



PHOTO CREDIT: LUKE DUGGLEBY

# U.S.AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY ON COUNTERING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

DECEMBER 2021

On the cover: Two Burmese migrant workers are transferring a basket of shrimps from the boat.  
(Phuket) Photo courtesy of Luke Duggleby.

# CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	IV
GLOBAL CONTEXT AND DEFINITIONS	I
RANKINGS IN THE ANNUAL <i>TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT</i>	8
I. GUIDING PRINCIPLES	9
Promote Survivor-Centered Approaches in C-TIP Programs	9
Employ a Whole-of-Agency Approach to Counter Human Trafficking	11
Leverage the Comparative Advantage of USAID	12
Measure Effectiveness and Adapt Successful Program Approaches	13
Promote Strategic Partnerships	14
Invest in Innovation and Technology	16
Safeguard Marginalized and Vulnerable Populations	17
2. PROGRAMMATIC OBJECTIVES	19
Increased Integration of C-TIP into USAID’s Initiatives and Programs	19
Improved Opportunities for Survivor Engagement	20
Improved Application of Learning, Evaluation, and Research of C-TIP	21
Strengthened Relationships With Host Governments, Civil Society, and the Private Sector	22
Strategic C-TIP Investments in Targeted Countries	23
3. IMPLEMENTING USAID’S POLICY ON C-TIP	24
All Agency Employees	24
The Office of the Administrator	24
Office of Human Capital and Talent Management (HCTM)	24
Office of Acquisition and Assistance within the Bureau for Management	24
Office of Management Policy, Budget, and Performance within the Bureau for Management	25
Office of Inspector General	25
Office of the General Counsel and Resident Legal Officers	25
DRG Center	25
USAID Regional and Pillar Bureaus	26
C-TIP POCs in USAID Regional Bureaus	26
USAID Mission Directors	26
C-TIP POCs at USAID Missions	27
CONCLUSION	27
ENDNOTES	28

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CCD	Conectando Caminos por los Derechos
CO/AO	Contracting Officer/Agreement Officer
C-TIP	Countering Trafficking in Persons
DDI	USAID Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation
DRG	The Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance
GLP	The Global Labor Program
HCTM	Office of Human Capital and Talent Management
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
JRS	Justice, rights, and security
LGBTQI	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex
PITF	President's Interagency Task Force
POC	Point of contact
SPOG	Senior Policy Operating Group
T2WL	Tier 2 Watch List
T3	Tier 3
TIP	Trafficking in persons
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Policy on Countering Trafficking in Persons (C-TIP) strengthens our ability to address the scourge of human trafficking, a massive humanitarian and development challenge which affects millions of people of all ages.<sup>1</sup> This Policy adopts a collaborative and inclusive approach to the “4Ps” paradigm of Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnerships. USAID deems the protection and empowerment of trafficking survivors a high priority. All USAID staff must play an active role in C-TIP, whether through integrating C-TIP into their sectoral programming, abiding by the Agency’s C-TIP Code of Conduct, and/or enforcing C-TIP provisions in awards with implementing partners.

In addition to laying out seven principles and five objectives that guide USAID’s work to eliminate human trafficking, this Policy provides practical guidance to assist our Operating Units to implement them.

The following seven principles will guide USAID’s approach to implementing this Policy:

1. Promote Survivor-Centered Approaches in C-TIP Programs;
2. Employ a Whole-of-Agency Approach to Counter Human Trafficking;
3. Leverage the Comparative Advantage of USAID;
4. Measure Effectiveness and Adapt Successful Program Approaches;
5. Promote Strategic Partnerships;
6. Invest in Innovation and Technology; and
7. Safeguard Marginalized and Vulnerable Populations.

This Policy has five programming objectives:

1. Increased Integration of C-TIP into USAID’s Initiatives and Programs;
2. Improved Opportunities for Survivor Engagement;
3. Improved Application of Learning, Evaluation, and Research of C-TIP;
4. Strengthened Relationships with Host Governments, Civil Society, and the Private Sector;
5. Strategic C-TIP Investments in Targeted Countries.

Since the publication of the last USAID C-TIP Policy in 2012, the U.S. Government has bolstered its efforts to counter human trafficking through many initiatives, including a National Action Plan and revised legislation.<sup>2</sup> These actions underpin coordination among the U.S. Government Interagency to leverage resources, work with trafficking survivors to develop government policy and programs, and promote partnerships with foreign governments to build local capacity.<sup>3</sup> USAID has also developed Agency-wide policies and requirements designed to protect vulnerable populations, such as the [Policy](#)

[on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(PSEA\)](#) and [Child Safeguarding Standards](#). Through this C-TIP Policy, USAID aims to achieve the following outcomes:

- Improve the integration of survivor-centered approaches into programs and policies to contribute to the empowerment of the individuals and communities we serve;
- Partner with host country governments, civil society, and the private sector to counter human trafficking;
- Enhance coordination within USAID and with the U.S. Government Interagency;
- Draw on the best available evidence; and
- Provide clear roles and responsibilities for staff across USAID to implement effective C-TIP programming.

## GLOBAL CONTEXT AND DEFINITIONS

USAID is one of several government agencies mandated by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), Division A of Public Law 106-386, to implement C-TIP activities.

### TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP) DEFINED

TIP is a crime that uses force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of exploiting an individual for profit through forced labor or sexual exploitation. The State Department's annual [Trafficking in Persons Report](#) recognizes all major forms of human trafficking, including forced labor, sex trafficking, bonded labor, debt bondage, involuntary domestic servitude, child labor, the recruitment and deployment of child soldiers, and child sex trafficking. A victim need not be transported from one location to another for a crime to fall within this definition.

The TVPA defines “severe forms of trafficking in persons”<sup>4</sup> as the following:

- A. 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
- B. The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, using force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage,<sup>5</sup> debt bondage, or slavery.

Globally, human trafficking is a low-risk, high-reward crime for perpetrators, who profit extensively from the exploitation of others with minimal risk of prosecution. Demand for cheap labor and commercial sexual exploitation creates conditions that facilitate human trafficking, particularly when coupled with the absence of proactive efforts to protect human rights or respond to abuses. Additional drivers of mobility include climate change impacts, conflict, corruption, socioeconomic and structural inequalities, institutional racism, natural disasters, and practices that discriminate against the most marginalized groups in society. On the supply side, gender inequality, deception by brokers, the complicity of authorities, a lack of monitoring of employers, high costs of education, and the lack of job opportunities and basic social services create conditions that exacerbate the vulnerability of some adults and children.

In vulnerable contexts, climate impacts are an additional stress on communities already facing pressures such as limited economic opportunities and poor governance. Examples of climate-mediated “push factors” include impacts on food security, water availability, arable land availability, and the occurrence of extreme climate events and infectious diseases. Climate-related mobility ranges from a proactive risk management strategy to forced displacement in the face of life-threatening risks. Different types of climate change impacts are likely to lead to different types of movement. Displacement may be temporary (e.g., in response to increasingly frequent and intense storms), seasonal or circular (e.g., in response to decreasing crop productivity related to changing temperature and precipitation patterns), or permanent (e.g., in response to rising sea levels).<sup>6</sup> Most climate-related migration will be internal, following traditional routes, including an estimated 143 million internal migrants across sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and South Asia by 2050.<sup>7</sup> Climate-related mobility is also increasingly an urban phenomenon. Globally, for example, two-thirds of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are thought to reside in urban and peri-urban areas.<sup>8</sup>



Shakhnoza shares an informational pamphlet with a bread vendor.

PHOTO CREDIT: SANA SEZIM

TIP is a gross violation of multiple human rights, including the right to life, liberty, and security and the right to be free from torture and/or cruel, inhumane, and degrading treatment or punishment.

The systemic challenges associated with collecting data on human trafficking make it difficult to capture the magnitude of the crime, which leads researchers to rely on estimates.<sup>9</sup> The International Labour Organization estimates that 24.9 million people are victims of human trafficking globally: approximately 16 million in private-sector areas such as domestic work, construction, and/or agriculture; 4.8 million sexually exploited, including children; and four million people subjected to forced labor by state authorities.<sup>10</sup> Women and girls account for 99 percent of victims identified in the commercial sex industry and 58 percent in other sectors.<sup>11</sup> Men and boys, on the other hand, are disproportionately subject to forced labor in sectors that involve manual labor, such as mining, fishing, agriculture, construction, and manufacturing, but are also victims of sexual exploitation.<sup>12</sup>

## SNAPSHOT OF CHILD TRAFFICKING

- Of the households surveyed in communities in and around Lake Volta in **Ghana**, more than a third contained a victim of child trafficking or slavery-like conditions.<sup>13</sup>
- In **Afghanistan**, trafficking activities are pervasive nationwide. They include the recruitment and use of child soldiers and the exploitation of boys as young as nine by government and military officials and community leaders in bacha bazi.<sup>14</sup> Survivors of bacha bazi reported to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) an “overwhelming understanding that bacha bazi is committed by the powerful.” International organizations reported cases of bacha bazi by nearly all ethnic groups.<sup>15</sup>
- In the **Philippines**, the government and NGOs estimate that 60,000 to 100,000 children are trafficked annually.<sup>16</sup> A recent study found that the estimated prevalence rate of online sexual exploitation of children and the development of child sexually explicit materials had more than tripled within three years: the estimated number of Internet Protocol addresses in the Philippines used for child sexual exploitation rose to 81,723 in 2017, from 23,333 in 2014.<sup>17</sup>
- In **Haiti**, at least 30,000 children live in institutions, most of them in so-called orphanages, where they are often subject to trafficking and poor living conditions. The majority have at least one living parent, whom traffickers working at these institutions often have deceived. Traffickers promise to give children education, health care, and other opportunities and support. Instead, traffickers exploit the children for donations, or subject them to sexual exploitation, begging, and labor trafficking.<sup>18</sup>

While the TVPA and the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (also known as the Palermo Protocol) have been in place since 2000, efforts to identify more victims and increase access to support programs for more survivors are evolving. For example, greater use of survivor- and trauma-informed practices in anti-trafficking programs can expand survivors’ access to support services and livelihood opportunities.

The [U.S. National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking](#) has identified cross-cutting approaches as instrumental to countering TIP, including integrating survivor consultant expertise into policies and programs, and promoting more inclusive, culturally competent, linguistically accessible, and survivor-informed resources.

## DEFINITIONS OF KEY TERMS

<b>Victim vs. Survivor</b>	The term <i>victim</i> has legal implications within the criminal justice process and generally means an individual who suffered harm because of criminal conduct. An individual identified as a victim has rights within the criminal justice process. <i>Survivor</i> is a term used to refer to an individual who has been removed from the trafficking situation and may be going through the recovery process. The term acknowledges the strength required to continue a journey toward healing in the aftermath of a traumatic experience. <sup>19</sup> In common parlance, <i>victim</i> can have a connotation of passivity or helplessness. This Policy uses <i>victim</i> primarily in connection to the legal aspects of countering TIP and seeking justice and is not meant to diminish the courage and dignity of those who have survived human trafficking.
<b>Survivor-centered approach</b>	An approach that involves placing survivors' priorities, needs, and interests at the center of programming to support their autonomy; assisting them in making informed choices; prioritizing efforts to restore their feelings of safety and security; and safeguarding against policies and practices that might inadvertently re-traumatize them. A survivor-centered approach should also be trauma-informed and culturally competent. Programs should aim to be contextually appropriate and reinforce survivors' dignity and well-being.
<b>Trauma</b>	<p><i>Physical trauma</i> is a serious injury to the body, usually because of blunt force or penetrating trauma.<sup>20</sup> Typical injuries for trafficking victims can include broken bones, concussions, burns, as well as other injuries consistent with physical and sexual assault.<sup>21</sup></p> <p><i>Psychological trauma</i> is a distress response that follows the exposure to an upsetting event, series of events, or set of circumstances that exceed one's ability to cope. An individual may experience it as physically or emotionally harmful or life-threatening. Psychological trauma can have lasting adverse effects on the individual's functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being.<sup>22</sup></p>
<b>Trauma-informed approach</b>	An approach that considers the various ways that potentially traumatic experiences affect individuals, reduces the risk of re-traumatizing them, and helps promote healing through its policies, procedures, practices, and settings. An understanding of the vulnerabilities and experiences of trauma survivors is key, including the physical, social, and emotional impact of trauma. Such an approach prioritizes restoring the survivor's feelings of safety and empowerment. Programs, services, agencies, and communities can all be trauma informed.
<b>Survivor-informed approach</b>	A program, policy, intervention, or product designed, implemented, and evaluated with intentional leadership, expertise, and input from a diverse community of survivors to ensure that the program, policy, or intervention accurately represents their needs, interests, and perceptions and supports their autonomy.

To combat the drivers and mitigate the impact of TIP, USAID uses the “4Ps” framework—Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnerships—which serves as a complementary means to achieve progress across each “P” and to enlist all segments of society to counter human trafficking.<sup>23</sup> USAID enhances its bilateral efforts through regional approaches that improve coordination via information sharing, the harmonization of laws and policies, and training.

## “4PS” PARADIGM

### Prevention

Prevention starts with USAID and its implementing partners adopting safeguarding measures—whether policies, codes of conduct, training, risk analysis and mitigation, or other measures—to proactively identify and respond to potential TIP risks across all operations. USAID-funded programs increase public awareness of human trafficking and reporting mechanisms in source, transit, and destination countries. USAID’s programs also promote social and behavioral change to address harmful social norms and behaviors. Other USAID-funded programs aim to strengthen families and communities to prevent the trafficking of children or their placement in institutions; eliminate or reduce recruitment fees; and improve democracy, citizen-responsive governance, and the implementation of strong national action plans to counter human trafficking.<sup>24</sup>

### Protection

Protection is the cornerstone of a survivor-centered approach. USAID aims to strengthen judicial and non-judicial measures to provide redress to victims of human rights abuses, end impunity and seek accountability for perpetrators, and potentially deter future violations. Protection programs focus on identifying victims; reporting the crime; and developing national and regional referral mechanisms that ensure survivors are safe and receive shelter, food, counseling, health care, and legal assistance, as well as repatriation and reintegration services. They also include providing victim-centered training to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, civil society organizations, and judges; and strengthening international frameworks and cooperation. USAID’s programs utilize survivor-centered and trauma-informed approaches to foster recovery, resilience, and empowerment.

### Prosecution

The low rate of TIP prosecutions and convictions worldwide indicates a need for increased anti-corruption and law enforcement efforts and resources. USAID-funded programs advance anti-corruption and prosecution efforts by developing anti-trafficking laws with strong criminal penalties; providing technical assistance and victim-centered training to law enforcement officers, prosecutors, providers of legal aid, and judges; providing protection for survivors; and promoting efforts to provide them with restitution.

### Partnerships

Successful efforts to counter TIP require effective coordination across a broad range of stakeholders. Partnerships and coordinating bodies bring together local, national, regional, and global networks; survivors and their communities; and representatives of civil society, government, the private sector, labor unions and other types of worker organizations, media, and faith-based organizations.

USAID's C-TIP Code of Conduct helps ensure that staff understand their roles and responsibilities to implement effective C-TIP programs. Additionally, USAID requires the inclusion of the requisite C-TIP provisions and clauses into all USAID grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts.<sup>25</sup>

## USAID'S CODE OF CONDUCT CONCERNING COUNTER-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS<sup>26</sup>

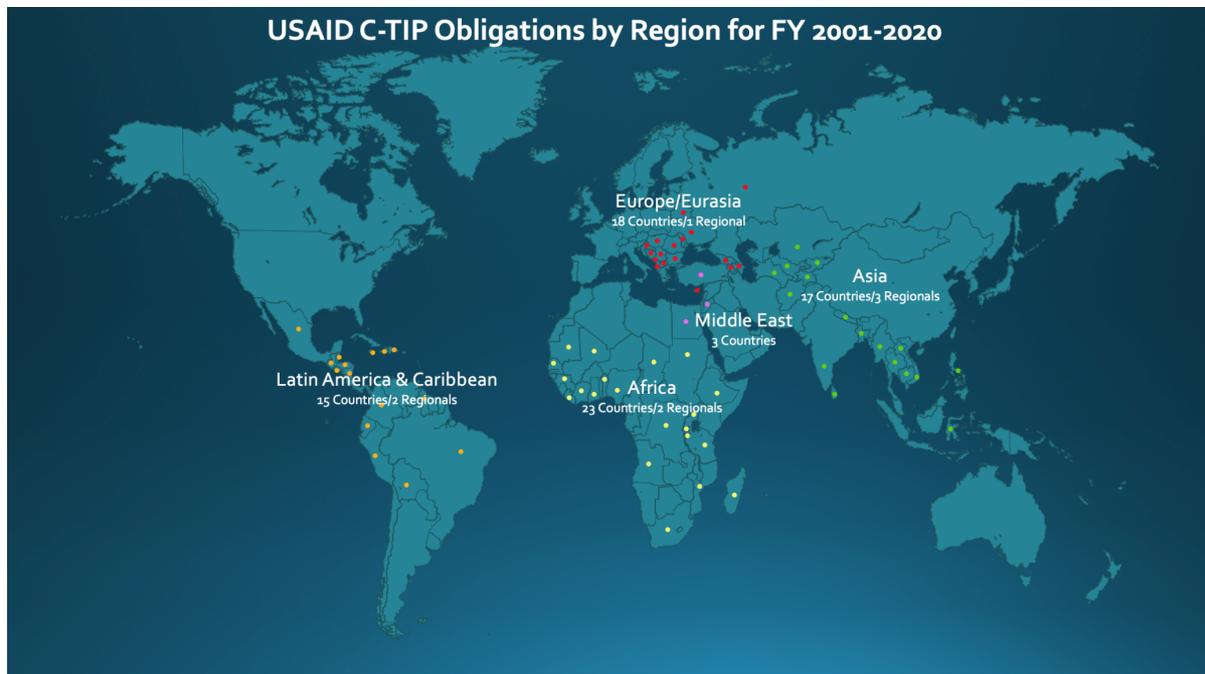
Safeguarding the people we serve and their communities from harm is a core tenet of USAID's programming approach. Safeguarding measures include both prevention as well as response-oriented measures that are integrated across all USAID operations, from headquarters to the field. As part of its commitment to safeguarding against human trafficking, USAID requires its staff, contractors, subcontractors, grantees, and subgrantees to abide by Code of Conduct requirements that prohibit engaging in behaviors that facilitate or support TIP. All USAID staff members must complete online training on this Code of Conduct within the first five months of their employment and repeat it, at minimum, every three years thereafter. Staff also should seek additional training and support by contacting the Justice, Rights and Security (JRS) Team within the Center for Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) in the Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovations (DDI), and the Office of Acquisition and Assistance within the Bureau for Management.

### **In February 2011, USAID adopted the C-TIP Code of Conduct to do the following:**

1. Prohibit USAID contractors, subcontractors, grantees, and subgrantees during the period of performance of their contracts or awards from engaging in TIP, procuring commercial sex acts, or using forced labor;
2. Sensitize USAID personnel to human trafficking and the ethical conduct requirements that prohibit the procurement of commercial sex and the use of trafficked labor;
3. Equip USAID personnel with the necessary knowledge and tools to recognize, report, and address human trafficking offenses;
4. Require USAID personnel to report suspected cases of misconduct by USAID's employees, as well as waste, fraud, and abuse in USAID's programs as related to human trafficking; and
5. Designate a Coordinator for C-TIP at all Missions to serve as the primary point of contact for this issue, disseminate information, respond to inquiries, and liaise with appropriate staff in developing strategies against human trafficking.

Since 2001, USAID has provided more than \$340 million in assistance in 83 countries and regions to fight human trafficking across multiple sectors and in coordination with the U.S. Government Interagency and nongovernmental stakeholders.

**Exhibit I. Map of USAID C-TIP programming presence for fiscal years 2001–2020**

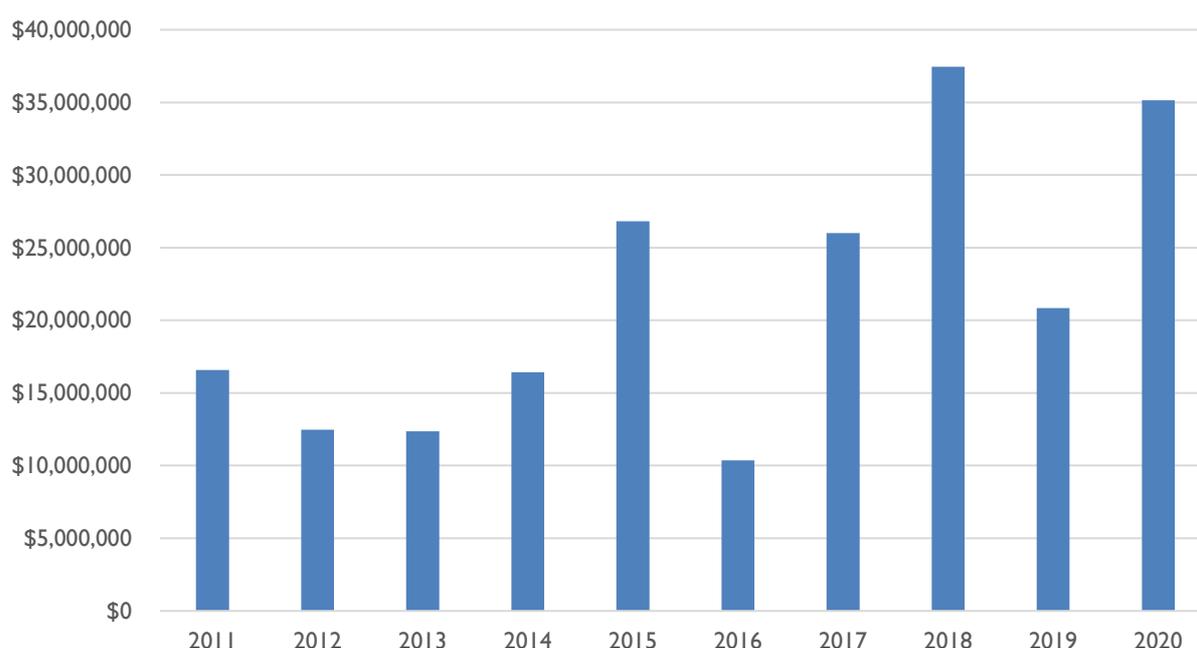


Map of USAID C-TIP programming presence by region and country for fiscal years 2001–2020. The Global Labor Program (GLP) is not indicated on the map but has provided C-TIP programming in all five regions.

**USAID OBLIGATIONS TO COUNTER TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (C-TIP) BY REGION FOR FISCAL YEARS 2001–2020<sup>27</sup>**

USAID REGIONS	\$ AMOUNT OF C-TIP FUNDING	# OF COUNTRY/REGIONAL MISSIONS WITH C-TIP PROGRAMS	% OF OVERALL USAID C-TIP FUNDING
Asia	\$163,989,403	15	48
Europe and Eurasia	\$71,370,610	19	21
Africa	\$41,774,034	25	12
Latin America and the Caribbean	\$41,406,531	16	12
Middle East	\$5,350,000	3	2
Global/Washington, D.C. <sup>28</sup>	\$17,057,128	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$340,947,706</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>

## Exhibit 2. USAID C-TIP annual funding trends for fiscal years 2011-2020



## RANKINGS IN THE ANNUAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT

Even 20 years after the passage of the TVPA and the adoption of the Palermo Protocol, many countries still struggle to meet the minimum standards for eliminating TIP. While many national legislatures have passed laws to criminalize TIP and established victim assistance mechanisms, the numbers of victims identified and assisted and traffickers convicted remain low, including in USAID’s partner countries. Governments’ efforts to strengthen prosecution and protection are key factors in determining the rankings in the U.S. Department of State’s annual *Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report)*.

### THE TIER RANKING SYSTEM OF THE TIP REPORT

The annual *TIP Report* classifies countries into tiers based on their governments’ efforts to comply with the TVPA’s “minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.”<sup>29</sup>

- **Tier 1:** Represents countries that are meeting the TVPA’s minimum standards.
- **Tier 2:** Represents countries that do not fully comply with the TVPA’s minimum standards but are making significant efforts to do so.
- **The Tier 2 Watch List (T2WL):** Serves as a warning to governments that their statuses might be in decline for a variety of reasons, including a significant increase in TIP victims or a lack of evidence of increased efforts to counter the problem. Countries that remain on the T2WL have a limited time before the Department of State must either upgrade them to Tier 2 or downgrade them to Tier 3 (T3).<sup>30</sup>
- **Tier 3:** Represents countries with governments that do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making efforts to do so. Countries on T3 could be subject to the TVPA’s restrictions on U.S. foreign assistance.<sup>31</sup>

Countries ranked T3 in the *TIP Report* are at risk of having all or part of their U.S. foreign assistance restricted, to encourage the governments of these countries to prioritize their counter-trafficking efforts. Supporting the efforts of governments of countries on T3 and the T2WL to strengthen their capacity to meet the TVPA’s minimum standards for eliminating trafficking is a priority of U.S. foreign policy. Likewise, development assistance that fortifies anti-trafficking laws and programs in countries on Tiers 1 and 2 can help avoid backsliding.

USAID’s C-TIP programming is data-driven and responds to the TIP needs and prevalence in a given country and/or the annual *TIP Report*, considering input from local stakeholders and beneficiaries. USAID’s Missions and centrally funded programs are encouraged to address the recommendations of the *TIP Report* in their C-TIP activities, keeping in mind that USAID’s C-TIP programming and the annual *TIP Report* do not operate on the same timeline. The *TIP Report* provides a snapshot of countries’ efforts to counter TIP over a single year, while USAID’s C-TIP programs are multi-year awards that take a long-term approach to addressing TIP.

## I. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following principles reinforce USAID’s goal of forging partnerships and funding projects that save lives, reduce poverty, strengthen democratic governance, and alleviate suffering from humanitarian crises. In carrying out this work, USAID and its implementing partners are committed to a “do no harm” approach, as articulated by safeguards within the Code of Conduct and throughout this policy.<sup>32</sup>

### **PROMOTE SURVIVOR-CENTERED APPROACHES IN C-TIP PROGRAMS**

“Do no harm” in USAID C-TIP programming means applying survivor-centered approaches. Trafficking survivors often suffer lasting physical, mental, and emotional stress and might have limited access to opportunities that can facilitate healing and recovery.<sup>33</sup> Survivors from marginalized, disadvantaged, and vulnerable communities often face additional structural hurdles to accessing support services and reintegration assistance. To uphold the principle of “do no harm,” a survivor-centered approach should also incorporate a trauma and survivor-informed, and culturally competent approach.

Adverse health outcomes are common for survivors of trafficking, and many continue to experience long-term—and sometimes disabling—physical, and psychological harm.<sup>34</sup> These can include work-related injuries or accidents, sexual and physical assault, sexually transmitted infections, infertility, forced abortions, substance abuse, chronic untreated medical conditions, malnutrition, and future victimization and perpetration of violence.<sup>35</sup> Trafficked minors are additionally at risk of delayed brain development, lower educational attainment, and limited lifetime employment opportunities.<sup>36</sup>



A Cambodian man is reunited with his sister after being enslaved on fishing boats for six years without any contact.

PHOTO COURTESY OF CENTRAL.

## DEFINING MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN THE CONTEXT OF TIP

**Mental Health** An individual’s psychological and emotional well-being, influenced by a variety of social and economic factors, including poverty, violence, lack of safety, employment, and/or housing, discrimination, or stigma. Mental health interventions aim to improve psychological well-being by reducing levels of psychological stress, improving daily functioning, and promoting the use of healthy coping strategies.

**Psychosocial Support** Improvement of the connection between the individual and the environment, relationships with others, community and/or culture (i.e., social context) to maintain good physical and mental health. Psychosocial interventions provide an important coping mechanism for people during difficult times.

**Mental Health and Psychosocial Support** A composite term that refers to a broad spectrum of interventions used to protect or promote individual and community psychosocial well-being and to treat mental health conditions.

Survivors of trafficking often experience mental health consequences, such as anxiety disorders, mood disorders, suicidality, post-traumatic stress disorder, and substance abuse, among many others.<sup>37</sup> A survivor-centered approach that integrates mental health and psychosocial support into USAID’s programming will prioritize survivors, ensure psychological safety, and avoid inadvertently re-triggering traumatic experiences. Additionally, USAID supports the reintegration of survivors into society through the provision of services for physical and emotional healing, legal assistance, safe and secure accommodations, and access to workforce development opportunities to empower survivors to regain agency over their lives. USAID believes that a survivor-centered and survivor-led approach is essential to ensure its C-TIP programming learns from and builds on best practices established by survivors.

### EMPLOY A WHOLE-OF-AGENCY APPROACH TO COUNTER HUMAN TRAFFICKING

USAID employs a whole-of-Agency approach through integrated investments that have the greatest potential to address the root causes, enabling factors, and impact of trafficking. Likewise, aligning C-TIP principles and objectives with broader humanitarian and development priorities and programs increases the likelihood of sustainability. In addition, compliance with the C-TIP Code of Conduct and award provisions ensures that both USAID’s staff and implementing partners act with the utmost integrity to counter human trafficking.

This Policy positions USAID’s C-TIP portfolio for greater impact through coordination across sectors such as agriculture, democracy, human rights, citizen-responsive governance, environment, education, economic growth, health, and humanitarian assistance.

## WHOLE-OF-AGENCY APPROACH TO ADDRESS C-TIP

**The Global Labor Program (GLP) Prevents TIP:** The GLP, which is managed by the DRG Center, aims to increase the capacity of workers' organizations to promote basic human rights, increase access to justice for employees, increase decent work, and advance labor rights worldwide. Part of these efforts include promoting gender equality and ensuring the rights of vulnerable populations, such as migrants and those working in the informal sector.

For example, in Asia, the GLP promotes the empowerment of migrant workers, especially women, in both their countries of origin and destination. The program's partners include national unions, other worker organizations, and civil society organizations, with affiliates in multiple sectors. These organizations work together to engage governments and businesses in the monitoring and oversight of labor recruiters to help reduce abuse and TIP. These organizations also engage migrant workers to increase their knowledge of trafficking risks and labor laws and build worker capacity to organize and to prevent and address TIP. The project also conducts advocacy work together with employers to implement ethical labor recruitment standards, such as the elimination of recruitment fees.

**Examining Development Responses to Combat Organized Crime:** USAID's Bureau for Africa is advancing understanding of and identifying effective development responses to organized crime, including TIP. A series of roundtables, white papers, and case studies culminated in a 2021 technical guidance document to inform strategy and programming by Missions, other U.S. Government agencies, and development partners. For example, one roundtable examined private-sector engagement in countering organized crime and TIP by promoting crime-free supply-chains and crime-sensitive business practices through legislation and enforcement, for which multi-stakeholder partnerships among the private sector, government, and civil society are instrumental.

## LEVERAGE THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF USAID

USAID's role as the U.S. Government's lead for development and humanitarian efforts uniquely positions the Agency to work in countries vulnerable to the drivers of TIP because of political, security, and economic instability. USAID invests in strengthening state and non-state actors and building the capacity of individuals, locally-led organizations, and coalitions that are working to advance rights. USAID's activities to strengthen the rule of law promote judicial and non-judicial measures to provide redress to victims of human rights abuses, combat impunity, and potentially deter future violations. Social and behavioral change activities can also reduce the demand for trafficking by modifying the behaviors and social norms behind exploitation and abuse. These investments lay a stronger foundation for democratic governance and help remove the enabling conditions of TIP.

USAID's on-the-ground presence and the institutional knowledge of local staff and implementing partners allow the Agency to design, implement, and monitor well-evidenced interventions informed by local and regional context. USAID's presence also allows the Agency to catalyze other development actors in the U.S. Government and the international donor and partner communities to do the same.

## MEASURE EFFECTIVENESS AND ADAPT SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM APPROACHES

USAID is committed to increasing the positive impact of our work and adapting successful models to other Mission-funded programs using geographically tailored, evidence-based interventions. USAID collects data through monitoring, assessments, performance and impact evaluations, research, and other analyses, which improve understanding of the effectiveness of C-TIP efforts and inform current and future programming. USAID also incorporates C-TIP child protection strategies and approaches into Country Development Cooperation Strategies, Regional Development Cooperation Strategies, and Missions' integrated learning agendas.

The use of standard and custom indicators and the systematic collection of programming data that meet quality standards help measure results and ensure USAID activities are performing as intended to protect victims and build capacity to prevent and counter TIP. USAID encourages rigorous research, including impact evaluations, that apply innovative qualitative and quantitative methods to generate evidence about the effectiveness of interventions to counter TIP. The expertise and funding support of the C-TIP research mechanism managed by the DRG Center bolster Missions' monitoring, evaluation, and learning efforts. These efforts contribute to the collective action by the U.S. Government, implementing partners, and researchers to fill gaps in data and develop the evidence base needed to achieve effective and sustainable outcomes.

### USING EVIDENCE TO SCALE SUCCESSFUL PILOT PROGRAMMING



In 2014, the USAID-funded activity “Combating Forced Child Begging in Dakar Municipalities” began in two areas of Dakar, the capital of Senegal, to help address the problem of child begging by working with resident *daaras* (traditional Quranic schools). A 2017 external evaluation of the first phase of the activity demonstrated the effectiveness of these interventions, which resulted in a reduction of more than 50 percent in the number of children begging in the target municipalities. Based on this evidence, USAID launched a second phase from 2018 to 2020 that replicated the approach in two additional municipalities, which achieved at least a 25 percent reduction.

PHOTO CAPTION: This is the image of a “Talibé” child beggar who was taken in the Rufisque market. Talibés are forced to beg across Senegal as part of their Islamic studies in schools (*daaras*) run by Koranic teachers. Many of these children are often trafficked between Senegal and neighboring countries such as The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania and Mali. They are asked by the traffickers to bring a minimum of \$1 a day and if they fail to do so they are harshly beaten. There are more than 30,000 children beggars like this in Dakar.

PHOTO CREDIT: BOUBACAR TOURE MANDEMEMORYD

## PROMOTE STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

USAID's partnerships with the Interagency, foreign governments, the private sector, public international organizations, local civil society organizations, media, and survivors enable it to carry out the "4Ps" approach through collaborative efforts that increase efficiency and accountability.<sup>38</sup> These partnerships help increase government responsiveness, support knowledge sharing and community mobilization, strengthen civil society, and engage the business community to support local solutions that address the enabling conditions of trafficking.

USAID participates in the President's Interagency Task Force (PITF), a Cabinet-level entity, and a Senior Policy Operating Group (SPOG), both created by the TVPA, to coordinate U.S. government-wide efforts to counter TIP. USAID/Washington plays a strategic role in linking Missions to the efforts in Washington, D.C. by routinely participating in interagency grantmaking, research, and policy-making meetings and contributing to related taskers.

### PRESIDENT'S INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE (PITF) TO MONITOR AND COMBAT TIP AND SENIOR POLICY OPERATING GROUP (SPOG)

The PITF comprises 20 federal agencies to coordinate U.S. Government-wide efforts to counter TIP.<sup>39</sup> USAID's participation in the PITF contributes to a whole-of-Government approach in the humanitarian and development contexts, which addresses the enforcement of criminal and labor laws; the identification and protection of victims; education and public awareness; international trade and development; enhanced partnerships and research opportunities; and international engagement and diplomacy.

The five standing committees of the SPOG that advance the PITF's substantive areas of work are: Research and Data; Grantmaking; Public Awareness and Outreach; Victims Services; and Procurement and Supply Chains. Chaired by the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat TIP, the SPOG meets quarterly.

USAID works with foreign governments to counter TIP at both the national and local levels. Missions lead the planning and implementation of joint initiatives with governments to prevent child labor and forced labor in global supply chains.

USAID's in-country presence also provides access to an extensive network of local partners in the non-profit and private sectors. Missions' relationships with local actors are key to the implementation of C-TIP programming that is contextually appropriate and sustainable. Partnerships with local faith-based groups, for example, can be critical to the success of C-TIP programming in areas where faith plays a strong role in the local culture and institutions. Missions also can help the private sector make locally informed plans for market-entry, collaboration, and co-investment, which can provide opportunities to support transparent rulemaking and enforcement, social safeguards, and fair labor practices. As laid out in USAID's [Private-Sector Engagement Policy](#), commercial firms can contribute meaningfully to country development through open and transparent procurement and penalties to deter forced child labor. USAID, in coordination with interagency institutions, conducts research and can identify approaches to expose and deter forced labor in supply chains, including at the more opaque "lower rung" levels that are furthest from finished-good status.

Governments, in turn, can improve the efficiency and legitimacy of procedures for private-sector actors through regulations of recruitment agencies.

USAID coordinates with the Interagency, such as the Department of Labor and international organizations like the International Labour Organization, to collaborate with private-sector partners to address forced labor in their product supply chains. USAID continues to share existing resources, such as the annual TIP Report and the U.S. Department of Labor’s [List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor](#), with private sector partners. USAID’s Missions and headquarters’ Bureaus also convene industry leaders to discuss these issues and provide presentations and webinars. In line with the [New Partnerships Initiative](#), USAID-funded C-TIP projects seek out partnerships with new and/or underutilized local partners to promote local leadership and identify new sources of funding to scale up impact sustainably.

## PRIVATE-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

### Ukraine



USAID/Ukraine’s private sector engagement supports activities to prevent trafficking and protect survivors, through a national trafficking hotline, and networking and educational activities for small entrepreneurs and start-ups. The national trafficking hotline assists more than 20,000 callers annually by giving them access to information and facilitating referrals to services. Between 2014 and 2021, the Mission’s networking and

educational activities helped more than 2,400 victims of trafficking, up to 90 percent found employment or returned to school; 153 survivor-led microenterprises received grant funding to start small businesses; and 12 communities received grants to help employ survivors.

PHOTO CAPTION: A homeless man stops to read the personal stories of victims of trafficking featured within the USAID-funded art installation "Invisible in Plain Sight," produced by the International Organization of Migration in Odessa, Ukraine. USAID has been countering human trafficking in Ukraine through victim-centered reintegration assistance and prevention initiatives targeted at vulnerable groups and the general population.

PHOTO COURTESY OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF MIGRATION, VLADYSLAV DOBZHANSKYI

## PRIVATE-SECTOR PARTNERSHIPS

### Thailand



USAID/Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) and USAID/Thailand's partnership with Mars Petcare demonstrates how private sector engagement can prevent forced labor and human trafficking in the fishing/seafood industry. The goal of this partnership is to reduce the vulnerability of fishers by leveraging communication technology. The pilot partnership began in March 2020 and involves the use of "plotter" equipment to track fishing boats in addition to the Vessel Monitoring System required for every Thai vessel. By installing this plotter on board and using a mobile chat application specific to the plotter, fishing crews and workers have enhanced connectivity at sea through two-way real-time text communication, using a combination of satellite broadband, satellite tracking, and affordable equipment. Approximately 50 people and 20 vessels in Phuket are participating in this

pilot with an average of two to four accounts per boat. This communication technology helps protect some of the most isolated and vulnerable workers in Asia from exploitation, and USAID is sharing the lessons learned with other Missions.

PHOTO CAPTION: Technicians are installing plotter equipment on one of the fishing vessels as part of the connectivity-at-sea pilot in Phuket.

PHOTO COURTESY OF BOONTHIDA P./ WINROCK INTERNATIONAL

## INVEST IN INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

USAID increasingly relies on innovation and technology to develop a more targeted and creative approach to understand and reduce the prevalence of human trafficking. Through such tools, USAID can target human trafficking by addressing the enabling conditions that drive it.

### RESEARCH, INNOVATION, AND TECHNOLOGY

In South and Southeast Asia, USAID is supporting research in Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Laos that explores how technology can help tailor interventions to address the specific needs of vulnerable populations. Researchers funded by USAID are applying an ecosystem model that uses geospatial analysis and artificial intelligence to recommend cost-efficient, effective, and geographically targeted interventions to reduce, and prevent, TIP.

USAID applies innovative research and technology to learn how traffickers operate, uncover local factors that increase individuals' vulnerability, and develop novel ways to disrupt and prevent trafficking. These tools also can provide further information on the factors that increase demand for trafficked persons and their labor and services (e.g., weak legal accountability, unethical business practices, and global and local consumer demand and buying practices), and the factors that erode a country's capacity to combat trafficking (e.g., armed conflict, organized crime, corruption, political instability, climate change, institutional racism and discrimination, natural disasters, insufficient law enforcement, and a lack of rule of law or weak legal protections).<sup>40</sup>

These innovative technologies can help increase a country's capacity to manage crises like pandemics.<sup>41</sup> However, some risks accompany digital technologies like online sexual exploitation of children and child sexual exploitation material, and it is critical that USAID expands awareness and protections for children and adolescents from digital harm. USAID helps promote technological sustainability by empowering local innovators to find creative ways to use technology safely to counter human trafficking.

## **SAFEGUARD MARGINALIZED AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS**

External threats, whether natural or human-made, disproportionately impact marginalized and vulnerable populations. Climate change, for example, is creating new and accelerating environmental impacts that interact with social, economic, and political factors that drive migration. While many people will move in response to climate shocks and stressors, others may be unable to move and are left even more vulnerable than those who migrated.<sup>42</sup> Complicity by the international community in human trafficking, especially in conflict and disaster regions, remains another problem, whether perpetrated by governments, international organizations, NGOs, or contractors.<sup>43</sup>

### **SUPPORTING MIGRANTS TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY TO TRAFFICKING**

**USAID/Colombia's Venezuelan Migrant Human Rights Activity: Conectando Caminos por los Derechos (CCD)** seeks to increase migrants' protection levels by fostering government and civil society protective environments to prevent, protect, and respond to human rights violations in 11 Colombian municipalities. Venezuelan migrants arriving in Colombia, particularly women and children, are especially vulnerable to TIP and sexual and labor exploitation, due to a lack of legal status, scarce information about their rights, and insufficient employment opportunities, which has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. CCD assists the Ministry of Interior and the Presidential Counselor for Human Rights in the development or adaptation of national TIP and forced recruitment prevention guidelines. Furthermore, CCD supports implementation of the Ministry of Interior's communication campaign to increase the visibility of migrant TIP victims and supports the Attorney General's Office in strengthening institutional coordination with C-TIP Committees for the identification, investigation, and prosecution of transnational TIP cases. CCD also strengthens civil society organization capacity to identify, prevent, and access TIP prevention and response mechanisms and facilitate access to regularization, health or education services, and justice through strategic litigation, awareness-raising campaigns, case identification, and legal orientation for victims.

USAID’s safeguarding provisions, [Policy on PSEA](#), [Partner Toolkit](#), and Child Safeguarding Standards inform anti-trafficking activities to support at-risk populations, especially women and girls, groups reported as most vulnerable to trafficking.<sup>44</sup> Although all populations can be vulnerable to trafficking, certain ones are especially at risk and need additional safeguards and protection. USAID’s C-TIP programming is tailored to local and regional contexts to best support and safeguard the vulnerable and marginalized populations who are most susceptible to trafficking.<sup>45</sup>

## EXAMPLES OF POPULATIONS VULNERABLE TO TIP

**Indigenous Peoples:** Worldwide, Indigenous Peoples are often economically and politically marginalized and disproportionately hurt by environmental degradation and armed conflict.<sup>46</sup> Some lack citizenship and access to basic social services, even education. These factors make Indigenous Peoples particularly vulnerable to both sex trafficking and forced labor. For example, children from Hill Tribes in Northern Thailand who seek employment opportunities have been found in commercial sexual exploitation in bars in major cities within the country. In Latin America, members of indigenous communities are often more vulnerable to both sex and labor trafficking than other segments of local society; in both Perú and Colombia, illegal armed groups have recruited them by force. In remote areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo, members of *Batwa*, or pygmy groups, are subjected to conditions of forced labor in agriculture, mining, mechanics, and domestic service. Indigenous *San* women and boys in Namibia are exploited in domestic servitude and forced cattle-herding, while *San* girls are vulnerable to sex trafficking.<sup>47</sup>

**Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex (LGBTQI) People:** Violence, discrimination, stigma, and criminalization negatively affect the lives of millions of LGBTQI people around the world. A total of 36 countries identified trafficking vulnerabilities for LGBTQI people.<sup>48</sup> In some countries, LGBTQI people face criminalization and courts in several countries can even impose the death penalty. Even when not routinely enforced, these criminalization laws stigmatize LGBTQI people, validate discrimination against them, and can lead to harassment and life-threatening violence. In countries with high levels of anti-LGBTQI violence, discrimination, stigma, and criminalization, authorities might not act to protect LGBTQI people from trafficking, or they might fail to investigate and prosecute their traffickers. Instead, authorities might penalize LGBTQI people for acts committed while being trafficked and LGBTQI people may therefore be less likely to report their exploitation to local authorities and/or to access needed services. In Burma and Indonesia, for instance, LGBTQI people face higher risk of extortion and psychological coercion by law enforcement, as well as discriminatory hiring practices, which complicate access to employment in the formal sector.<sup>49</sup>

**Migrants:** Migrant workers may lack legal protections due to applicable laws and immigration policies.<sup>50</sup> Migrant workers in sectors such as the garment industry, domestic work, fishing, and mining may be “invisible” due to their work behind closed doors far from the public eye and are particularly vulnerable to exploitation due to long hours, unsafe working conditions, and lack of access to help in cases of distress or abuse. In the absence of community and local government support system people on the move are also vulnerable to TIP, particularly if they are in a country “illegally.” Migrants may also face racism and discrimination and experience higher rates of victimization than the native population but vastly underreport such incidents due to fears of deportation or detention.<sup>51</sup>

**Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons:** Crisis and displacement due to climate change impacts or other disasters and conflict can exacerbate pre-existing TIP trends or give rise to new ones, making refugees and IDPs especially vulnerable. Acute risk factors include having to rely on others for basic needs, shelter, resources, or transit. Traffickers capitalize on social and economic losses common for those far from home, such as separation from family and the loss of land or livestock needed for income. Such losses could cause families to make decisions that put women and children at risk, such as early or forced child marriage, which increases the risk of trafficking. Refugees and IDPs are further likely to lack the documentation and/or information needed to gain access to support services or help from law enforcement.<sup>52</sup> Climate change impacts, disasters, and conflict can contribute to the breakdown of legal systems and support services, which is disproportionately detrimental to women and girls.

**Persons with Disabilities:** Persons with disabilities are especially vulnerable to the risks of human trafficking. Traffickers have targeted children with disabilities and forced them to beg for money because their disabilities draw sympathy and charity from the public. In societies where children with disabilities often do not attend school, communities might be less likely to question why a disabled child is begging. Many communities regard persons with disabilities as undesirable, and their own families might exploit them. Persons with disabilities also face many barriers to justice. Lack of training for police, prosecutors, and judges on how to accommodate persons with disabilities—for example, on providing physical access or sign-language interpreters—can leave victims unable to report their abuse or participate effectively in the criminal justice system.

**Religious and Ethnic Minorities:** In many societies, members of religious, racial, and ethnic minority groups have a heightened vulnerability to trafficking. Traffickers like ISIS have targeted women and girls, such as the Yazidi, and forced them into religious conversions and subsequent marriages, in which they might be subjected to domestic and/or sexual servitude.<sup>53</sup> Religious and ethnic minorities are also frequently discriminated against in job markets, especially in societies that formally restrict the exercise of rights by members of certain religions. These restrictions make them more susceptible to traffickers' fraudulent employment offers or other forms of abuse, including forced labor and other forms of labor oppression.

## 2. PROGRAMMATIC OBJECTIVES

The following programming objectives will enable USAID to achieve measurable positive impact on survivors in partner countries. The Agency will manage the planning, design, learning, and resource requests through the processes described in USAID's Program Cycle, including Country Development Cooperation Strategies, Regional Development Strategies, the design and management of projects and activities, and monitoring and evaluation. Reporting tools, such as Performance Plans and Reports and internal and external evaluations, will also measure the effectiveness of C-TIP programs.

### INCREASED INTEGRATION OF C-TIP INTO USAID'S INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMS

C-TIP projects should be integrated into specific sector portfolios, such as agriculture, democracy, human rights and governance, economic growth, education, health, environmental and natural-resource management, humanitarian assistance, and rule of law.<sup>54</sup> The TVPA requires USAID's Missions in countries on T2WL and T3 of the *TIP Report* to incorporate C-TIP child protection

strategies and approaches across development sectors into their CDCs, including “metrics and indicators to monitor progress to prevent, address, and end violence against children and youth globally in post-conflict and post-disaster areas.”<sup>55</sup> The Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance also can help mitigate risks in crisis settings by continuing to prioritize safe programming requirements for partners and by coordinating humanitarian trafficking in emergency efforts with the Global Protection Cluster’s Anti-Trafficking Task Team.<sup>56</sup> Moreover, USAID Missions in countries ranked on Tiers 1 and 2 in the *TIP Report* should still incorporate C-TIP activities in their programming and strategies, especially where TIP prevalence is high.

The DRG Center is available to provide support to all Agency Operating Units. The Justice, Rights, and Security (JRS) Team works with Missions, Bureaus, and program and sector leads to integrate C-TIP approaches into as many programs as possible, with a particular focus on segments of the local population that are at-risk. USAID’s C-TIP [Field Guide](#) provides practical guidance to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate C-TIP investments.<sup>57</sup> Center support includes short-term technical assistance on C-TIP assessments, the design of activities, or technical evaluation committees; briefings on the *TIP Report* and legislative updates to the TVPA; workshops to strengthen interagency collaboration; coordination on joint proposal reviews with the Department of State; and the development of tools and training to help Missions integrate C-TIP into their strategies and/or other sector programming or to become more knowledgeable about TIP.

## INTEGRATION OF C-TIP APPROACHES INTO OTHER SECTORS

**USAID/Ghana’s Sustainable Fisheries-Management Project** aims to assess and address child labor in the coastal fisheries sector in Ghana. The project ran between 2014 and 2021. USAID/Ghana worked with community leaders and local governments to develop and adopt two anti-child labor and trafficking community action plans to align with Ghana’s new national anti-trafficking strategy. The project also spurred the formation of child protection committees to identify potential victims to assist. Committee members received training to provide counseling and advisory support and house-to-house education on the dangers faced by child victims of trafficking. The project relied on analysis of data that guided the design and implementation of activities. These activities would combat harmful child labor and trafficking through behavior change communication interventions, development of policies, and livelihood funding in target areas.

## IMPROVED OPPORTUNITIES FOR SURVIVOR ENGAGEMENT

USAID’s approach to inclusive development views all people, including vulnerable and marginalized populations, as playing instrumental roles in their societies’ sustainable development. This is particularly true for survivors of trafficking, who are more likely to face social and legal discrimination, placing them at higher risk of harassment or violence.<sup>58</sup> A survivor-informed approach ensures input from survivors is incorporated into the design and implementation of programs and policies that affect them.

## EMPOWERING SURVIVORS OF TRAFFICKING



In early 2019, Saiful opened a market stall where he sells hardware, electrical connectors and wires, and other consumable items, which brought in income to support his family. In November 2019, he helped the district prepare for emergencies by putting together a database of more than 860 volunteers who had agreed to donate blood at local hospitals. He speaks at community

meetings and school orientations, telling audiences about human trafficking prevention, safe migration, and the risks of early marriage. During the COVID-19 outbreak, Saiful joined the Bangladesh Counter-Trafficking in Persons Program activity and the local administration to make and distribute 200 masks, identify families needing relief, and urge residents to stay home and social distance.

Saiful has also used his own money to create a fund of almost \$200 (15,000 Bangladesh Taka (BDT)) to support 13 families in his locality, the ANIRBAN (“the flame that will not fade”), network and peer leaders identified as most vulnerable during this pandemic. He remembers how difficult it was when he returned home and doesn’t want others to go through a similar ordeal. “As long as I am alive,” he says, “I will try my best to help them.”

PHOTO CAPTION: Saiful Islam and other peer leaders visit vulnerable families in his community.

PHOTO COURTESY OF USAID/BANGLADESH COUNTER-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS PROGRAM

In accordance with recommendations from the U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking, USAID supports a survivor-led C-TIP approach.<sup>59</sup> Survivors of trafficking are subject matter experts and can help strengthen C-TIP policies and programs by making them more effective at addressing the “4Ps.” USAID is working to improve outreach and incorporate trafficking survivors’ inputs on design documents, solicitations, and statements of interest, consistent with applicable law and USAID policy. USAID also encourages implementing partners and host governments to invite trafficking survivors to join panels, task forces, and policy-making bodies, wherever possible.

### **IMPROVED APPLICATION OF LEARNING, EVALUATION, AND RESEARCH OF C-TIP**

USAID/Washington supports Missions’ efforts to measure the performance and impact of C-TIP programs, improve monitoring and evaluation tools, and strengthen research and data collection on trafficking. Missions will ensure USAID implementing partners apply systematic approaches to monitoring and evaluation and use language in contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements that promote learning. Drawing on past practices, USAID will incorporate, into new activities, explicit methodologies and quantitative approaches, where possible, to capture the results, effectiveness, and

impact of C-TIP interventions. USAID also regularly collaborates with the State Department’s Office of Foreign Assistance (F) and the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and USAID’s Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning to create and update standard C-TIP indicators, as appropriate.

Through research and partnerships with the U.S. Government Interagency, academic institutions, and the private sector, USAID has access to innovative studies, evaluations, literature, and evidence reviews to inform C-TIP programming.<sup>60</sup> USAID/Washington uses existing funding mechanisms (e.g., through the Evidence and Learning Team in the DRG Center) to fund Missions’ requests to assess the local TIP problem in their countries and identify effective interventions and activities to address it, as well as carry out other TIP-related research, data collection, and evaluations. USAID promotes cutting-edge research and thought leadership, and shares lessons learned with other donors and partners. Using evidence and applying learning in these ways helps to ensure the accountability of USAID’s investments so they are as effective as possible in countering TIP.

To ensure that evidence informs programming, staff from DDI/DRG will continue to collaborate with USAID’s Missions, Bureaus, U.S. Government interagency colleagues, and implementing partners to share and implement best practices in C-TIP by participating in evidence summits and other initiatives. To increase the uptake of learning by Missions, USAID will employ virtual events and disseminate and post materials on the [Development Experience Clearinghouse](#).

## **STRENGTHENED RELATIONSHIPS WITH HOST GOVERNMENTS, CIVIL SOCIETY, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

USAID Missions work with host governments committed to countering human trafficking by assisting them with efforts to create, improve, and implement legislation effectively to combat it. A government can demonstrate its commitment to C-TIP through adopting and implementing a national C-TIP strategy or plan that targets the “4Ps.” Government planning and policy-making efforts informed by groups vulnerable to TIP will enable governance and criminal justice reforms that are targeted and inclusive.

USAID’s funding for new, underutilized, and local partners can promote sustainable development through local capacity-building. As a result, the improved performance of local actors, institutions, and networks, including community-based organizations, assist in achieving positive outcomes for survivors through programming aimed at their recovery, economic empowerment, and participation in the design of related policies and programs.

USAID also works with the private sector, which is a key part of the solution to ending human trafficking, particularly labor trafficking. Missions are encouraged to collaborate closely with industry associations to educate their members and the consumers that buy their products to put pressure on unscrupulous firms that benefit from forced labor. Such collaboration can help businesses develop practices that strengthen accountability and oversight, such as increased scrutiny of supply chains. USAID’s cooperation in this area extends to multilateral organizations, such as the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which are critical to stamping out human trafficking in illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and other cross-border industries.

## STRATEGIC C-TIP INVESTMENTS IN TARGETED COUNTRIES

In accordance with the TVPA and the Congressional directive for C-TIP, USAID prioritizes investments in countries where the Agency's assistance can have the most impact. Other factors include a country's prevalence of TIP, the U.S. Government's Interagency programming efforts in the same location, the increased risk of TIP during and after a crisis (e.g., conflict, disaster, pandemic, and other unforeseen events), opportunities for integrating C-TIP activities into existing programs, Missions' budgets, the extent of USAID's regional and country presence, and the commitment of Mission leadership, host governments, and the private sector to address TIP. USAID's Missions and centrally funded programs are encouraged to consider the recommendations of the *TIP Report* in making their C-TIP investments.

To ensure strategic investments, Missions are encouraged to invite U.S. Embassy colleagues to provide feedback on design documents, solicitations, and statements of interest. Missions will continue collaboration with U.S. Embassies to contribute to the *TIP Report*. Additionally, Missions will assist in diplomatic engagements with partner governments to urge them to address the *TIP Report's* top priority recommendations. The efforts by host governments could include in-kind and financial contributions to USAID-funded C-TIP activities related to prevention, protection, and prosecution.

### SUCCESS STORIES FROM THE *TIP REPORT*

**Democratic Republic of the Congo:** T3 in 2019; upgraded to the T2WL in 2020; T2WL in 2021. Under a new President in 2019, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo established the Agency for the Prevention and Fight Against Trafficking in Persons. To support the newly created national agency and its strategy, USAID launched an activity in 2020 to promote a more effective and coordinated response to combat TIP in the country in coordination with the government.

**Bangladesh:** T2WL in 2019; upgraded to Tier 2 in 2020; Tier 2 in 2021. The Government of Bangladesh is making significant efforts to combat trafficking, including through the establishment of seven special Anti-Human Trafficking Tribunals. USAID/Bangladesh's C-TIP program actively works to assist the Government of Bangladesh to eradicate trafficking by increasing the responsiveness of criminal justice actors to assist victims of trafficking, helping communities identify and assist more effectively populations at risk of being trafficked, improving survivors' access to assistance, and facilitating key partnerships between multiple stakeholders.

**Burundi:** Upgraded from T3 to T2WL in 2021. The Government of Burundi has increased investigation, prosecution, and conviction of traffickers; referred victims to assistance; institutionalized anti-trafficking training; and implemented the country's first-ever national data collection system on law enforcement efforts. USAID activities are supporting the national response in these areas and improving monitoring of TIP and child rights' violations by civil society.

### **3. IMPLEMENTING USAID’S POLICY ON C-TIP**

All USAID staff play an active role in safeguarding the people we serve and their communities from harm, including TIP. The DRG Center will lead the implementation of the Agency’s C-TIP Policy, supported by regional and technical bureaus; Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning; and the Bureau for Management, in collaboration with Washington Operating Units and Missions. The DRG Center collaborates with C-TIP points of contact (POCs) required to be named in each regional Bureau and Mission, each with varying levels of responsibility based on their roles in implementing the C-TIP Policy and Code of Conduct.<sup>61</sup>

#### **ALL AGENCY EMPLOYEES**

USAID staff must take the online training titled “C-TIP Code of Conduct: Accountability and Action,” offered by USAID University. USAID staff must also report any suspected cases of TIP or the procurement of commercial sex that involve USAID personnel or implementing partners to the Office of the USAID Inspector General and the relevant Contracting Officer/Agreement Officer (CO/AO) for implementing partners. USAID personnel should also be aware of the risk that USAID-funded projects under contracts, assistance awards, and sub-awards could use forced labor, especially in sectors such as construction, catering, or other areas that produce goods and services.

USAID’s staff have a responsibility to ensure safeguarding measures to protect local communities from exploitation and abuse are integrated across USAID’s operations and programming. Likewise, staff should identify and consider potential areas in their portfolios for integrating C-TIP interventions and coordinate with the JRS Team in the DRG Center and appropriate C-TIP POCs for the design. The C-TIP Policy, Code of Conduct, and Field Guide are resources to help staff carry out their roles and responsibilities. The JRS Team is available to assist staff with utilizing these resources effectively and gaining access to additional ones.

#### **THE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR**

USAID’s leadership will continue to highlight the importance of C-TIP and ensure appropriate oversight of the implementation and enforcement of the Agency’s C-TIP Policy and Code of Conduct. Similarly, they will ensure sufficient resources are available to staff and conduct programming and learning, evaluation, and research. They will also ensure appropriate staff representation for the Agency in key U.S. Government and international discussions on human trafficking and the appropriate review of multilateral documents that touch on the issue.

#### **OFFICE OF HUMAN CAPITAL AND TALENT MANAGEMENT (HCTM)**

HCTM ensures that USAID’s vacancy announcements include the C-TIP Code of Conduct to inform potential applicants of the Agency’s expectations. During new employee orientation, HCTM informs new employees of the requirement to complete the online training on the C-TIP Code of Conduct within the first five months of employment. HCTM’s Center for Professional Development adds the C-TIP Code of Conduct online training to the new employee’s USAID University account with an expiration date of five months.

#### **OFFICE OF ACQUISITION AND ASSISTANCE WITHIN THE BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT**

COs/AOs have a special role in ensuring partners’ compliance with award clauses and provisions. If a CO/AO receives credible information from any source that an awardee, employee of a subcontractor, recipient, subrecipient, or any agent of the above, is engaged in prohibited activities

related to TIP, the CO/AO must immediately notify both the Office of Inspector General and USAID's Suspending and Debarring Official and consult with the Labor Compliance Advisor.<sup>62</sup> The CO/AO may direct the partner to take steps to abate the alleged violation or enforce the requirements of its TIP compliance plan.

### **OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT POLICY, BUDGET, AND PERFORMANCE WITHIN THE BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT**

If the Office of Inspector General provides a report to USAID that supports TIP allegations, the Agency may conduct administrative proceedings and make final determinations about the suitability of the organization to continue to receive federal funds. USAID must ensure the prudent use of funds. The Agency's Suspending and Debarring Official may determine suspension and debarment proceedings are necessary to address misconduct, including TIP allegations.<sup>63</sup>

### **OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL<sup>64</sup>**

The Office of Inspector General investigates allegations of misconduct or mismanagement by USAID personnel; violations of law, rules, or regulations by employees of the Agency, partners, or participants; and fraud, waste, and abuse in USAID-funded programs, including those related to human trafficking.

### **OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL AND RESIDENT LEGAL OFFICERS<sup>65</sup>**

GC and RLOs provide advice and assistance to USAID personnel on all TIP-related legal matters, including reviewing all proposed C-TIP legislation, policies, regulations, directives, and instructions.

### **DRG CENTER**

The JRS Team in the DRG Center within DDI oversees USAID's C-TIP efforts and investments. The team prioritizes four core areas of work: Mission support; interagency coordination and reporting; learning, evaluation, and research; and ensuring effective resourcing for the portfolio.

The key responsibilities of the JRS Team include the following:

- Providing short-term technical assistance on C-TIP assessment, design of activities, or technical evaluation/selection committees;
- Advising the Agency's leadership on implementing USAID's C-TIP Policy and Code of Conduct, including programming, training, staffing, funding, and the process for contributing to the annual *TIP Report*;
- Providing briefings to Agency colleagues on the *TIP Report* and updates and requirements of the TVPA;
- Developing tools and training to help Missions integrate C-TIP approaches into their strategies and/or other sector programming or to become more knowledgeable about TIP;
- Managing C-TIP research, data collection, assessments, and evaluations;
- Strengthening collaboration and coordination with U.S. Government interagency partners on programming and research efforts; sharing training and event opportunities; contributing to policies and reports; and updating the standard indicators on C-TIP as necessary; and
- Facilitating opportunities for trauma- and survivor-informed training for Bureau and Mission C-TIP staff.

## **USAID REGIONAL AND PILLAR BUREAUS<sup>66</sup>**

Regional and Pillar Bureaus support the implementation of the Agency's C-TIP Code of Conduct and identify opportunities to strengthen C-TIP efforts in their respective regions and portfolios. Regional Bureaus each must identify a C-TIP POC and update this person's contact information in the database of regional C-TIP POCs. Regional Bureaus with large numbers of countries on the T2WL and T3 in the annual *TIP Report*, or with a high prevalence and/or vulnerability of TIP, should ensure the position descriptions and annual work objectives for the relevant staff include their responsibilities as C-TIP POCs.

## **C-TIP POCs IN USAID REGIONAL BUREAUS**

The C-TIP POCs in the Regional Bureaus collaborate regularly with Missions and the DRG Center to help meet reporting and coordination requirements and implement effective C-TIP programming.

Their key responsibilities include the following:

- Contributing to and clearing taskers related to C-TIP;
- Coordinating with counterparts from the Department of State, USAID's Office of Budget and Resource Management, and the DRG Center, as appropriate, on all annual taskers (e.g., the Attorney General's Trafficking in Persons Report); input into the annual *TIP Report*; and the process of requesting waivers from the TVPA's restrictions;
- Encouraging colleagues in their Bureaus to complete the online training on USAID's C-TIP Code of Conduct;
- Ensuring that USAID's Missions in countries on the T2WL and T3 in the *TIP Report* incorporate strategies to protect children and reduce trafficking, in compliance with Section 204(b) of the TVPRA;
- Facilitating Missions' responses to data calls from the DRG Center for reports and audits;
- Informing USAID's Missions of funding opportunities from headquarters;
- Providing technical assistance and tracking Missions' C-TIP programming;
- Reminding Missions to update the program database and contact information for their C-TIP POCs, draft Key Issue Narratives, and report on C-TIP indicators in Performance Plans and Reports, as appropriate; and
- Working with the Department of State and other interagency counterparts to ensure coordination (e.g., reviewing proposals for funding, attending regional strategic priority roundtables, and notifying the Interagency of new designs and awards).

## **USAID MISSION DIRECTORS<sup>67</sup>**

USAID Mission Directors must lead by example, ensure they and their staff are abiding by the Agency's C-TIP Code of Conduct, and identify opportunities to strengthen C-TIP efforts in their respective programming. Mission Directors must name a C-TIP POC. Mission Directors in countries on the T2WL and T3 in the annual *TIP Report*, or with a high prevalence and/or vulnerability of TIP, should ensure annual work objectives for the relevant staff include their responsibilities as C-TIP POCs. Missions with large TIP vulnerability and prevalence should develop C-TIP strategies across all technical areas and integrate C-TIP components into their other sector programming where it makes sense. Additionally, USAID's Missions and centrally funded programs are encouraged to address the recommendations of the *TIP Report* in their C-TIP projects.

## C-TIP POCS AT USAID MISSIONS

Mission C-TIP POCs and Program Officers collaborate with the relevant Contracting/Agreement Officer's Representative to develop programs; design projects and activities; report against relevant standard and custom indicators; and monitor and evaluate the Agency's investments in C-TIP, in consultation with their Regional, DDI, Policy, Planning, and Learning, F bureaus, and the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.

Their key responsibilities include the following:

- Assessing the C-TIP needs in the country or region;
- Coordinating with C-TIP POCs in their Regional Bureaus to provide relevant information to share with the interagency on new designs and awards, for the Technical Budget Review, and the process of requesting waivers from the TVPA's restrictions;
- Encouraging Mission colleagues to complete the online training on USAID's C-TIP Code of Conduct;
- Reporting on TIP Key Issues and C-TIP indicators through the submission of Mission Operating Plans and Performance Plans and Reports;
- Requesting technical assistance from the C-TIP POCs in their Regional Bureaus and the JRS Team in the DRG Center, whenever necessary;
- Providing colleagues at U.S. Embassies and Consulates with input for the *TIP Report* on foreign governments' contributions to USAID-funded C-TIP activities;
- Responding to data calls and clearing reports and documents related to Mission C-TIP programming from the DRG Center and the C-TIP POCs in their Regional Bureaus;
- Reviewing and providing feedback on proposals for funding from the Department of State for C-TIP activities in their countries;
- Coordinating with other U.S. Government Agencies on C-TIP programming in their country; and
- Updating information in the database of C-TIP programs and contact information in the database of Mission C-TIP POCs.

## CONCLUSION

This Policy provides the foundation and guidance for USAID's approach to ending human trafficking by articulating clear principles and objectives for effective programming. USAID aims to uphold the highest standards to protect the individuals and communities we serve from exploitation and abuse. The tools and resources outlined in this Policy support effective, evidence-based programming both in TIP programming and throughout the development portfolio. It is only by working in partnership with a broad spectrum of stakeholders—from U.S. Government colleagues, partner governments, and local community groups to civil society and private sector, and most importantly, survivors—that we can work toward a world without human trafficking.

## ENDNOTES

---

<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Government considers “trafficking in persons” and “human trafficking” to be interchangeable umbrella terms that refer to both sex and labor trafficking.

<sup>2</sup> This Policy aligns with the Priority Actions for the 2021 U.S. National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and the [Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act \(TVPPRA\) of 2019](#).

<sup>3</sup> This Policy also incorporates the objectives and recommendations of the U.S. Government Strategic Objectives to Combat Trafficking in Persons and the [Annual Report of the U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking](#).

<sup>4</sup> Section 103 of the TVPA; Section 7102 of Title 22 of the United States Code (U.S.C.).

<sup>5</sup> Peonage is debt servitude.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.csis.org/analysis/new-framework-us-leadership-climate-migration> and <https://www.gao.gov/assets/700/696513.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29461>

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR Global Trends 2019, <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5ee200e37/unhcr-global-trends-2019.html>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5070690/>

<sup>10</sup> The International Labour Organization, Forced Labor, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking. This statistic does not include forced marriage. Please see <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang-en/index.htm>.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Department of State, *Assisting Male Survivors of Human Trafficking*, <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Assisting-Male-Survivors-of-Human-Trafficking.pdf>; Alliance 8.7, *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery*, 2017, p. 23, [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms\\_575479.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575479.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> [Free the Slaves](#), 2017

<sup>14</sup> *Bacha bazi* is the sexual abuse of young adolescent males or boys by older men.

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-trafficking-in-persons-report/afghanistan/>

<sup>16</sup> United Nations (UN) Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Fact Sheet: Child Trafficking in The Philippines; End Child Prostitution and Trafficking (ECPAT) (2016): Sex Trafficking of Children in The Philippines; [https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Factsheet\\_Philippines.pdf](https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Factsheet_Philippines.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> International Justice Mission (2020), *The State of Online Sexual Exploitation of Children in The Philippines*.

<sup>18</sup> <https://ht.usembassy.gov/usaid-awards-new-agreement-to-tackle-human-trafficking-in-haiti/>, 2019

<sup>19</sup> Office for Victims of Crime, available at <https://www.ovcttac.gov/taskforceguide/eguide/1-understanding-human-trafficking/13-victim-centered-approach/>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.nigms.nih.gov/education/fact-sheets/Pages/physical-trauma.aspx#:~:text=Physical%20trauma%20is%20a%20serious,usually%20creating%20an%20open%20wound.>

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3125713/>

<sup>22</sup> [https://ncsacw.samhsa.gov/userfiles/files/SAMHSA\\_Trauma.pdf](https://ncsacw.samhsa.gov/userfiles/files/SAMHSA_Trauma.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> The Department of State added the “4th P” of “Partnership” in 2009. <https://2009-2017.state.gov/secretary/20092013clinton/rm/2010/06/143113.htm>

<sup>24</sup> USAID’s development approach aligns with Situational Crime Prevention, which examines the circumstances (or “ecosystems”) that allow particular types of crime to take root and grow. By gaining an understanding of

---

these ecosystems, interventions can change the relevant ecosystems, reduce the opportunities for crime, and protect potential victims.

<sup>25</sup> The Federal Acquisitions Regulation (FAR) requires the inclusion of Clause 52.222-50, Combating Trafficking in Persons, in all solicitations and contracts. [https://www.acquisition.gov/far/22.1705#FAR\\_22\\_1705](https://www.acquisition.gov/far/22.1705#FAR_22_1705). C-TIP Contractor/Recipient Compliance: Agency-wide Standard Operating Procedures. [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/C-TIP\\_SOP.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/C-TIP_SOP.pdf). All assistance awards to nongovernmental recipients must include the Mandatory Standard Provision entitled “Trafficking in Persons” to lay out prohibited behavior. Contracting Officers and Agreement Officers (COs/AOs) ensure implementing partners submit certifications (and a compliance plan when requested by the CO/AO). <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/303maa.pdf>  
<https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/303mab.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> –The C-TIP Code of Conduct is a mandatory reference for USAID ADS Chapters 109, 201, 485, and 487. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/201mas.pdf>

<sup>27</sup> Data collected from the U.S. Attorney General’s *TIP Report*, <https://www.justice.gov/humantrafficking/attorney-generals-trafficking-persons-report>. This table reflects the U.S. Government’s Fiscal Years. Funding provided toward C-TIP activities by USAID’s Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance does not appear here.

<sup>28</sup> This includes the Global Labor Program and Human Rights Grant Program funds from the DRG Center within USAID.

<sup>29</sup> Section 110 of the TVPA (Section 7107 of Title 22 of the U.S.C.).

<sup>30</sup> The Department of State will downgrade a country ranked on the T2WL for two consecutive years to T3 in the third year (if it were to be ranked on the T2WL again). The Secretary of State may waive this downgrade for the third year if the host government provides a written C-TIP plan that would constitute significant efforts to comply with the minimum standards and proof of commitment of resources to implement it. (Section 7107 of Title 22 of the U.S.C.)

<sup>31</sup> A country on T3 could be subject to restrictions on non-humanitarian, non-trade-related foreign assistance to, or that benefits, the government, unless the President grants a waiver. Foreign assistance that does not benefit the government is not subject to the TVPA’s restrictions. The law allows for a waiver where necessary to avoid significant adverse effects on vulnerable populations if it is in the U.S. national interest to provide a waiver or if it would promote the broader purpose of the TVPA. Section 110 of the TVPA, (Section 7107 of Title 22 of the U.S.C.)

<sup>32</sup> “Do no harm” is a principle applied by USAID to help ensure our assistance does not harm or endanger beneficiary populations because of negative unintended consequences.

<sup>33</sup> <https://journalofethics.ama-assn.org/article/who-your-waiting-room-health-care-professionals-culturally-responsive-and-trauma-informed-first/2017-01>

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5699819/>

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6497219/#pmed.1002799.ref008> and <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5699819/>

<sup>36</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/fastfact.html>

<sup>37</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5699819/>

<sup>38</sup> Key interagency partners include the U.S. Department of State (the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons; the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor; and the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs) and the U.S. Department of Labor (Bureau of International Labor Affairs). USAID also coordinates with interagency partners through the SPOG to share its C-TIP plans before and after making final decisions—including research, program plans, solicitations, and awards—to receive feedback and maximize coordination.

---

<sup>39</sup> The Federal Departments and Agencies that comprise the PITF appear here: <https://www.state.gov/agencies-of-the-presidents-interagency-task-force-to-monitor-and-combat-trafficking-in-persons/>.

<sup>40</sup> UNODC, <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/tip-and-som/module-7/key-issues/root-causes.html>

<sup>41</sup> USAID's *Digital Strategy 2020–2024*, [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/15396/USAID\\_Digital\\_Strategy.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/15396/USAID_Digital_Strategy.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/unpd-cml0201202-11-1116-migration-and-global-environmental-change.pdf>

<sup>43</sup> Bell, S., Flynn, M., and Machain, C., “U.N. Peacekeeping Forces and the Demand for Sex Trafficking,” *International Studies Quarterly*, Volume 62, Issue 3, September 2018, Pages 643–655.

<sup>44</sup> <https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/lang-en/index.htm#:~:text=Out%20of%20the%2024.9%20million.labour%20imposed%20by%20state%20authorities.>

<sup>45</sup> USAID's Congressional directives for marginalized populations can also help fund programs aimed at reducing vulnerability to TIP. Marginalized populations might include, but are not limited to, women and girls, persons with disabilities, LGBTI people, displaced persons, migrants, Indigenous Peoples, youth and the elderly, religious minorities, and ethnic minorities. This Policy also might describe them as “underrepresented,” “at-risk,” or “vulnerable.”

<sup>46</sup> USAID Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/USAID-IndigenousPeoples-Policy-mar-2020.pdf>

<sup>47</sup> <https://2009-2017.state.gov/documents/organization/233942.pdf>

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-TIP-Report-Complete-062420-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>49</sup> <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2020-TIP-Report-Complete-062420-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>50</sup> IOM, Minderoo Foundation (2019): *Migrants and their Vulnerability to Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery and Forced Labour*.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>52</sup> [https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migrants\\_and\\_their\\_vulnerability.pdf](https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migrants_and_their_vulnerability.pdf)

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/organized-crime/module-16/key-issues/trafficking-in-persons-and-terrorism.html>

<sup>54</sup> An example of programming in the security sector would be providing training for police to improve their understanding that victims of trafficking are not criminals.

<sup>55</sup> Section 204(b) of the TVPRA of 2019, Public Law 115-425.

<sup>56</sup> <https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/2020/11/26/an-introductory-guide-to-anti-trafficking-action-in-internal-displacement-contexts/>

<sup>57</sup> The Field Guide helps educate USAID Mission personnel and partners about trafficking more broadly and includes recommendations for integrating counter-trafficking activities into larger development programs, tools for designing stand-alone activities, and evaluation techniques. It also provides USAID personnel with instruction on how to report suspected trafficking violations committed by employees, contractors, and grant recipients to the Agency's Office of the Inspector General for investigation and action.

<sup>58</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5699819/>

<sup>59</sup> The U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking includes eight survivor leaders who bring their expertise and experience to advise and provide recommendations to the PITF to improve Federal anti-trafficking policies. Section 115 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (JVTA), Public Law 114-22, also known as the Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act, established the Council on May 29, 2015.

<sup>60</sup> Some examples of recent C-TIP research include: studies that examined the prevalence of human trafficking, recruitment patterns, migration drivers for at-risk populations, and data recommendations for establishing

---

baseline data; impact-evaluations; surveys of victims; and community-based research and pilot interventions to facilitate trauma healing.

<sup>61</sup> <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/201mas.pdf>

<sup>62</sup> [Part 22.1704 of the FAR](#) and [ADS Chapter 303](#)

<sup>63</sup> ADS 313.3.2: <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1876/313.pdf>

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>66</sup> <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/201mas.pdf>

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*