



DAV-Force Trafficking in Persons (TIPS) training

You must complete the slideshow and
sign the statement of understanding
for employment with DAV-Force

Warning!

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



Introduction

International Scope

Trafficking in Persons (TIP) is one of the fastest growing criminal industries in the world.

It is estimated that:

- 20.9 million peoples are victims of human trafficking
 - 55% of victims are females
 - 26% of victims are children (under 18 years of age)

What is TIP?

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

- (A) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which a person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or
- (B) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery

Force, Fraud and Coercion

- Trafficking in persons typically involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to compel a person to provide:
 - Labor or Services (Labor Trafficking)
 - Commercial Sex (Sex Trafficking)
- Any minor (under 18 years of age) involved in commercial sex is a victim of trafficking in persons

Definitions: “*Severe forms of trafficking in persons*”

All human trafficking crimes are a serious matter.

“*Severe*” refers to TIP that involves one or all of the acts of **fraud, force, or coercion**

Locations of Victims

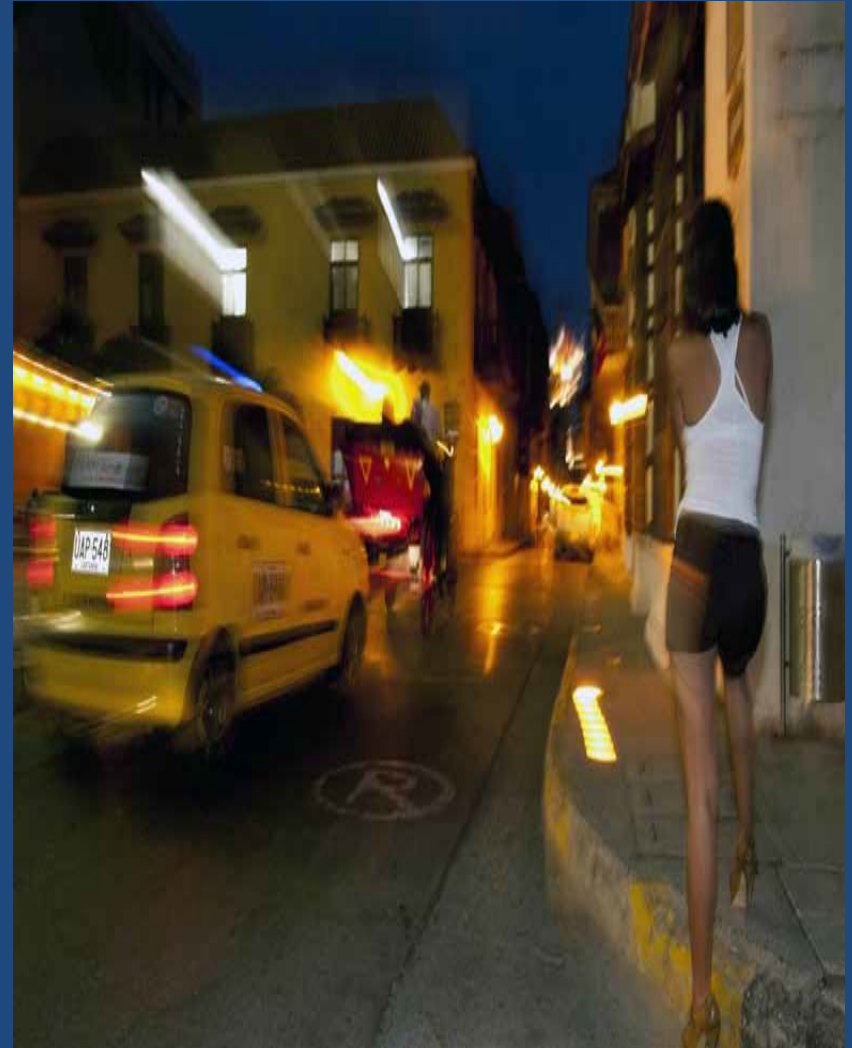
Military personnel, civilian personnel, and contractors may come across victims while serving abroad or in the United States.

- **Sex trafficking locations include:**
 - Bars and brothels
 - Dance clubs and strip clubs
 - Massage parlors and spas
 - Escort services
 - Private parties
- **Labor trafficking locations include:**
 - Food services
 - Domestic services
 - Janitorial services
 - Driving services
 - Construction
 - Hospitality

Types of Human Trafficking

Sex Trafficking

- Sex trafficking occurs when a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person who is induced to perform such an act is under the age of 18
- Victims of sex trafficking can be found working anywhere, but are most often found in:
 - Brothels
 - It can also occur in closed brothel systems that operate out of residential homes
 - Truck stops



Forced Labor

Types of Human Trafficking

- Forced labor, also referred to as labor trafficking, is defined as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery
- Forced labor can occur in various forms (not all inconclusive)
 - Domestic servitude, such as nannies and maids
 - Sweatshop factories
 - Construction sites
 - Farm work
 - Restaurants
 - Panhandling
- Labor trafficking can occur in government contracts on military installations.



Types of Human Trafficking

Child Soldiering

According to Section 402 of the Child Soldier Prevention Act of 2008, the term child soldier means (i) any person under 18 years of age who takes a direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces; (ii) any person under 18 years of age who has been compulsorily recruited into governmental armed forces; (iii) any person under 15 years of age who has been voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces; or (iv) any person under 18 years of age who has been recruited or used in hostilities by armed forces distinct from the armed forces of a state.

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



Who is Involved in Human Trafficking?

Victim Profiles

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

Victims can be:

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

Vulnerable Populations

- Vulnerable population may include:
 - Undocumented migrants
 - Runaway and homeless youth
 - Women and children with limited resources
 - Oppressed social or cultural groups
 - People displaced by natural disaster or civil conflicts
 - Victims of prior sexual or physical abuse
- Human trafficking can occur anywhere, and even in DoD contracts inside or outside the United States



Trafficker Profiles

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



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

Traffickers can be:

- International organized criminals
- National or local gang members
- Corrupt government officials and police
- Business owners
- Pimps
- Diplomats
- United states military or civilian personnel
- United States contractors

Note: This is **not** an exhaustive list

Understanding Demand

"**Demand**" for commercial sex includes men or women who purchase sex

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

"**Demand**" for commercial sex or cheap labor increases the number of victims who are exploited

"**Demand**" can come from military, civilians, or contractors who buy commercial sex or use forced labor



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



Sex tourism draws men from wealthy countries to less developed countries where they can take advantage of economically vulnerable women and children and weak criminal justice systems.

Incentives for Traffickers

- \$32 billion generated from trafficking in persons every year
- Unlike drugs, victims of trafficking in persons can be used over and over again to make traffickers money
- Low risk of severe punishment



Health Issues

- Victims often face physical and mental health issues relation to their TIP situation

Physical Health Problems	Mental Health Problems
Serious communicable diseases (e.g., sexually transmitted diseases [STDs] and Tuberculosis)	Depression
Broken bones from physical assault	Suicidal thoughts or behavior
Reproductive health issue	Nightmares, tremors, or insomnia
Malnutrition	Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)
Immune system or respiratory problems	Substance abuse

Appropriate Action

- *If you detect a trafficking in persons situation, do not get directly involved. Report the situation to the appropriate authority.*
 - Appropriate Action
 - Do not purchase sex
 - Do not be complicit or turn a blind eye to trafficking in persons if peers are involved.
 - Educate peers about trafficking in persons
 - Take and promote Department of Defense Trafficking in Persons Awareness Training
 - Avoid establishments that show indicators of trafficking in persons
 - Report suspected establishments involved in trafficking in persons to your command
 - Report trafficking in persons situations to your chain of command.

Note any indicators you observe

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

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

Zero Tolerance Policy

- The United States initially adopted a zero tolerance policy with the signing of the National Security Presidential Directive 22 (NSPD-22) in 2002
- Also, DoD Instruction 2200.01, Combating Trafficking in Persons, established the TIP policies, responsibilities and information reporting requirements for maintaining a zero tolerance policy in the Department

Executive Order (EO) 13627

- Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts
- Strengthens the efficacy of the Government's zero-tolerance policy on trafficking in persons by calling for stronger prohibitions on contractor engagement in human trafficking-related activities, new tailored compliance measures particularly in at-risk industries and sectors, and additional training in support of monitoring, identification, and compliance efforts.

Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA)

In October 2000, the TVPA was enacted. Prior to that, no comprehensive Federal law existed to protect victims of trafficking or to prosecute their traffickers. Since, 2000, the TVPA has been reauthorized 4 times (most recently TVPRA 2013) to better protect victims and prosecute traffickers.

The TVPA provides a comprehensive approach to addressing human trafficking by:

- Defining the Federal Government's response to human trafficking
- Creating new criminal offenses prohibiting all forms of trafficking in persons including labor trafficking and sex trafficking
- Establishing protection and assistance for victims

UCMJ and MEJA

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

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

Military personnel are held accountable under:

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

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

Civilian personnel and contractors are held accountable under:

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

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

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

According to FAR 22.17,
contractors shall not:

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

According to FAR 22.17,
contractors shall:

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

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

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

Combating Trafficking In Persons (CTIP) Program Office

- To help protect victims and combat human trafficking, the Department of Defense has established the Combating Trafficking in Persons, or CTIP, Program Office. It is the role of the CTIP Program Office to work closely with other offices within the Office of the Secretary of Defense to ensure that human trafficking policies are properly implemented and integrated
- For questions related to CTIP in the Department of Defense, visit the CTIP Program Office website at <http://ctip.defense.gov/>



TIP Websites

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Trafficking in Persons Websites

United States Government

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

International Organizations

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

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

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

For additional resources, select the Resources button below.



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Conclusion

Congratulations!

- You have almost completed the Department of Defense Trafficking in Persons General Awareness Training.
- In this training, you learned how to:
 - Define trafficking in persons
 - Identify who is involved in trafficking in persons
 - Determine why trafficking in persons occurs
 - Describe how trafficking in persons occurs
 - Explain how to combat trafficking in persons
 - Identify trafficking in persons laws and policies