerships, professional training, and public awareness activities.				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/California	Contra Costa County	N/A	\$727,364	FY 15	VT		x			Same as immediately above.	Y	36	Both	
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Hawaii	Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations	N/A	\$584,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same as immediately above.	Y	36	Both	
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Florida	International Rescue Committee, Inc.	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same as immediately above.	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
			(Miami)													
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/California	International Rescue Committee, Inc. (Sacramento)	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same as immediately above.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Texas	Mosaic Family Services Inc.	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same as immediately above.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Maine	Preble Street	N/A	\$250,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same as immediately above.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/California	President and Board of Trustees of Santa Clara College	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same as immediately above.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Maryland	TurnAround, Inc.	N/A	\$586,299	FY 15	VT		x				Same as immediately above.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Ohio	The Salvation Army (Cincinnati)	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same as immediately above.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Ohio	The Salvation Army (Central Ohio – Columbus)	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same as immediately above.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/South Dakota	Wiconi Wawokiya, Inc.	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same as immediately above.	Y	36	Both

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Utah	Asian Association of Utah	N/A	\$400,000	FY 15	VT		x				The ECM Program is designed to support the development and enhancement of multidisciplinary human trafficking task forces that implement collaborative approaches to combat all forms of human trafficking, including sex and labor trafficking of both foreign nationals and U.S. citizens (of all genders and ages), within the United States. Awards will be made to a lead law enforcement agency and a lead victim service provider within each task force. The Asian Association of Utah dba Refugee and Immigrant Center will work in collaboration with the Utah Attorney General's Office to implement this project within the state of Utah.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/North Dakota	CAWS North Dakota	N/A	\$900,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same general project objectives as immediately above. The North Dakota Council on Abused Women's Services will work in collaboration with the North	Y	36	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												Dakota Office of the Attorney General to implement this project within the state of North Dakota.				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/California	Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project objectives as immediately above. The Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking will work in collaboration with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to implement this project within Los Angeles County, California.	Y	36	Both	
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Arizona	CODAC Behavioral Health Services of Pima County	N/A	\$749,999	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project objectives as immediately above. CODAC Behavioral Health Services of Pima County will work in collaboration with the City of Tucson Police Department to implement this project within the southern Arizona region, including Pima, Santa Cruz, and Cochise counties.	Y	36	Both	
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Louisiana	Covenant House New Orleans	N/A	\$900,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project objectives as immediately above. Covenant House New Orleans will work in collaboration with the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												Office to implement this project within the Greater Metro Area and Orleans and Jefferson parishes, Louisiana.				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Wisconsin	Sojourner Family Peace Center, Inc.	N/A	\$900,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project objectives as immediately above. The Sojourner Family Peace Center will work in collaboration with the City of Milwaukee Police Department to implement this project within the city and county of Milwaukee.	Y	36	Both	
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/New Mexico	The Life Link	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project objectives as immediately above. Life Link will work in collaboration with the New Mexico Office of the Attorney General to implement this project within the state of New Mexico.	Y	36	Both	
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Michigan	The Salvation Army	N/A	\$600,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project objectives as immediately above. The Salvation Army in Detroit, Michigan will work in collaboration with the Michigan Department of State Police to implement this project in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb counties in southeast Michigan.	Y	36	Both	

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Nebraska	The Salvation Army	N/A	\$900,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same general project objectives as immediately above. The Salvation Army in Omaha, Nebraska will work in collaboration with the Nebraska Attorney General to implement this project within the state of Nebraska.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Pennsylvania	The Salvation Army	N/A	\$600,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same general project objectives as immediately above. The Salvation Army Philadelphia Social Services will work in collaboration with the City of Philadelphia Police Department to implement this project within Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Washington	International Rescue Committee	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same general project objectives as immediately above. The International Rescue Committee will work collaboratively with the City of Seattle Police Department to implement this project within western Washington, primarily King, Kitsap, Snohomish, and Pierce counties.	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Missouri	International Institute of	N/A	\$550,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same general project objectives as immediately	Y	36	Both

Agency/Bureau	Region	Country or State	Prime Recipient: Grantee or Contractor	Sub-grantees or Contractees	Amount Awarded	Appropriation Year	Funding Source	Project Area(s)					Project Objectives	SPOG Review (Y/N)	Project Duration (months unless indicated otherwise)	Type of Trafficking (Sex or Labor Trafficking or Both)
								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
			Metropolitan St. Louis									above. International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis will work in collaboration with the St. Louis County Police Department to implement this project within the Eastern District of Missouri.				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/New York	International Institute of Buffalo	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project objectives as immediately above. International Institute of Buffalo will work in collaboration with the Erie County Sheriff's Office to implement this project throughout the 17 counties of the Western District of New York.	Y	36	Both	
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/California	Operation SafeHouse, Inc.	N/A	\$500,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project objectives as immediately above. Operation SafeHouse will work in collaboration with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department to implement this project within Riverside County, California.	Y	36	Both	
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/New York	Safe Horizon, Inc.	N/A	\$550,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project objectives as immediately above. Safe Horizon, Inc., which will work in collaboration with the Kings County District Attorney's	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												Office to implement this project in Brooklyn, New York.				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Illinois	The Salvation Army Family and Community Services (Chicago)	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project objectives as immediately above. The Salvation Army Family and Community Services will work in collaboration with the Cook County State's Attorney Office to implement this project within Cook County and the Northern District of Illinois.	Y	36	Both	
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US	NCSL	N/A	\$476,474	FY 15	VT	x				With this award, NCSL will implement its Targeted Outreach to State Legislators on Human Trafficking project to enhance state legislative knowledge on human trafficking issues and to foster leadership capacity in legislatures. Project objectives will involve using a variety of prominent and recognized NCSL forums and formats to provide objective, specialized information to assist state legislators in reviewing needs and assessing trafficking policy	N	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection				
												<p>approaches. Deliverables will be to create a specialized human trafficking web page as part of the Civil and Criminal Justice collection; develop an online database of human trafficking enactments; plan and convene two meeting programs at NCSL’s Annual Legislative Summit or Forum over the three-year period addressing current legislative issues in human trafficking; research and prepare three human trafficking briefing papers during the three-year period; plan and convene a webinar on human trafficking during the second year of the project; prepare a blog piece on a human trafficking topic during the second year of the project; and respond to information requests from legislators, legislative staff, and others on human trafficking throughout the three-year period.</p>			
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/New York	Ali Forney Center	N/A	\$331,736	FY 15	VT		x			The purpose of this award, one of several projects funded	Y	36	Sex

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection				
												<p>under the Specialized Services for Victims of Human Trafficking Grant Program, is to enhance the quality and quantity of services available to assist victims of human trafficking, as defined by the TVPA, by enhancing interagency collaboration and the coordinated community response to victims of human trafficking, and by providing high-quality, specialized services that address the individual needs of trafficking victims over a three-year project period. The Ali Forney Center will leverage various local, state, and federal resources to identify lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning (LGBTQ) homeless youth (16–24 years old) who are victims of sex trafficking and provide LGBTQ-culturally competent intensive case management and wraparound services for victims identified through this initiative within New York</p>			

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												City. In addition, the program will support efforts to increase the capacity of communities to respond to human trafficking victims through the development of interagency partnerships, professional training, and public awareness activities.				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/D.C./ Maryland/ Virginia	Ayuda, Inc.	N/A	\$546,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project purposes as immediately above. Ayuda will provide legal immigration assistance for all foreign-born victims identified through this initiative within Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Virginia.	Y	36	Both	
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Colorado	Colorado Judicial Department	N/A	\$599,495	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project purposes as immediately above. The Colorado Judicial Department will provide a comprehensive set of direct treatment and support services for court and probation involved male and female juveniles, with a specific focus on LGBTQ victims, identified through this initiative within the city and county of Denver.	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/New York	Covenant House New York	N/A	\$588,386	FY 15	VT		x				Same general project purposes as immediately above. Covenant House New York/Under 21 will provide comprehensive and mental health care and related services to any male or female runaway and homeless youth who is a victim of sex or labor trafficking identified through this initiative within New York City.	Y	36	Sex
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Florida	Gulfcoast Legal Services, Inc.	N/A	\$600,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same general project purposes as immediately above. Gulfcoast Legal Services will provide specialized legal and integrated supportive services for all types of human trafficking victims identified through this initiative within the gulf coast region of Florida (Manatee, Hillsborough, Pinellas, Pasco, and Sarasota counties).	Y	36	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Florida	Kristi House, Inc.	N/A	\$600,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same general project purposes as immediately above. Kristi House will provide case management, linkages to legal and social	Y	36	Sex

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												services, advocacy, enrichment programming, and mental health intervention to LGBTQ persons who have been victims of sex trafficking and victims of commercial sexual exploitation identified through this initiative within Miami-Dade County (Florida).				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/California	Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	N/A	\$600,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project purposes as immediately above. The Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles will provide specialized legal services for all victims of human trafficking identified through this initiative within Los Angeles and Orange counties (California).	Y	36	Both	
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/California	North County Lifeline	N/A	\$600,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same general project purposes as immediately above. North County Lifeline will provide comprehensive services for all male LGBTQ victims identified through this initiative within Oceanside (northern San Diego County, California).	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/California	San Diego Youth Services	N/A	\$600,000	FY 15	VT		x				Same general project purposes as immediately above. San Diego Youth Services will provide intensive case management services for all female or identifying as female domestic sex trafficking victims (ages 12–24) identified through this initiative within San Diego County (California).	Y	36	Sex
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US/Arizona	Tumbleweed Center for Youth Development	N/A	\$599,952	FY 15	VT		x				Same general project purposes as immediately above. The Tumbleweed Center for Youth Development will provide specialized therapeutic services for all domestic youth victims of human trafficking, including female victims, female-identifying transgender youth, male victims, and male-identifying transgender youth identified through this initiative within the Phoenix Metro Area (Maricopa County, Arizona).	Y	36	Sex
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US	American Bar Association Fund for Justice and	N/A	\$499,982	FY 15	VT		x				Victims of human trafficking often have various co-existing and overlapping legal needs	Y	24	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
			Education									that arise in connection with their victimization. OVC’s work in this area confirms the strong need for legal representation. Legal services providers are also among the most common partners of OVC’s Human Trafficking Program grantees. And yet, grantees continue to report to OVC that they struggle to find adequate legal services to meet the needs of their clients. Because it is critical to ensure that these needs are met with trained legal services providers to improve the outcomes for trafficking victims, OVC is funding training and technical assistance to expand access to comprehensive legal services for victims of human trafficking. The overarching goal of this program is to expand victims’ safety, financial security, independence, and self-sufficiency through access to trained legal services providers. The objectives are to: (1) improve quality and				

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection				
												quantity of legal services through training and technical assistance for legal services providers; and (2) improve identification and referral for legal services through training and technical assistance for social services providers.			
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US	Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking	N/A	\$500,000	FY 15	VT		x			Same as immediately above.	Y	24	Both
DOJ/OJP/OVC	US	US	ICF International	N/A	\$1,100,000	FY 15	VT		x		x	Through the OVC TTAC contract, ICFI will provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to OVC grantees on issues related to human trafficking, assist OVC in managing all aspects of TIMS, and respond to requests from the field for training and technical assistance.	N	12	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOJ/OVW	US	US	Futures Without Violence	Vida Legal Assistance, Inc.; Asian Women’s Shelter; expert consultants in the field of human trafficking	\$450,000	FY 15	Technical Assistance Program (Culturally & Linguistically-Specific Services: \$75,000; Legal Assistance for Victims: \$100,000; Tribal Governments: \$50,000; and the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants Program: \$225,000)	x	x	x			OVW’s Building Collaborative Responses to Trafficked Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Technical Assistance project focuses on providing training and technical assistance to grantees and local multidisciplinary teams on building collaborations to provide effective services and support to foreign-born human trafficking, domestic violence, and sexual assault victims residing in the United States and its territories.			

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection					Evaluation
DOL/ILAB	Global (G)	Cross Regions (XR)	ILO	Various	\$11,495,138	FY 15	DM (Departmental Management)	x	x	x	x		To support global and national efforts aimed at combating forced labor under the 2014 ILO Protocol and Recommendation on Forced Labour.	Y	48	Labor TIP

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection					Evaluation
DOL/ILAB	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs (SCA)	Uzbekistan	ILO	Various	\$4,000,000	FY 15	DM	x			x		Cost increase to existing project. The goal of the project is to build the capacity among national and local stakeholders to advocate for a reduction in child labor and forced labor and to promote fundamental principles and rights at work through the framework of the Decent Work Country Program agreement between the Government of Uzbekistan and the ILO.	Y	48	Labor TIP

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOS/INL	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs (WHA)	Belize	CBP	N/A	\$1,088,413	FY 15	INCLE			x			Support to Mobile Interdiction Teams to detect and detain undocumented migrants and identify trafficked persons, among other illicit activities.	N	30	Both
DOS/INL	WHA	Guatemala	CBP	N/A	\$1,638,607	FY 15	INCLE			x			Support to Inter-Agency Task Forces to detect and detain undocumented migrants and identify trafficked persons, among other illicit activities.	N	36	Both
DOS/INL	WHA	Honduras	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$1,600,000	FY 14	INCLE			x			Resident Legal Advisor to provide legal technical assistance in investigations and prosecutions of organized crime with an emphasis on human trafficking.	N	36	Both
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$36,000	FY 11	INCLE/Merida		x	x			Human trafficking basic training for Chiapas and other state justice sector officials designed to introduce concepts related to victim identification, interviewing techniques, and assistance; part of OPDAT's \$3.9 million human trafficking programming under the Merida Initiative.	N	24	Both
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$10,000	FY 11	INCLE/Merida			x			Human trafficking judicial workshop provided Mexican state judges the opportunity to	N	24	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												build their understanding of trafficking cases in the context of the new accusatorial system.				
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$12,000	FY 11	INCLE/Merida			x		Case mentoring in Chiapas provided a forum for state prosecutors and investigators to discuss specific human trafficking cases with U.S. counterparts. Discussions focused on family reunification, evidence gathering, and other areas of concern as suggested by the Mexican State Offices of the Attorney General.	N	24	Both	
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$25,000	FY 11	INCLE/Merida		x	x		OPDAT sponsored a human trafficking and human rights forum to raise awareness of trafficking victims, explore the difference between people voluntarily in the commercial sex industry and those exploited by it, and discuss assistance for the latter.	N	24	Both	
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$16,000	FY 11	INCLE/Merida		x	x		OPDAT sponsored Mexican participation in a human trafficking conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which focused on investigation techniques,	N	24	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												victim's assistance, and interviews.				
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$7,000	FY 11	INCLE/Merida			x		During OPDAT's case mentoring session in Mexico City, U.S. prosecutors discussed specific trafficking cases with their Mexican counterparts, leading to the arrest and extradition of a major human trafficker from the state of Tlaxcala. Discussions also focused on evidence gathering, witness testimony, and interviewing techniques.	N	24	Both	
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$65,000	FY 11	INCLE/Merida	x	x			OPDAT sponsored a human trafficking victims' workshop in Mexico City for state investigators and prosecutors, focusing on victim identification, interviewing techniques, and victim services.	N	24	Both	
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$8,200	FY 11	INCLE/Merida	x				At OPDAT's rally against trafficking in persons and subsequent trafficking forum, members of the public were encouraged to participate in a scavenger hunt in the town center of Morelia, Michoacan, in Mexico, in which clues	N	24	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												provided an opportunity to learn about human trafficking.				
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$6,300	FY 11	INCLE/Merida		x	x		OPDAT sponsored Mexican participation in the 2015 Crimes Against Children Conference in Dallas Texas, in which participants discussed the challenges of interviewing minor-aged trafficking victims.	N	24	Both	
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$37,000	FY 11	INCLE/Merida		x	x		During OPDAT's victims' workshop in Puebla, state prosecutors and investigators interacted with members of civil society to discuss the challenges of working with trafficking victims and learned about best practices.	N	24	Both	
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DOJ/OPDAT	N/A	\$14,000	FY 11	INCLE/Merida		x			OPDAT sponsored Mexican participation in the Binational Amber Alert Working Group in Dallas, Texas, in an effort to bilateralize the Mexican and U.S. Amber Alert programs. OPDAT helped bring Amber Alert to Mexico in 2012, and has since continued to work with Mexican counterparts to improve its interoperability	N	24	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												with the U.S. system.				
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DHS ICE HSI	N/A	\$37,504	FY 09	INCLE/Merida			x		Seminar on human trafficking investigations and best practices for 72 law enforcement officials.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DHS ICE HSI	N/A	\$42,782	FY 09	INCLE/Merida			x		Trip to attend the Annual Freedom Network Conference in Washington, D.C., for Government of Mexico human trafficking prosecutors.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	WHA	Mexico	DHS ICE HSI	N/A	\$7,354	FY 09	INCLE/Merida			x		Human trafficking study tour to New York for the Mexican government's human trafficking prosecutors to study trafficking prosecutions in the United States.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	WHA	Peru	IOM	N/A	\$76,452	FY 10	INCLE	x	x	x		Under this project, IOM is creating operational guidelines for the detection of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, including a referral process for victims to access services, and carrying out training for migration officers to give them the proper tools for identifying trafficking victims and human rights abuses.	N	12	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOS/INL	Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs (EUR)	Azerbaijan	IOM, DOJ/RLA	N/A	\$400,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x			x	Funds used to operate community awareness centers, provide assistance to victims, and develop human trafficking training curriculum for the Academy of Public Administration.	N	12	Both
DOS/INL	EUR	Turkmenistan	IOM	N/A	\$120,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x		x	This project assists the Government of Turkmenistan to complete its Counter-Trafficking National Action Plan and develop standard operating procedures for victim identification as an annex to the plan.	N	17–18	Both
DOS/INL	SCA	Uzbekistan	Istiqbolli Avlod	N/A	\$11,029	FY 12	INCLE	x	x	x	x		The U.S Embassy, the Prosecutor General's Office, and the NGO Istiqbolli Avlod conducted two seminars, one in Nukus and one in Fergana, on combating international trafficking in persons, August 18–21, 2015. The seminars exposed participants to a variety of mechanisms to combat human trafficking and promoted greater public-private partnerships in Uzbekistan. In preparation for the seminar, Istiqbolli Avlod developed a practical	N	12	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												manual for handling trafficking cases and distributed them to attendees.				
DOS/INL	SCA	Kazakhstan	IOM	Rodik; Meiry; Korgau-Astana; Women Support Center; Sana Sezim	\$100,000	FY 12	INCLE				x	Trafficking victim identification by police and labor inspectors; law enforcement capacity-building; five separate training sessions in different regions.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	SCA	Kazakhstan	Karaganda Trafficking in Persons Center	Yekaterina Badikova; Nina Balabayeva; Khadicha Abisheva; Alexander Khan; Dauren Balgimbayev; Nariman Kuldikov	\$37,500	FY 12	INCLE				x	Trafficking Training: Law Enforcement Capacity Building; five separate training sessions for officers held at the Trafficking in Persons Center under the Ministry of Internal Affairs.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	SCA	Kyrgyz Republic	Susan Keston	N/A	\$9,150	FY 11	INCLE				x	Enhance professional capacity of police officers to identify, investigate, and prosecute trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants cases. Training held February 4–6, 2015.	N	1	Sex TIP	
DOS/INL	EUR	Georgia	IOM	N/A	\$200,000	FY 12	INCLE	x			x	This project supports training for law enforcement authorities to combat trafficking through capacity-	N	12	Sex TIP	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												building, addresses the demand for services, and raises awareness of the penal implications of using these services to help prevent these crimes.				
DOS/INL	EUR	Armenia	House of Hope	N/A	\$154,315	FY 13	INCLE	x	x	x		This project assists victims of human trafficking through shelter and outside assistance; operates a hotline for trafficking-related calls; conducts awareness-raising and capacity-building for investigators and patrol police about trafficking with a focus on child trafficking and child sexual abuse; and conducts public awareness campaigns on the danger of all types of human trafficking.	N	24	Both	
DOS/INL	EUR	Ukraine	IOM	N/A	\$330,000	FY 13	INCLE	x	x	x		This project will work with the Ministry of Interior of Ukraine (MoI) Counter-Trafficking Department to develop an EU-compliant criminal analysis and risk analysis system.	N	15	Both	
DOS/INL	EUR	Moldova	IOM	N/A	\$500,000	FY 12	INCLE	x	x	x		The goals of this multi-faceted project are: (1) to increase the quality and quantity of human trafficking	N	12	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												investigations by specialized law enforcement bodies; (2) to ensure broader access to quality legal aid for victims; (3) to improve the Government of Moldova’s Ministry of Internal Affairs’ capacity to successfully investigate and convict trafficking offenders; and (4) to ensure that more victims of domestic violence are prevented from becoming victims of human trafficking.				
DOS/INL	EUR	Montenegro	Interagency Agreement (IAA)/Personal Services Contractor (PSC)	IAA/PSC	\$65,000	FY 12	INCLE			x		To increase the capacity of law enforcement authorities and prosecutors to investigate human trafficking cases.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	EUR	Macedonia	IAA/PSC	IAA/PSC	\$139,000	FY 12	INCLE			x		Same as immediately above.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	EUR	Serbia	IAA/PSC	IAA/PSC	\$65,000	FY 12	INCLE			x		Same as immediately above.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	XR	Bureau of African Affairs (AF), Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (EAP), EUR, WHA	IOM	N/A	\$369,000	FY 13/14	INCLE	x	x	x	x	IOM conducts anti-trafficking training to justice sector and law enforcement officials from throughout Africa, Eurasia, southeast Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean at INL/Office of Anti-Crime	Y	12	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												Programs (C)'s ILEAs.				
DOS/INL	XR	AF, EAP, EUR, WHA	DHS ICE	N/A	\$260,000	FY 14/15	INCLE	x	x	x	x	ICE conducts anti-trafficking training to justice sector and law enforcement officials from throughout Africa, Eurasia, southeast Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean at INL/C's ILEAs.	Y	12	Both	
DOS/INL	EUR	Croatia	ICITAP	N/A	\$25,000	FY 12	Assistance to Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)			x		ICITAP delivered a two-day seminar on transnational organized crime through the "Partnership for Education" program in Zagreb, Croatia. The event was attended by police leaders from seven Balkan countries and focused on important issues for law enforcement authorities in the Western Balkans, including trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons.	N	1	Both	
DOS/INL	EUR	Kosovo	ICITAP	N/A	\$150,000	FY 12	AEECA	x	x	x	x	ICITAP, through its Complex Criminal Investigations/Trafficking in Persons program, provided assessments along with continuous support to key Kosovo implementers, ensuring that the Government	N	12	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
													of Kosovo complies with U.S. policies to deter human trafficking in accordance with the TVPA.			
DOS/INL	EUR	Kosovo	ICITAP	N/A	\$6,000	FY 12	AEECA	x	x	x			In support of the Kosovo National Anti-Trafficking in Human Beings Campaign, six community roundtable meetings addressing human trafficking at the local level were facilitated over a one-month period by Kosovo's Community Safety Action Teams (CSATs). These teams were developed by ICITAP.	N	1	Both
DOS/INL	EUR	Kosovo	ICITAP	N/A	\$5,000	FY 12	AEECA	x	x	x	x	x	ICITAP provided assistance to the Kosovo Ministry of Internal Affairs in drafting the Administrative Instruction on the Early Identification of Victims of Trafficking, derived from the Law on Trafficking in Human Beings and Protection of Victims of Trafficking. The new Administrative Instruction assists consular personnel, border police investigators, and municipal labor inspectors to better identify	N	5	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												victims of trafficking and to define the proper referral mechanism and steps available to assist victims.				
DOS/INL	EUR	Serbia	ICITAP	N/A	\$30,000	FY 12	AEECA	x		x		ICITAP delivered an anti-trafficking workshop in Vrnjačka Banja for Kraljevo Directorate command staff who supervise personnel assigned to locations directly affected by trafficking issues in Serbia.	N	1	Both	
DOS/INL	SCA	Tajikistan	IOM	N/A	\$4,000	FY 11	AEECA	x		x		Provide training on the definition and terminology of trafficking, root causes of trafficking, national referral mechanism for cooperation and networking to combat trafficking in persons, direct assistance for trafficked persons, investigation techniques, information campaigns, capacity-building, victim identification, and return and reintegration of trafficked persons. Twenty-one law enforcement officers trained.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	SCA	Tajikistan	IOM	N/A	\$4,000	FY 11	AEECA	x		x		Twenty-three law enforcement officers received the training described	N	12	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												immediately above.				
DOS/INL	SCA	Tajikistan	IOM	N/A	\$4,000	FY 12	AEECA	x		x		Twenty law enforcement officers received the training described immediately above.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	SCA	Tajikistan	IOM	N/A	\$4,000	FY 12	AEECA	x		x		Twenty judges received the training described immediately above.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	SCA	Tajikistan	IOM	N/A	\$4,000	FY 13	AEECA	x		x		Twenty-one prosecutors received the training described immediately above.	N	12	Both	
DOS/INL	EUR	Regional	DHS ICE	N/A	\$31,280	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x		DHS ICE will deliver training on human trafficking investigations best practices, along with intelligence and victim assistance services.	N	1	Both	
DOS/INL	EUR	Regional	IOM	N/A	\$36,908	FY 14	INCLE	x	x			Supports training for law enforcement authorities to combat human trafficking through capacity-building, addresses the demand for services provided by trafficked persons, and raises awareness of the penal implications of using these services to help prevent these crimes.	N	1	Both	
DOS/INL	EUR	Regional	Las Vegas (Nevada) Police Department	N/A	\$31,319	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x		Gender-based violence/trafficking in persons course for police	N	1	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												investigators. Course objective is to promote and sensitize officers to human rights international convention obligations.				
DOS/INL	EAP	Regional	IOM	N/A	\$26,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x		Supports training for law enforcement authorities to combat human trafficking through capacity-building, addresses the demand for services provided by trafficked persons, and raises awareness of the penal implications of using these services to help prevent these crimes.	N	1	Both	
DOS/INL	EAP	Regional	DHS ICE	N/A	\$24,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x		DHS ICE will deliver training on trafficking investigations best practices, along with intelligence and victim assistance services.	N	1	Both	
DOS/INL	EAP	Regional	Australian Police	N/A	\$21,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x		Increase the capacity of law enforcement authorities and prosecutors to investigate human trafficking cases.	N	1	Both	
DOS/INL	AF	Regional	DHS ICE	N/A	\$84,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x		DHS ICE will deliver training on human trafficking investigations best practices, along with intelligence and victim assistance services.	N	1	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOS/INL	AF	Regional	IOM	N/A	\$46,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x			This project supports training for law enforcement authorities to combat trafficking through capacity-building, addresses the demand for services provided by trafficked persons, and raises awareness of the penal implications of using these services to help prevent these crimes.	N	1	Both
DOS/INL	WHA	Regional	Government of Chile	N/A	\$21,100	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x			Gender-based violence/trafficking in persons course for police investigators. Course objective is to promote and sensitize officers to human rights international convention obligations.	N	1	Both
DOS/INL	WHA	Regional	DHS ICE	N/A	\$45,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x			DHS ICE will deliver training on human trafficking investigations best practices, along with intelligence and victim assistance services.	N	1	Both
DOS/INL	WHA	Regional	IOM	N/A	\$37,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x			This project supports training for law enforcement authorities to combat trafficking through capacity-building, addresses the demand for services provided by trafficked	N	1	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												persons, and raises awareness of the penal implications of using these services to help prevent these crimes.				
DOS/INL	WHA	Regional	UNODC	N/A	\$230,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x	x	UNODC-provided training and capacity-building on deterring, detecting, and prosecuting the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking, including in the context of trafficking that facilitates the illegal fishing industry. The initiative will improve border security and combat organized crime and illicit trafficking.	N	1	Labor TIP	
DOS/TIP Office (J/TIP)	AF	Regional	Verité, Inc.	Solidarity Center; American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative	\$516,000	FY 14	INCLE				x	Verité will lead a two-year investigation of global supply chains and human trafficking risks in sub-Saharan Africa. The project will examine: (1) African supply chain characteristics; (2) trafficking risks associated with global supply chains in a range of African contexts; (3) company and industry practices that enable or help prevent trafficking; and (4) legal and policy frameworks in which global supply chains	Y	24	Labor TIP	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOS/J/TIP	AF	Regional	UNODC	N/A	\$400,000	FY 14	Economic Support Fund (ESF)				x		operate, and in which trafficking takes place or is prevented and prosecuted. UNODC seeks to enhance collaborative methods and improve capacity to combat human trafficking in southern Africa by establishing a harmonized data collection and reporting system. UNODC will roll out a data collection and reporting system in Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, and Zimbabwe. This will include setting up national data hubs, linked to the UNODC–Southern African Development Committee regional data hub, as well as conducting training for users of the system. UNODC will also strengthen the operation of the system in Lesotho, Swaziland, and South Africa, where the project has been piloted through ongoing maintenance and support and provision of specialized training for users.	Y	24	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOS/J/TIP	AF	Regional	International Research and Exchanges Board, Inc.	TBD	\$750,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x			The International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) will provide a rapid-response training and technical assistance mechanism for assisting partner governments in sub-Saharan Africa to introduce or strengthen anti-trafficking legislation. Assistance will be provided to beneficiary countries selected in consultation with the DOS TIP Office and using intervention strategies developed upon a needs assessment of each targeted country. This program will lay or enhance the legislative framework for the prevention of trafficking, the protection of victims, and the prosecution of traffickers through partnerships with governments, civil society, anti-trafficking experts, and other key stakeholders in the region.	Y	24	Both
DOS/J/TIP	AF	Regional	Heartland Alliance	N/A	\$750,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x			Using Bujumbura, Burundi and Abuja, Nigeria as	Y	24	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
			International									regional “hubs,” Heartland Alliance International (HAI) will develop a training and technical assistance module for victim identification and referral services. Based on the module, HAI will deliver up to 24 months of assistance to beneficiary governments in sub-Saharan Africa selected in consultation with the DOS TIP Office. The overall objective of the project is to expand victims’ access to quality and comprehensive services, including through the creation or strengthening of a comprehensive victim referral mechanism and the provision of shelter and related services. The intervention in each beneficiary country will be tailored to meet the needs of that target country and the profile of the victim population.				
DOS/J/TIP	AF	Ghana	IOM	N/A	\$2,540,000	FY 14	INCLE		x	x		IOM will assist the Government of Ghana to establish: (1) protocols for screening vulnerable children;	Y	48	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection				
												(2) systematic referral mechanisms and protocols for timely interagency response to suspected cases; and (3) monitoring and evaluation tools to improve overall interagency coordination, situational analysis, monitoring, and response. IOM will also engage in capacity-building at the national, regional, and district levels through training for Social Welfare staff, the Ghana Police Service (GPS), Judges, Attorney General staff, and Training Academies on child trafficking. Furthermore, IOM will provide logistical support to GPS for operations involving children victims of trafficking, assist child trafficking witnesses in participation in criminal proceedings, and support direct care and services to child victims of trafficking in government-sponsored shelters.			

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOS/J/TIP	AF	Ghana	Free the Slaves, Inc.	TBD	\$2,460,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x			Free the Slaves (FTS) and its Ghanaian partner will combat child trafficking at the local level by creating deeply rooted community-led resistance to trafficking. FTS aims to establish a more holistic approach to coordinating governmental and civil society anti-trafficking efforts. Each target community will have created comprehensive action plans to address the root causes of child trafficking, while FTS' focus on child and youth development will produce a mechanism for developing new leaders to continue the struggle. FTS will also link its target communities to broader local and regional development programs so that they can directly access specialized services.	Y	48	Both
DOS/J/TIP	AF	Namibia	IOM	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	INCLE	x	x	x			IOM will provide technical support for the national coordinating body to ensure a coordinated and effective implementation of the anti-	Y	36	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												<p>trafficking law, establish guidelines to proactively identify victims of trafficking and refer them to care, and develop a formal agreement between police and prosecutors to coordinate their respective activities.</p> <p>IOM will upgrade the facilities of shelters and train shelter staff to meet the minimum requirements for offering protection services to victims of trafficking. IOM will develop and implement awareness-raising campaigns to include radio broadcasts that focus on the prevention of human trafficking and victim identification, and publicize a hotline to promote increased reporting of trafficking cases and referrals.</p>				
DOS/J/TIP	AF	Sierra Leone	World Hope International	N/A	\$300,000	FY 15	INCLE	x	x	x	x	<p>World Hope International (WHI) will continue to provide holistic recovery and reintegration services to female victims of trafficking in Freetown, Sierra Leone. WHI will continue to work with village parent</p>	Y	12	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												groups to prevent trafficking from rural areas to the cities, and to facilitate the reintegration of survivors. It will also collaborate with community anti-trafficking groups, local law enforcement personnel, and service providers to deliver coordinated services to trafficking victims and raise awareness.				
DOS/J/TIP	AF	Djibouti	UNODC	N/A	\$500,000	FY 14	ESF	x	x	x		UNODC will address critical gaps in anti-trafficking efforts in Djibouti, and resources will be used to establish a national referral system and a trafficking data collection and reporting mechanism. Project activities also will raise awareness of major human trafficking issues, and will include the development and implementation of multidisciplinary training courses on victim-centered investigations and prosecutions. The training model will include a “training-of-trainers” component in an effort to	Y	24	Both	

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												ensure its sustainability, and the selection of participants will be based on their suitability to conduct follow-on training events. A key goal of the project will be the institutionalization of the use of anti-trafficking training manuals and tools within Djibouti’s police academies and governing structures.				
DOS/J/TIP	EAP	Burma	World Vision	Yangon Kayin Baptist Women’s Association (YKBWA)	\$700,000	FY 15	INCLE	x	x			World Vision will improve victim-centered investigations and prosecutions through training and support to police, judges, prosecutors, and case managers. The project will strengthen protection and reintegration services for victims of trafficking in Burma; address gaps in existing training programs; increase the capacity of a local partner to help ensure sustainability; support police trainers in training of additional police; develop, test, and implement a prosecution module for case management training, and train case management	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												stakeholders; and support shelter visits to Thailand to screen victims of trafficking before they return to Burma.				
DOS/J/TIP	EAP	Philippines	International Justice Mission (IJM)	N/A	\$500,000	FY 15	INCLE			x		<p>IJM will train Philippine police, prosecutors, and social workers on victim-centered investigations and prosecutions of sex trafficking cases, with an increased emphasis on addressing online sexual exploitation of children. IJM will provide crisis and legal counseling and facilitate critical services such as trauma counseling, medical care, education, and shelter referrals to foster the successful rehabilitation and reintegration of survivors. IJM will bridge the gap between international authorities with the capacity to identify cases of online child exploitation and local authorities that have the capacity to intervene on the ground by collaborating on case work with Philippine officials.</p>	Y	36	Sex TIP	

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DOS/J/TIP	EAP	Timor-Leste	IOM	PRADET and Belun	\$600,000	FY 15	INCLE	x	x				IOM will enhance victim protection through increased partnerships, victim identification, and referrals. IOM will collaborate with government and civil society on capacity-building activities related to data collection, victim identification and referral, provision of psychosocial support, and enhanced human trafficking awareness.	Y	36	Both
DOS/J/TIP	EAP	Thailand	New Life Center Foundation	N/A	\$72,023	FY 11	INCLE	x	x				The New Life Center Foundation is conducting prevention and protection work with vulnerable tribal populations throughout Thailand. Activities include education (including training in human rights and labor laws), life skills, and vocational training; and providing safe shelter to victims of trafficking, medical and mental health services, interpretation assistance, therapeutic activities, and reintegration assistance.	Y	36	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection				
DOS/J/TIP	EAP	Vietnam	Blue Dragon Children's Foundation	Hue Women's Union	\$99,106	FY 11	INCLE	x	x	x		Blue Dragon is identifying and assisting children and young adults from Hue and Dien Bien provinces who have been trafficked or who are at risk of being trafficked. Key activities include rescue operations in collaboration with local authorities, primarily to Ho Chi Minh City in the South, and just across the border with China in the North, and extensive prevention and protection activities in Hue. The latter includes Blue Dragon's drop-in centers where children can receive assistance. Blue Dragon holds regular meetings with families throughout the province to raise awareness of human trafficking and, when needed, provides livelihood support to families so that they can keep their children in school. Blue Dragon also conducts prevention work in local schools and through radio programs.	Y	24	Both

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DOS/J/TIP	EUR	Estonia	U.S. Embassy Tallinn	N/A	\$25,000	FY 13	INCLE	x	x	x	x		The U.S. Embassy in Estonia organized a Tech Camp for Eastern European stakeholders to develop technological solutions to address human trafficking in the region.	N	N/A	Both
DOS/J/TIP	EUR	Ukraine	IOM	N/A	\$350,000	FY 15	INCLE		x	x			IOM will work to increase Ukraine’s capacity to combat trafficking by strengthening the capacity of state actors, including of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges, to conduct victim-centered investigations and to prosecute trafficking crimes. IOM will conduct multidisciplinary criminal justice training focused on cooperation with non-state actors, victim referral, and victim protection during trials; expand national referral mechanism training; and provide training to NGO partners on emergency response.	Y	24	Both
DOS/J/TIP	SCA	Afghanistan	SB Security Governance Group	N/A	\$200,000	FY 13	INCLE	x	x	x			The SB Security Governance Group is working to increase the capacity of Afghanistan’s police, prosecutors, and	Y	36	Both

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												judges to mount an effective anti-trafficking program through development of an Afghan-owned and -led training curriculum. The project's key beneficiaries are members of the Afghan Border Police (ABP) and the Trafficking in Persons Unit within the Ministry of the Interior (MOI). SB Security's Afghan partners are developing a training course that will be available as a module to be added to existing training programs and courses targeting the ABP and senior officials within the MOI and the judiciary.				
DOS/I/TIP	SCA	Bangladesh	Relief International	Rights Jessore; Associations for Community Development	\$750,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x			Relief International will combat human trafficking in Bangladesh through the promotion of safe migration and protection of victims. Project activities will include building the capacity of existing governmental institutions to train potential migrant workers on safe migration, human trafficking,	Y	36	Labor TIP	

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												government-sanctioned recruitment processes, and existing anti-trafficking laws; generating awareness on safe migration and human trafficking among potential migrants; and identifying, rescuing, and rehabilitating trafficking victims through partnerships with local NGOs and service providers.				
DOS/J/TIP	SCA	India	Shakti Vahini	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	INCLE		x	x		Shakti Vahini will train police anti-trafficking units, train and raise awareness among child protection systems (e.g., shelters and civil society organizations), facilitate collaboration on human trafficking cases between states, and provide legal support and case management. The project will operate in areas of northern India that are key source areas for human trafficking.	Y	36	Both	
DOS/J/TIP	SCA	Kyrgyzstan	IOM	TBD	\$750,000	FY 15	INCLE	x	x	x		IOM will ensure the country's anti-trafficking legislation aligns with international standards; foster political will; create an anti-trafficking	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection				
												task force; draft, debate, and adopt an amendment to the current law; support the development of a national referral mechanism; train judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement; and raise awareness among vulnerable groups.			
DOS/J/TIP	SCA	Nepal	U.S. Embassy Kathmandu	N/A	\$25,000	FY 13	INCLE	x	x	x	x	The U.S. Embassy in Nepal, in partnership with Humanity United, organized a Tech Camp to develop technological solutions to address human trafficking and labor migration between South Asia and the Persian Gulf.	N	N/A	Both
DOS/J/TIP	SCA	Turkmenistan	IOM	N/A	\$500,000	FY 15	INCLE		x	x		IOM will strengthen the National Action Plan on human trafficking in Turkmenistan to ensure coordinated assistance and a victim-centered approach. Activities will include strengthening the national human trafficking legislation; training law enforcement, judicial officials, and prosecutors on trafficking; supporting the government to	Y	36	Both

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												develop a national referral mechanism; and forming memoranda of understanding between government and civil society for the effective implementation of the referral mechanism.				
DOS/J/TIP	WHA	Haiti	International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ)	Chapitre Haïtien de l'Association Internationale des Femmes Juges	\$750,000	FY 15	INCLE	x	x	x		The project will build upon IAWJ's recently completed project that provided technical assistance for the passage of the new anti-trafficking law in 2014. IAWJ will conduct further technical assistance on implementing the law, as well as train additional judges, magistrates, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, social workers, and other key stakeholders to identify, investigate, and prosecute human trafficking cases.	Y	36	Both	
DOS/J/TIP	WHA	Mexico	IOM	N/A	\$750,000	FY 15	INCLE	x	x	x		IOM will conduct multidisciplinary victim-centered training on the prosecution of human trafficking cases, build governmental capacity for victim protection systems at federal and state levels, and	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												institutionalize these practices with specific plans for Government of Mexico long-term sustainability, including by encouraging ongoing funding.				
DOS/J/TIP	WHA	Uruguay	Hermanas Oblatas	IOM	\$470,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x			Hermanas Oblatas will enhance victim protection and support the establishment and institutionalization of a national referral mechanism in Uruguay. Hermanas Oblatas will partner with IOM to develop a national network with local anti-trafficking committees to coordinate and promote governmental and civil society anti-trafficking efforts. The project will train key stakeholders on identifying, referring, and assisting victims of trafficking and work within these networks to establish sustainable protocols for victim protection.	Y	36	Sex TIP	
DOS/J/TIP	WHA	Caribbean Regional	IOM	N/A	\$500,000	FY 15	INCLE	x	x	x		IOM will conduct multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral trainings on victim-centered investigations and	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												prosecutions of human trafficking cases; and strengthen capacities of criminal justice system actors to utilize victim-centered methods to identify victims and investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate trafficking cases. The project will be implemented in Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.				
DOS/J/TIP	WHA	Regional	The University of Texas at Brownsville	N/A	\$200,000	FY 14	INCLE	x				The University of Texas at Brownsville will conduct a study to investigate the role of transnational organized crime in human trafficking along Mexico's eastern migration routes. The research will identify the role that Mexican transnational criminal organizations (TCOs) play in labor and sex trafficking; identify links between Mexican TCOs and migrant smuggling to improve identification of victims of trafficking; and measure levels of collaboration between Mexican-originated TCOs and transnational	Y	18	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												criminal gangs to improve governmental authorities' interdiction of traffickers.				
DOS/J/TIP	G	Holy See	USCCB	N/A	\$500,000	FY 13	INCLE	x	x			USCCB will create an online platform that will map and coordinate the Catholic Church's current efforts, and facilitate sharing of resources and best practices on combating maritime labor trafficking; develop and disseminate a standardized response to maritime labor trafficking based on established promising practices; increase communication and information-sharing to track trafficking victims assisted by Catholic churches or affiliated organizations in different parts of the world; and capitalize on the Holy See's global network to raise awareness of trafficking.	Y	24	Labor TIP	
DOS/J/TIP	G	Global	IOM	N/A	\$935,149	FY 15	INCLE & ESF		x			IOM will continue to provide short-term assistance to victims of trafficking on an emergency, case-by-case basis. All assistance is to be provided in close	Y	36	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												<p>coordination with J/TIP, NGO partners, and local IOM offices (where applicable). Assistance may include, but is not limited to, risk assessment, shelter, food and other basic necessities, counseling, medical services, legal services, travel documentation, safe transport arrangements for return/reintegration or for participation in criminal justice proceedings, and reception, family tracing, and resettlement arrangements.</p>				
DOS/J/TIP	G	Global	UNODC	N/A	\$500,000	FY 15	INCLE			x		<p>UNODC is developing, strengthening and disseminating its online Human Trafficking Case Law Database, a tool that promotes awareness and enhances prosecution efforts by identifying global patterns and increasing the visibility of successful prosecutions. The database was first launched in 2011 and currently includes more than 1,000 cases from 83 countries.</p>	Y	24	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOS/PRM	WHA	Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama	IOM	N/A	*PRM is unable to assign precise dollar amounts to the counter-trafficking components of regional projects because they are integrated with migration activities that improve the protection environment for all vulnerable migrants.	FY 15	Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	x	x				Protects vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, in Mexico and Central America through capacity-building of governments and civil society.	N	12	Both
DOS/PRM	EAP	People's Republic of China (PRC)	IOM	N/A	Same as immediately above.	FY 15	MRA	x	x				Protects vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, in the PRC through capacity-building of governments and civil society.	N	12	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOS/PRM	EAP	Burma, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam	IOM	N/A	Same as immediately above.	FY 15	MRA	x	x				Protects vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, in the Greater Mekong sub-region and Malaysia through capacity-building of governments and civil society.	N	12	Both
DOS/PRM	AF	Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe	IOM	N/A	Same as immediately above.	FY 15	MRA	x	x				Protects vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, in southern Africa through capacity-building of governments and civil society.	N	12	Both
DOS/PRM	AF	Ethiopia, Djibouti, Puntland, Somaliland, and Yemen	IOM	N/A	Same as immediately above.	FY 15	MRA	x	x				Protects vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, in the Horn of Africa and Yemen through capacity-building of governments and civil society.	N	12	Both
DOS/PRM	WHA	Dominican Republic and Haiti	IOM	N/A	Same as immediately above.	FY 15	MRA	x	x				Protects vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, in the Dominican Republic and Haiti through capacity-building of governments and civil society.	N	12	Both
DOS/PRM	SCA	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan,	IOM	N/A	Same as immediately above.	FY 15	MRA		x				Protects vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, in Central Asia	N	12	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
		Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan											through capacity-building of governments and civil society.			
DOS/PRM	AF	Egypt, Libya, Sudan, and Tunisia	IOM	N/A	Same as immediately above.	FY 15	MRA	x	x		x		Protects vulnerable migrants, including victims of trafficking, in North Africa through capacity-building of governments and civil society.	N	12	Both
DOS/PRM	US	US-wide	IOM	N/A	\$686,451	FY 15	MRA		x				IOM's Return, Reintegration, and Family Reunification for Victims of Trafficking in the United States of America Program reunifies persons trafficked to the United States with their relatives by supporting the travel of eligible family members to the United States or providing former victims return and reintegration assistance in their home countries.	N	12	Both
DOS/PRM	Global	Global	IOM	N/A	\$284,677	FY 15	MRA		x				The Global Assistance Fund provides return and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking stranded in areas of the world that do not have other return assistance programs.	N	12	Both
DOS/ECA/ Office of	EAP	Pakistan	Institute of International	Sara Kazi	\$55,428	FY 15	Educational and Cultural	x			x		Focus on the area of women's rights and human trafficking	N	21	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
Academic Exchanges (A)			Education (IIE)/Fulbright Foreign Student				Exchanges (ECE)						in developing countries through advocacy and evidence-based program implementation.			
DOS/ECA/A	EUR	Spain	IIE/Fulbright Foreign Student	Mireia Triguero Roura	\$28,759	FY 14	ECE				x		Thesis on the integration of Rohingya refugees in Malaysia starting from their trip from Myanmar in the hands of human traffickers.	N	21	Both
DOS/ECA/A	EAP	Thailand	IIE/Fulbright Foreign Student	Pensiri Sattapan	\$23,430	FY 14	ECE				x		Focus on human trafficking research and data collection; research on hill tribes of Thailand and Cambodia.	N	21	Both
DOS/ECA/A	EUR	Moldova	IIE/Fulbright U.S. Student	Tiffany Richards	\$18,920	FY 14	ECE	x	x		x	x	Focus on progress on the road to Europe: Eastern Partnership, NGOs, and Human Trafficking in Moldova.	N	9	Both
DOS/ECA/A	EUR	Ukraine	IIE/Fulbright U.S. Student	Luke Drabyn	\$19,020	FY 14	ECE	x	x	x	x	x	Focus is on Western and Ukrainian Approaches to Combating Human Trafficking.	N	9	Both
DOS/ECA/A	AF	Ethiopia	IIE/Fulbright U.S. Student	Tsione Wolde-Michael	\$11,150	FY 14	ECE	x		x	x	x	Focus is on the Impact of Domestic Migration Policies on the Trafficking of Women.	N	10	Both
DOS/ECA/A	EAP	Thailand/Indonesia	Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES)/Fulbright Specialist	Elzbieta Gozdzia	\$9,571	FY 15	ECE				x		Short-term project to provide assistance to Chulalongkorn University Institute of Asian Studies researchers and students in discussing and initiating joint research	N	1.5	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
			Program									projects with the University of Indonesia on human trafficking and migration in ASEAN.				
DOS/ECA/A	EUR	Czech Republic/US	CIES/Fulbright Visiting Scholar	Fercikova Konecna	\$11,200	FY 15	ECE				x	x	Academic Project: "Towards Evidence Based Advocacy for Effective Anti-Trafficking Policies." This project focuses on human trafficking from the NGO perspective.	N	3	Both
DOS/ECA/A	EAP	China	Humphrey Fellow	IIE	\$75,000	FY 15	ECE	x	x		x	x	Academic study and professional development at American University Washington College of Law; fellow: former judge, Shanghai, and human rights lawyer; project focused on child protection, human trafficking, and human rights.	N	11	Both
DOS/ECA/A	EAP	Philippines	Humphrey Fellow	IIE	\$75,000	FY 15	ECE	x	x	x			Academic study and professional development at the University of Minnesota Law School; fellow: Presiding Judge, Municipal Circuit Trial Court of Zamboangita and Dauin, Negros Oriental; project includes development of a Supreme Court Handbook on Trafficking for use by her fellow judges.	N	11	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOS/ECA/A	NEA	Yemen	Humphrey Fellow	IIE	\$75,000	FY 15	ECE	x	x		x		Academic study and professional development at the University of Minnesota Law School; fellow: child protection officer focusing on anti-trafficking measures in conflict-affected areas; aims to raise minimum legal age of marriage in Yemen to 18.	N	11	Both
DOS/ECA/A	WHA	Chile	Humphrey Fellow	IIE	\$75,000	FY 15	ECE	x	x	x	x	x	Academic study and professional development at American University Washington College of Law; fellow: Executive Director of the Committee Against Trafficking in Persons under the Republic of Chile's Ministry of Interior; developed first national plan of action against trafficking.	N	11	Both
DOS/ECA/A	WHA	Haiti	Humphrey Fellow	IIE	\$75,000	FY 15	ECE		x	x	x	x	Academic study and professional development at University of Minnesota Law School; fellow: border control officer focusing on intergovernmental policy coordination on child trafficking.	N	11	Both
DOS/ECA/A	WHA	Trinidad and Tobago	Humphrey Fellow	IIE	\$75,000	FY 15	ECE			x		x	Academic study and professional development at the University of Minnesota	N	11	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												Law School; fellow: police inspector with the Trinidad and Tobago National Police Service focusing on anti-trafficking policy and coordination with U.S. efforts.				
DOS/ECA/A	AF	Nigeria	Humphrey Fellow	IIE	\$75,000	FY 15	ECE	x	x		x	x	Academic study and professional development at the University of Minnesota Law School; fellow: Executive Director of Children's Emergency Relief Foundation in Lagos focusing on advocacy, civil society engagement, and policy development related to the mitigation of child trafficking.	N	11	Both
DOS/ECA/ Office of Alumni Affairs (P/A)	SCA	Sri Lanka	U.S. Embassy Colombo	N/A	\$5,000	FY 15	ECE		x				Through this program, a group of ten persons who are deprived of their right to employment for being members of the LGBTI community and are vulnerable to trafficking will receive skills training and job opportunities, along with emotional, psychological, and legal support, to start better lives.	N	12	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOS/ECA/P/A	WHA	Chile	U.S. Embassy Santiago—Public Affairs Section	N/A	\$4,350	FY 15	ECE	x					This project provides training for police officers and law enforcement agents through a workshop addressing transgender issues, with special focus on transgender people in the commercial sex industry and sex trafficking.	N	12	Sex TIP
DOS/ECA/Office of International Visitors	US	US	International Visitors	N/A	\$5,917,500	FY 15	ECE	x	x	x	x	x	In FY 2015, 263 International Visitors (governmental officials, human rights activists, law enforcement officials, and NGO representatives) explored U.S. efforts to combat trafficking in persons at the local, state, and national levels in projects from around the world. The International Visitors participate in the IVLP through short-term projects (typically 2–3 weeks each) with professional meetings and exchanges with their counterparts in the United States.	N	<1 month	Both
DOS/Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP)	WHA	Uruguay	World Learning, Inc.	U.S. Speaker Program Participant	\$7,190	FY 15	Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP)			x			This program focused on policies to combat trafficking in persons, detection of human trafficking, victim identification, and	N	10 days	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												prosecution of perpetrators. It came in direct response to a request from Uruguay’s Attorney General, and built on the efforts of the U.S. Embassy’s Public Affairs and Political sections to improve rule of law and trafficking prosecutions. The speaker will conduct lectures and advising sessions on effective implementation of anti-trafficking procedures with prosecutors in the country and other law enforcement personnel.				
DOS/IIP	WHA	Mexico	World Learning, Inc.	U.S. Speaker Program Participant	\$5,988	FY 15	D&CP	x	x	x		This program addressed definitions of trafficking in persons, the legal and governmental structures needed to confront the issue, and the necessity of collaboration between the government and civil society to raise awareness, prevent trafficking, and provide support for victims.	N	7 days	Both	
DOS/IIP	WHA	Canada	World Learning, Inc.	U.S. Speaker Program Participant	\$7,710	FY 15	D&CP	x		x		This program raised awareness and provided support to combat human trafficking in the context of	N	7 days	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												major sporting events. The program provided workshops to raise awareness of human trafficking, and participants used the practical knowledge gained to train staff on the front lines prior to major sporting events, including social workers, law enforcement officials, and hospitality workers.				
DOS/IIP	WHA	Belize	U.S. Speaker Program Participant – Two Speakers	N/A	\$500	FY 15	Public Diplomacy (PD)	x	x			This program provided workshops that focused on trafficking prevention and awareness, and included a specialized session on victim assistance.	N	1 day	Both	
DOS/NEA	NEA	Algeria	Médecins du Monde	N/A	\$100,000	FY 13	Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	x				MEPI Algiers' project with Médecins du Monde trains civil society actors who work with the migrant community (primarily in Algiers and Oran) to advocate for migrants regarding their legal, health, labor, and education rights in Algeria. The project is improving the community's awareness of migrants' rights and addressing migrants' vulnerabilities to human trafficking.	N	12	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
DOS/NEA	NEA	Tunisia	IOM	N/A	\$700,000	FY 14	INCLE	x	x	x			The SHARE project trained officers of Migrant Resource Centers on proper identification and treatment of human trafficking victims; launched a national awareness campaign on trafficking issues aimed at youth through four short films and social media; and allocated \$106,000 toward direct assistance to trafficking victims.	N	36	Both
DOS/EUR	EUR	Moldova	National Center for Child Abuse Prevention	N/A	\$20,281	FY 14	ESF	x	x				This project is implemented in partnership with Nobody's Children Foundation from Poland. Leading child protection NGOs from six project countries will join their efforts to protect children and youth against sexual abuse, exploitation, and sex trafficking by providing professional support to children in vulnerable situations. The project will conduct research on the links between sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children; and undertake awareness-raising activities,	N	12	Sex TIP

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												prevention programs, and advocacy activities.				
DOS/EUR	EUR	Russia	International Centre for Missing & Exploited Children (ICMEC)	N/A	\$98,412	FY 14	ESF	x	x			The focus of this project is on preventing children from going missing and reducing the risk of sexual abuse and exploitation of children and sex trafficking in Russia and the United States by developing resources to raise public awareness and increase and improve coordination and communication between the two countries.	N	12	Sex TIP	
DOS/EUR	EUR	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Criminal Policy Research Centre	N/A	\$24,975	FY 14	ESF	x	x			The Criminal Policy Research Centre will support “Inclusion of Labor Inspectors in Referral Mechanism for Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings.” The recipient shall train 40 labor inspectors in effective methods to combat trafficking in persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina, establish cooperation with the State Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration to strengthen the capacity of labor inspectors to identify and assist victims of	Y	12	Labor TIP	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
													trafficking, and develop a set of guidelines for labor inspections. This project will also include training of the entity's Inspectorates of Labor on the application of the guidelines.			
DOS/EUR	EUR	Kosovo	Center for Protection of Victims and Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings	N/A	\$21,297	FY 14	ESF	x	x				The overall goal of the project is to prevent human trafficking in Kosovo through strengthening institutional capacities, with a focus in the Ferizaj region. The project aims to develop and launch an anti-trafficking month in Kosovo, establish links between schools and the Center for Social Work, and develop and strengthen first-response capacity for teachers of elementary schools in the Ferizaj region.	Y	8	Both
DOS/EUR	EUR	Kosovo	Mitrovica Women's Association for Human Rights	N/A	\$16,250	FY 14	ESF	x	x				The overall goal of the project is to raise awareness on trafficking in human beings among residents of municipalities in northern Kosovo. Specifically, it aims to reach youth through a combination of lectures, presentations, and	Y	10	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
													promotional events to increase capacities of local sectoral civil society organizations in the field of anti-trafficking.			
DOS/EUR	EUR	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Novi Put	N/A	\$25,000	FY 14	ESF	x	x				The project will raise public awareness of trafficking in persons, focusing on labor exploitation, forced begging, and sexual exploitation of minors. Activities will include outreach, street campaigns, and round tables in Ljubuski, Mostar, and Trebinje involving members of the Regional Monitoring Teams for Anti-Trafficking and the Bosnia and Herzegovina Ministry of Security.	Y	12	Both
DOS/S/GWI	AF	Togo	AGO Media	N/A	\$80,000	FY 15	PD	x					This project is creating and distributing an educational comic book for adolescents focusing on youth rights, female genital mutilation and cutting, early and forced marriage, and human trafficking. Once developed, the book will be distributed to Peace Corps volunteers, NGO staff, teachers, and	N	October 1, 2015–September 30, 2016	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												journalists. The project will also include multiple two-day training sessions for over 100 teachers and journalists to discuss the key themes throughout the comic book and strategies to promote the key messages to young Togolese men and women.				
USAID	Middle East (ME)	Egypt	IOM	N/A	\$900,000	FY 12	ESF						USAID's CTIP project focuses on supporting services and counseling to victims, advocating for legal and regulatory reform for prevention, and conducting civic education services. As a result of these activities, victims received critical services and vulnerable communities became more aware of the impacts of human trafficking. The project was incrementally funded with \$900,000 in FY 12 ESF and \$500,000 in FY 13 ESF.	N	30	Both
					\$500,000	FY 13	ESF	x	x	x	x	x				

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
USAID	ME	Egypt	IOM	N/A	\$600,000	FY 13	ESF	x	x	x	x	x	USAID also awarded another project, also with IOM, to support governmental efforts in prosecuting trafficking cases, protecting victims by providing services, and preventing trafficking through public awareness campaigns and job training. The project aims to increase prosecution of those accused of trafficking through training for prosecutors. The project was incrementally funded with \$1.425 million in FY 14 ESF and \$600,000 in FY 13 ESF.	N	27	Both
					\$1,425,000	FY 14	ESF									
USAID	SCA	Bangladesh	Winrock International	N/A	\$350,000	FY 13	Development Assistance (DA)	x	x	x	x	x	USAID's counter-trafficking activity aims to reduce the prevalence of human trafficking and increase the protection of civil and human rights. This project's focus is to improve access to justice by preventing and reducing the risk of trafficking, protecting trafficking survivors, prosecuting trafficking offenders, and coordinating effective partnerships among	Y	60	Both
					\$1,000,000	FY 14	DA									
					\$600,000	FY 15	DA									

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												stakeholders.				
USAID	EAP	Thailand	IOM X	N/A	\$727,000	FY 14	DA	x			x	In Thailand, USAID supports the IOM X project, which is an innovative campaign to encourage safe migration and public action to stop exploitation and human trafficking. The campaign leverages the power and popularity of media and technology to inspire young people and their communities to act against human trafficking through videos, e-learning modules, and online resources. The campaign works closely with stakeholders and influencers across Asia Pacific, including celebrities, private sector partners, governmental agencies, and NGOs.	N	48	Both	
USAID	EAP	Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA)	Development Alternatives, Inc.	N/A	\$500,000	FY 14	ESF		x		x	The PROGRESS project managed by USAID's RDMA focuses on the victim support provisions of the ASEAN Convention by helping ASEAN adopt a rights-based	N	60	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												approach to the care for victims in protection, shelter, counseling, basic health care, legal support, and, eventually, administrative support for repatriation to their countries of origin.				
USAID	SCA	Nepal	The Asia Foundation	World Education; Center for Legal Research and Resource Development; Forum for Protection of People’s Rights, Nepal; Forum for Women, Law and Development; Legal Aid Consultancy Center; Transcultural Psychosocial Organization-Nepal; National Judicial	\$1,628,932	FY 13	ESF	x	x	x		In Nepal, USAID focuses on trafficking prevention, protection, and prosecution, while also promoting a higher level of coordination and institutional capacity-building across a broad range of governmental and civil society stakeholders. In response to the April 2015 earthquake in Nepal, the project was expanded to offer protection services to earthquake-affected communities, including (1) economic and preventive support to build resilient communities empowered to combat gender-based violence; and (2) support to mitigate protection risks and	N	74	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
				Academy; Gramin Mahila Swabhalambhan Sahakari Sansthan; Nepal Tamang Women Ghedung; Pourakhi; Saathi; Change Nepal; Shakti Samuha; Women Forum for Women in Nepal; Women for Human Rights; Women Act	\$263,374	FY 14							vulnerabilities exacerbated by disaster for women and marginalized populations through community-based psychosocial support.			
					\$450,000	FY 15	International Disaster Assistance									

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
USAID	Europe and Eurasia (EE)	Belarus	IOM	N/A	\$424,000	FY 14	ESF	x	x				USAID's CTIP project focuses on reducing trafficking through victim assistance and provision of reintegration services; targeted information and awareness-raising campaigns; promoting safe job searching among vulnerable populations; and capacity-building for local nongovernmental service providers. The current iteration of the project included activities aimed to enhance Belarus' country capacity to counter trafficking by strengthening civil society organizations and improving coordination between domestic stakeholders.	Y	36	Both
USAID	EE	Azerbaijan	IOM	N/A	\$170,000	FY 14	ESF	x	x				In Azerbaijan, USAID assists the government and CSOs to more effectively prevent trafficking and protect victims through raising awareness and providing technical and financial support to CSOs operating shelters for trafficking victims and vulnerable populations.	N	36	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
USAID	EUR	Albania	Terre Des Hommes	N/A	\$491,700	N/A	Recoveries	x	x		x		USAID supports activities to consolidate existing structures and institutions responsible for identification, management, and referral of children at risk and victims of trafficking.	N	16	Labor TIP
USAID	EE	Moldova	Cecchi and Company Consulting, Inc.	Comrat Legal Clinic	\$20,125	FY 14	ESF	x					USAID provided free legal assistance to individuals on a range of issues, including trafficking.	N	8	Both
USAID	EE	Moldova	Cecchi and Company Consulting, Inc.	N/A	\$4,875	FY 14	ESF	x		x			USAID supported the development of a professional judicial and prosecutorial cadre by working with DOJ's NIJ to provide training for judges and prosecutors. The training included three workshops on human trafficking and forced labor.	N	48	Labor TIP
USAID	Office of Afghan. and Pakistan Affairs	Afghanistan	IOM	N/A	\$10,700,000	FY 13	ESF Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)	x			x		USAID invested in a new project to assist victims and survivors of trafficking. The main focus of the project included research, advocacy, and awareness-raising, and capacity-building of state institutions to provide better protection services to victims and strengthened regional coordination to counter cross-	N	60	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
													border trafficking.			
USAID	EE	Bosnia and Herzegovina	KULT (Institute for Youth Development)	Selected through the competitive process	\$80,000	FY 13	ESF	x	x				USAID's work includes assistance to victims, especially children and marginalized population such as Roma, and particularly children subjected to forced labor and trafficking through begging.	Y	60	Both
USAID	EAP	Cambodia	Winrock International	Open Institute; Justice Mission	\$1,939,904	FY 15	DA	x	x	x	x	x	In Cambodia, USAID works with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), civil society, private sector, and other key interlocutors to improve the implementation of policies and laws, the provision of protective services, and the coordination of CTIP activities by civil society and the RGC's National Plan of Action for CTIP.	Y	48	Both
USAID	SCA	Kyrgyz Republic	IOM	Local NGOs	\$318,560	FY 14	ESF	x	x				In the Kyrgyz Republic, USAID support focuses on advancing human rights and dignity in Central Asia, both as an issue of public policy and of civic culture. The project aims to increase citizen knowledge of, and	N	60	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												support for, human rights norms, enhance support systems for protecting rights and serving those whose rights have been violated, and improve the legal and policy framework on human rights issues, including human trafficking.				
USAID	EAP	Philippines	Gerry Roxas Foundation, Inc.	Bidlisiw Foundation, Inc. (Aug. 6, 2015–Mar. 31, 2018)	\$262,432.88	FY 12	DA	x				USAID support of the Gerry Roxas Foundation involves working closely with the Regional Inter-Agency Council on Anti-Trafficking. The program provides assistance to victims and their families and communities in the post-rescue and post-shelter phases. USAID’s work also focuses on public advocacy and partnership-building. Using both bottom-up and the top-to-bottom approaches, USAID focuses on working with regional, provincial, municipal, and barangay governments, businesses, and community service organizations to raise awareness, train service providers, and mobilize the	N	Prime: 60 months; Sub: 32 months	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												community to bolster CTIP efforts.				
USAID	EAP	Philippines	Gerry Roxas Foundation, Inc.	Tambayan Center for Children's Rights, Inc. (Aug. 6, 2015–Mar. 31, 2017)	\$282,940.10	FY 13	DA	x	x			USAID support of the Gerry Roxas Foundation involves working closely with the Regional Inter-Agency Council on Anti-Trafficking. The program provides assistance to victims and their families and communities in the post-rescue and post-shelter phases. USAID's work also focuses on public advocacy and partnership-building. Using both bottom-up and the top-to-bottom approaches, USAID focuses on working with regional, provincial, municipal, and barangay governments, businesses, and community service organizations to raise awareness, train service providers, and mobilize the community to bolster CTIP efforts.	N	Prime: 60 months; Sub: 20 months	Both	
USAID	SCA	Kazakhstan	IOM	Local NGOs	\$250,000	FY 14	ESF	x	x			USAID support focuses on empowering local NGOs to advance human rights and dignity in Central Asia, both as an issue of public policy	N	60	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												and of civic culture. The project aims to increase citizen knowledge of, and support for, human rights norms, enhance support systems for protecting rights and serving those whose rights have been violated, and improve the legal and policy framework on human rights issues, including human trafficking.				
USAID	SCA	Tajikistan	IOM	Local NGOs	\$500,000	FY 14	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	x	x			Same as immediately above.	N	60	Both	
USAID	SCA	Turkmenistan	IOM	Local NGOs	\$100,000	FY 14	ESF	x	x			USAID support focuses on empowering local NGOs to advance human rights and dignity in Central Asia, both as an issue of public policy and of civic culture. The project aims to increase citizen knowledge of, and support for, human rights norms, enhance support systems for protecting rights and serving those whose rights have been violated, and improve the legal and policy	N	60	Both	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
													framework on human rights issues, including human trafficking.			
USAID	SCA	Uzbekistan	Istiqbolli Avlod	N/A	\$41,204	FY 14	ESF		x				The project enhances and expands reintegration services for female survivors of trafficking. Activities help survivors of trafficking find work and help prevent them from being re-trafficked. As opposed to short-term assistance, the program provides longer-term, shelter-based rehabilitation and helps victims successfully make the transition back into Uzbek society. The project also trains social workers to treat victims of trafficking. Once trained, these social workers form a cadre of qualified experts that disseminates knowledge and skills widely among their colleagues throughout Uzbekistan.	N	60	Both
USAID	SCA	Uzbekistan	Istiqbolli Avlod	N/A	\$245,546	FY 14	Development Grants Program		x				Same as immediately above.	N	60	Both
USAID	SCA	Uzbekistan	School for International Training	Local NGOs	\$12,500	FY 14	ESF	x		x			In Uzbekistan, USAID worked with the School for International Training to share best practices used in	N	Completed October 2015	Both

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												the United States to successfully prevent and prosecute cases that involve trafficking in persons for labor and sexual exploitation, and protect victims with the partnership of Uzbek counterparts. A specific aim was to present cases of successful government/NGO/business collaboration in combating human trafficking.				
USAID	Asia	Burma	International Rescue Committee	World Education	\$25,000	FY 15	ESF	x				USAID's Project for Local Empowerment focuses on building the technical, management, and leadership capacities of more than 30 community-based organizations to sustainably deliver quality health, education, legal, and protection services, along with distributing food and cash transfers, for displaced Burmese in Thailand and Southeast Burma. In the education sector, USAID counter-trafficking awareness and prevention activities on child trafficking have been	N	69	Labor TIP	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												integrated into life-skill and higher education training programs for displaced Burmese in Thailand. In addition, a child trafficking survey was conducted in Myawaddy, the border town between Thailand and Burma by a local civil society organization.				
USAID	AF	Democratic Republic of Congo	TBD	N/A	\$200,000	FY 14	ESF	x	x	x		USAID provides rehabilitation and reintegration services to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and trafficking, including vulnerable children, through provision of medical and psychosocial support, victim referral for advanced care, family mediation and reunification, and legal assistance.	N	84	Sex TIP	
USAID	AF	Ghana	University of Rhode Island	Friends of the Nation	\$500,000	FY 13	DA	x	x		x	USAID assistance focuses on reducing trafficking and child labor in the fisheries sector through awareness-raising and improving livelihoods in targeted communities.	N	60	Labor TIP	
USAID	AF	Mauritania	ABA Rule of Law Initiative	Search for Common Ground	\$500,000	FY 14	Democracy Funds	x		x	x	USAID support focuses on empowering civil society to	Y	12	Labor TIP	

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								Prevention – Awareness	Protection – Services	Prosecution – Law Enforcement	Research and Data Collection	Evaluation				
												more effectively address the legal, economic, social, and cultural factors that contribute to marginalization, with a particular focus on the rights of returnees, the stateless, and victims of slavery.				
USAID	AF	Mozambique	IREX	N/A	\$50,000	FY 12	DA	x				USAID support focuses on enhancing journalists' ability to responsibly report on human trafficking cases to increase public awareness.	N	60	Both	
USAID	Latin America and the Caribbean	Guatemala	TBD	N/A	\$750,000	FY 14	DA		x	x		USAID support will strengthen the Government of Guatemala's institutions to provide reliable services to victims of violence, including youth, women, and other vulnerable populations. This will include support for alternative sentencing, restorative justice, and juvenile justice reform as key elements.	N	60	Both	