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USAID TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP) LITERATURE

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USAID TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP) LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT: This document is an annotated bibliography on USAID literature on trafficking in persons (TIP). It breaks down the topic into four categories that are not mutually exclusive: Technical resources, technical assistance reports and studies, key reporting documents and statements, and country and region assessments and evaluations. It also includes documents from groups such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Chemonics.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Technical Resources	2
Technical Assistance, Reports and Studies.....	7
Key Reporting Documents and Statements	15
Country and Regional Assessments.....	18
AFRICA	18
ASIA and MIDDLE EAST.....	21
EUROPE & EURASIA	24
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	28

Technical Resources in Combating Human Trafficking

“An evaluation framework for USAID-funded TIP prevention and victim protection programs: Executive summary”. 2009.



Evaluation
Framework Exec Sum

Excerpt:

“The purpose of this report is to develop an evaluation framework for USAID prevention and victim protection programs that address trafficking in persons (TIP). An *evaluation framework* is an analytic tool designed to provide technical guidance for meaningful, reliable, and valid evaluation of specific program outcomes and impact. *Prevention* programs support campaigns focusing on public awareness, education, advocacy, income generation, and demand reduction. *Protection and victim assistance* programs provide shelters and targeted services for identified and potential victims of trafficking. Although there is near universal agreement about the fact that we must improve the impact evaluation of anti-TIP programs in order to enhance understanding of what works and what does not, limited information is available on *how* to do this. The purpose of this report, therefore, is to provide concrete guidance on *how* to evaluate anti-TIP programs to those who are designing and implementing such programs.”

“An Evaluation Framework for USAID–funded TIP Prevention and Victim Protection Programs:Final report”. 2009.



Evaluation
Framework Final 1231

Excerpt:

“The purpose of this report is to develop an evaluation framework for USAID prevention and victim protection programs that address trafficking in persons (TIP). An *evaluation framework* is an analytic tool designed to provide technical guidance for meaningful, reliable, and valid evaluation of specific program outcomes and impact. *Prevention* programs support campaigns focusing on public awareness, education, advocacy, income generation, and demand

reduction. *Protection and victim assistance* programs provide shelters and targeted services for identified and potential victims of trafficking. Although there is near universal agreement about the fact that we must improve the impact evaluation of anti-TIP programs in order to enhance understanding of what works and what does not, limited information is available on *how* to do this. The purpose of this report, therefore, is to provide concrete guidance on *how* to evaluate anti-TIP programs to those who are designing and implementing such programs.”

“U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID): Anti-TIP Programs in Europe and Eurasia”. 2009-2011.



USAID EE 2009
anti-TIP list of progra

This is a list of program proposals for the Europe and Eurasia region. It includes budget information that might be SBU.

“Taking Action against Human Trafficking: A resource guide”. Undated document. USAID/Creative Associates. 2002.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACX604.pdf

Excerpt:

“The Trafficking Victims Protection Act evaluates countries based on their prescription and enforcement of strict punishments for all individuals involved in trafficking-related activity. Countries are also required to make serious and sustained efforts to eliminate trafficking. A range of approaches can be employed to begin the process of eliminating trafficking. In addition to strict laws and active enforcement, these include development of measures such as public education campaigns and monitoring immigration and emigration patterns for evidence for trafficking. Providing appropriate educational and social services to groups at risk of trafficking can also be effective in preventing trafficking.”

“Acquisition & Assistance Policy Directive (AAPD): Anti-Trafficking Activities--Limitation on Use of Funds; Restriction on Organizations Promoting, Supporting, or Advocating Prostitution”. 2007.

http://www.usaid.gov/business/business_opportunities/cib/pdf/aapd07_03.pdf

Excerpt:

“The purpose of this AAPD is to update provisions that restrict the use of funds made available to carry out Section 113(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-386 (2000) (the “TVPA”), as reauthorized by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003, Pub. L. No. 108-193 (2003) (the “2003 TVPRA”), and as further reauthorized by the Trafficking Victims

Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-164 (2006) (the “2005 TVPRA”).” (P 2 of PDF)

Rakipi, Arben, Caka, Bashkim and Lasser, Mark. 2006. “Anti-trafficking in persons resource manual”. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADH452.pdf

Excerpt:

“The topics covered in this manual were chosen in response to informal interviews with judges who have handled trafficking cases, NGO representatives, prosecutors, attorneys, members of the donor community, and by review of judicial decisions. By no means was this research thorough. However, it has shown that some cases that appear objectively, based on the evidence, to involve trafficking are being treated by the criminal justice system as either prostitution or smuggling cases, which are fundamentally different. The opposite is also true: prostitution and smuggling cases are being treated as trafficking cases. In addition, there appear to be difficulties in acquiring reliable evidence from abroad in trafficking cases, which present a significant problem because many cases involve trafficking of women and girls to Italy and of children to Greece. Also, many judges have insufficient understanding of, or have trouble interpreting, the required elements to convict a person for trafficking in persons.” (P 11 of PDF)

“Literature Review: Trafficking in Humanitarian Emergencies”. 2006. USAID.

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/Trafficking_Humanitarian_Emergencies_June2006.pdf

Excerpt:

“Existing literature on humanitarian emergencies and disasters is vast and covers many aspects of disaster prevention, relief, and reconstruction. Much this work has documented and catalogued the effects of disasters on women. However, until the 2004 tsunami, little, if any, research had been conducted examining the role disasters play in increasing human trafficking, and in particular the trafficking of women and children. In the immediate aftermath of the tsunami, international non-governmental organizations raised the alarm and brought a heightened awareness to the dangers of trafficking in such situations. Since then, several groups have undertaken research targeted specifically at the Asian tsunami and the potential for an increase in trafficking to and from the region. Several studies, although directed primarily toward conflict, have included discussions of humanitarian emergencies and provide tsunami researchers with a broader lens through which to view trafficking in disasters. Additionally, the literature on

displacement has addressed the effects of disaster on women more generally, which can be applied to humanitarian emergencies.” (P 5 of PDF)

“Literature Review and Analysis Related to Human Trafficking in Post-Conflict Situations”. 2006. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADK470.pdf

Excerpt:

“The review, conducted in 2004 and updated in July 2006, found a great deal of work on the subject of conflict and its effects on women, children, and gender-based violence; the gender aspects of peacekeeping; and human trafficking in countries that once were in conflict. However, very few of these works deal directly with the issues of conflict, human trafficking, and their interrelationships; even fewer works contain in-depth descriptions and analyses of conditions present in conflict and post-conflict situations, which particularly contribute to the emergence of human trafficking in post-conflict and neighboring countries. The exception is the growing body of work on child soldiers and women associated with the fighting forces (WAFF), recent works on human trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation in and around areas with peacekeeping missions, and the evolving links between post-conflict trafficking in persons and organized crime.” (P 6 of PDF)

“Literature Review and Analysis Related to Human Trafficking in Post-Conflict Situations”. 2004. USAID.

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/trafficking_dai_lit_review.pdf

Excerpt:

“The review found a great deal of work on the subject of conflict and its effects on women, children, and gender-based violence; the gender aspects of peacekeeping; and human trafficking in countries that once were in conflict. However, very few of these works deal directly with the issues of conflict, human trafficking, and their interrelationships; even fewer works contain in-depth descriptions and analyses of conditions present in conflict and post-conflict situations, which particularly contribute to the emergence of human trafficking in post-conflict and neighboring countries. The exception is the growing body of work on child soldiers and women associated with the fighting forces (WAFF), recent works on human trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation in and around areas with peacekeeping missions, and the evolving links between post-conflict trafficking in persons and organized crime.” (P 4 of PDF)

“Literature Review of Trafficking in Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean”. 2004. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADE552.pdf

Excerpt:

“The USAID Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), through the USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade, Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID), commissioned a literature review to identify, annotate, and synthesize research studies and available project/intervention reviews and assessments related to trafficking in persons for labor and sexual exploitation in the LAC region, with a particular focus on prostitution and domestic servitude in Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, and Paraguay. The literature search and review were conducted from May 2004 to July 2004 and were limited to available publications in English, Spanish, and Portuguese produced between 1995 and the present. These included both published and unpublished materials and included articles, research studies, and reports of programmatic interventions related to trafficking. The regional review did not provide for any field input at this stage. (P 3 of PDF)

“Trafficking in Persons: The USAID Strategy for Response”. 2003. USAID.

<http://iapp1.usaid.gov/notices/LoadAttachmentFileName.cfm?Attachment=1217>

Excerpt:

‘Internationally and domestically, the U.S. Government’s approach to combating trafficking in persons is an integrated one, based on prevention, protection and assistance for victims, and prosecution of traffickers. USAID plays an integral part in this effort. The Agency’s comparative advantage is due to its field missions and their experience with related activities, including campaigns to combat violence against women, increase income-earning opportunities for the poor and vulnerable, expand girls’ education, and promote anticorruption efforts and legislative reform. Successful antitrafficking initiatives are reinforced by programs that support economic development, good governance, education, health, and human rights, and flow from country-based collaborative frameworks that have the committed participation of civil society, government, and law enforcement.’

Chew, Lin. 2001. “Addressing Trafficking in Persons in the Human Rights Framework”. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACS531.pdf

Excerpt:

“This paper is in fact a summary of “Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook”. (Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, 2001). This is a comprehensive and practical guide to addressing Trafficking in persons from a human rights perspective and highly recommended for policy makers as well as practitioners.

Technical Assistance, Reports and Studies

“Examining the Intersection Between Trafficking in Persons and Domestic Violence”. 2007. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADL005.pdf

Excerpt:

“This report was commissioned by USAID to review the state of knowledge about the relationship between domestic violence (DV) and trafficking in persons (TIP). This study was conducted as a desk review of the literature covering the countries of the Europe and Eurasia (E&E) region. The scope of the work involved:

- (1) Examining the prevalence of trafficking victims with prior experience of domestic violence;
- (2) Describing services and supports that are available for victims of trafficking in persons in each country of the E&E region, highlighting those service providers and shelters that serve both populations or only one; and
- (3) Analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of victim protection programs that assist survivors of both trafficking in persons and domestic violence, exploring types of appropriate victim-centered responses needed to help survivors rebuild their lives, and best practices and lessons learned from domestic violence and trafficking in persons service providers/shelters that do or do not serve both populations.” (P 7 of PDF)

“Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance Eleventh Quarterly Progress Report April 1, 2007- June 30, 2007”. USAID/Chemonics.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACK945.pdf

Excerpt:

“Trafficking in persons is a crosscutting development challenge that affects a variety of issues including rule of law, health, human rights, anti-corruption, and gender. This multi-billion dollar per year travesty exists due to poverty, despair, war, and the prevalence of organized crime throughout the world, among other factors. As one of its many responses to this issue, USAID awarded the Anti-Trafficking Task Order (ATTO) to Chemonics International Inc. and its consortium partners on September 30, 2004. The purpose of the Task Order is to support USAID/Washington and field missions with technical assistance, support the Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID), and initiate pilot projects in selected missions. As virtually every nation in the world is touched by this phenomenon, USAID is providing a worldwide response. This Task Order supports that worldwide response with technical assistance and this report details the assistance provided during the eleventh quarter, April-June 2007.” (P 5 of PDF)

“Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance Annual Progress Report October 1, 2005 – September 30, 2006”. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ520.pdf

Excerpt:

“The Anti-Trafficking Task Order completed several assessment activities for field missions during this year. In the first quarter, at the request of USAID/Jamaica, ATTO conducted an anti-trafficking assessment from October 3-15, 2005, analyzing the current situation and recommended the programmatic support necessary to assist the country’s efforts at combating human trafficking. ATTO conducted an anti-trafficking assessment for USAID/Dominican Republic from November 6-19, 2005. The purpose of the assessment was to carry out a review of the scope of the trafficking in persons in the Dominican Republic, assess efforts and identify gaps in response to trafficking, and provide recommendations for a possible programmatic response by USAID/Dominican Republic.”

**“Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance Ninth Quarterly Progress Report
October 1, 2006-December 31, 2006”. USAID.**

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ439.pdf

Excerpt:

“Trafficking in persons is a crosscutting development challenge that affects a variety of issues including rule of law, health, human rights, anti-corruption, and gender. This multi-billion dollar per year travesty exists due to poverty, despair, war, and the prevalence of organized crime throughout the world, among other factors. As one of its many responses to this issue, USAID awarded the Anti-Trafficking Task Order (ATTO) to Chemonics International Inc. and its consortium partners on September 30, 2004. The purpose of the Task Order is to support USAID/Washington and field missions with technical assistance, support the Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID), and initiate pilot projects in selected missions. As virtually every nation in the world is touched by this phenomenon, USAID is providing a worldwide response. This Task Order supports that worldwide response with technical assistance and this report details the assistance provided during the ninth quarter, October-December 2006.”

**“Anti-trafficking technical assistance: Eighth quarterly progress Report,
July 1, 2006-September 30, 2006”. USAID.**

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ438.pdf

Excerpt:

“Trafficking in persons is a crosscutting development challenge that affects a variety of issues including rule of law, health, human rights, anti-corruption, and gender. This multi-billion dollar per year travesty exists due to poverty, despair, war, and the prevalence of organized crime throughout the world, among other factors. As one of its many responses to this issue, USAID awarded the Anti-Trafficking Task Order (ATTO) to Chemonics International Inc. and its consortium partners on September 30, 2004. The purpose of the Task Order is to support USAID/Washington and field missions with technical assistance, support the Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID), and initiate pilot projects in selected missions. As virtually every nation in the world is touched by this phenomenon, USAID is providing a worldwide response. This Task Order supports that worldwide response with technical assistance and this report details the assistance provided during the eighth quarter, July-September 2006.”
(P 7 of PDF)

“Anti-trafficking Technical Assistance: Sixth Quarterly Progress Report, January 1, 2006-March 31, 2006”. USAID.

Excerpt:

“Trafficking in persons is a crosscutting development challenge that affects a variety of issues including rule of law, health, human rights, anti-corruption, and gender. This multi-billion dollar per year travesty exists due to poverty, despair, war, and the prevalence of organized crime throughout the world, among other factors. As one of its many responses to this issue, USAID awarded the Anti-Trafficking Task Order (ATTO) to Chemonics International Inc. and its consortium partners on September 30, 2004. The purpose of the Task Order is to support USAID/Washington and field missions with technical assistance, support the Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID), and initiate pilot projects in selected missions. As virtually every nation in the world is touched by this phenomenon, USAID is providing a worldwide response. This Task Order supports that worldwide response with technical assistance and this report details the assistance provided during the sixth quarter, January-March 2006.”
(P 4 of PDF)

“Annual Progress Report October 1, 2005 – September 30, 2006”. USAID.
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ520.pdf

Excerpt:

“Trafficking in persons is a crosscutting development challenge that affects a variety of issues including rule of law, health, human rights, anti-corruption, and gender. This multi-billion dollar per year travesty exists due to poverty, despair, war, and the prevalence of organized crime throughout the world, among other reasons. As trafficking touches almost every nation in the world, USAID provides a worldwide response. As one of its responses to this issue, USAID awarded the Anti-Trafficking Task Order (ATTO) to Chemonics International Inc. and its consortium partners on September 30, 2004. The purpose of the task order is to support USAID/Washington and field missions with technical assistance, support the USAID Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID), and initiate pilot projects in selected missions. This report is the second annual update detailing the technical assistance provided from October 2005 - September 2006.”
(P 5 of PDF)

“The Rehabilitation of Victims of Trafficking in Group Residential Facilities in Foreign Countries: A Study Conducted Pursuant to the Trafficking Victim Protection Reauthorization Act, 2005”. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADK471.pdf

Excerpt:

“This study of residential rehabilitative shelters for victims of trafficking is based on a review of the literature addressing residential shelters, protection, and rehabilitation for victims of human trafficking; a review of U.S. Government funded shelter activities from 2001–2005; and interviews with individuals engaged in anti-trafficking work including government officials, scholars, and representatives of non-governmental and international organizations. It addresses the major types of residential shelters, the constraints that affect shelter operations, and a series of issues and challenges to effective shelter care, and includes examples of good practices and recommendations. The study was carried out in 2006 by USAID’s Office of Women in Development in response to the Trafficking Victims Protection Re-authorization Act, 2005.”
(P 7 of PDF)

Miko, Francis T. 2004. “Trafficking in Women and Children: The U.S. and International Response”. Congressional Research Service.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PCAAB194.pdf

Excerpt:

“In 1998, the Clinton Administration and the 106th Congress launched a government-wide anti-trafficking strategy of (1) prevention, (2) protection and support for victims, and (3) prosecution of traffickers. It led to enactment of the **Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000** (P.L. 106-386). The Bush administration and Congress have continued to give priority to the trafficking problem. The State Department issued its third Congressionally mandated report on worldwide trafficking in June 2003. It categorized countries according to the efforts they were making to combat trafficking. Those countries that do not cooperate in the fight against trafficking were made subject to U.S. sanctions, starting in 2003. Thus far, sanctions under this legislation have been applied only to Burma, Liberia, Cuba, North Korea, and Sudan.”

“The Rehabilitation of Victims of Trafficking in Group Residential Facilities in Foreign Countries: A Study Conducted Pursuant to the Trafficking Victim Protection Reauthorization Act”. 2005. USAID.

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/wid/pubs/ShelterStudy_Aug2007.pdf

Excerpt:

“This study of residential rehabilitative shelters for victims of trafficking is based on a review of the literature addressing residential shelters, protection, and rehabilitation for victims of human trafficking; a review of U.S. Government funded shelter activities from 2001–2005; and interviews with individuals engaged in anti-trafficking work including government officials, scholars, and representatives of non-governmental and international organizations. It addresses the major types of residential shelters, the constraints that affect shelter operations, and a series of issues and challenges to effective shelter care, and includes examples of good practices and recommendations. The study was carried out in 2006 by USAID’s Office of Women in Development in response to the Trafficking Victims Protection Re-authorization Act, 2005. Trafficking in persons is a process the result of which is control of one human being by another for the purpose of exploitation. Although only a small percentage of trafficking victims go or are taken to group residential rehabilitative facilities, or “shelters,” these facilities can play an important part in a comprehensive effort to address human trafficking that includes prevention, protection, and prosecution.” (P 3 of PDF)

“Trafficking in Persons: USAID’s Response”. 2006. USAID.

http://pdf.dec.org/pdf_docs/Pdach052.pdf

(This document gives brief summaries of anti-trafficking programs in several regions)

Excerpt:

“USAID: A KEY PLAYER IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING”

USAID has a critical role in the U.S. Government’s fight against trafficking in persons. Over the past five years USAID has supported anti-trafficking activities in more than 70 countries tailored to the conditions of the country. Most prevention programs combine awareness raising and education, employment, and income generation. Protection programs include training and other support for local providers of victim services, as well as direct support for shelters. To improve prosecution of traffickers, USAID provides anti-trafficking training for law enforcement and the judiciary. (P 7 of PDF)

“Trafficking in Persons: USAID’s Response”. 2005. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACD733.pdf

Excerpt:

“The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) plays a leading role in America’s fight against trafficking. Despite the extraordinary complexity of the business, the Agency is making progress in helping developing and transition countries identify trafficking patterns, outmaneuver traffickers, and prevent incidents of trafficking while supporting victims and capturing and punishing predators.” (P 6 of PDF)

“Assessment of U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons in Fiscal Year 2004”. 2005. USAID.

<http://www.usdoj.gov/ag/annualreports/tr2005/assessmentofustipactivities.pdf>

Excerpt:

‘The following sections of this Assessment describe U.S. government successes and suggest ways that the government can improve its efforts. The Assessment is the third in three years that analyzes the practical effect of U.S. activities to combat trafficking in persons. Previous Assessments were published in August 2003 and June 2004. The Assessment is separate from the annual Attorney General’s Report to Congress on U.S. Government Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which was submitted to Congress in May 2004 and July 2005 and is available on the DOJ website at <http://www.usdoj.gov/trafficking.htm>. It is also separate from the annual Trafficking in Persons Report issued by DOS and available at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip>.”

“Trafficking in Persons: USAID’s Response”. 2004. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACD715.pdf

Excerpt:

“USAID is playing an active role within a coordinated U.S. Government and international effort to address trafficking in persons. As USAID Administrator Andrew Natsios has said, “Human trafficking is a development issue. We cannot separate the development process in a country from the trafficking issue.” USAID has programs in more than 40 countries that address prevention of trafficking, prosecution of perpetrators and protection of victims. For every country, appropriate interventions are identified as part of a coordinated U.S. Government effort, along with the Department of State and other relevant U.S. Government agencies also working to combat trafficking.”

“Trafficking in Persons: USAID’s Response”. 2002. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACD714.pdf

(This document gives brief summaries of anti-trafficking programs in several regions)

Excerpt:

USAID plays an important role within the U.S. Government’s anti-trafficking effort. USAID’s mandate and expertise lie primarily in prevention of trafficking and assistance to and protection of its victims. The Agency also addresses aspects of enforcement and prosecution through training, advocacy, administration of justice and anti-corruption programs. Policy dialogue with governments not only in source countries, but also in transit and destination countries is an important element of the overall strategy. The Agency’s comparative advantage in addressing trafficking lies in its field presence and the experience of its Missions with related development activities. A significant part of USAID’s development assistance helps create conditions that reduce the vulnerability of women and children to traffickers, including poverty reduction, girls’ education, rule of law, equal rights and economic and political opportunities for women. These development activities by themselves are not sufficient to eliminate trafficking, but they provide an important platform of support and reinforcement for activities specifically targeted at the prevention of trafficking and protection for its victims. (P 5 of PDF)

“Trafficking in Persons: USAID’s Response”. 2001. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACD713.pdf

(This document gives brief summaries of anti-trafficking programs in several regions)

Excerpt:

“A significant part of USAID’s development assistance is aimed at reducing poverty, promoting the rule of law, supporting the education of girls, and fostering economic and political opportunities for women. These programs help to create conditions that lessen the vulnerability of women and children to traffickers. In addition, USAID is funding direct anti-trafficking activities that include: prevention through economic and educational opportunities targeted at groups that are especially vulnerable to traffickers, public awareness, protection and rehabilitation of trafficked victims and legislative changes. Effective targeting of development and anti-trafficking activities requires an understanding of the factors underlying group and individual vulnerability. What can prevent families from selling their daughters to traffickers? What can keep women from believing that they can beat the odds of coercion by traffickers? We are beginning to

deepen our understanding of these issues and to gather experience with on-the-ground programs.” (p 5 of PDF)

Chew, Lin. 2001. “Addressing Trafficking in Persons in the Human Rights Framework”. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACS531.pdf

Excerpt:

“This paper is in fact a summary of “Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook”. (Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women, 2001). This is a comprehensive and practical guide to addressing Trafficking in persons from a human rights perspective and highly recommended for policy makers as well as practitioners.

Key Reporting Documents and Statements

“Human Trafficking: Monitoring and Evaluation of International Projects Are Limited, but Experts Suggest Improvements”. 2007. GAO.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PCAAB621.pdf

Excerpt:

“U.S. government-funded antitrafficking projects often lack some important elements that allow projects to be monitored, and little is known about project impact due to difficulties in conducting evaluations. Project documents GAO reviewed generally include monitoring elements, such as an overarching goal and related activities, but often lack other monitoring elements, such as targets for measuring performance. To oversee projects, State officials supplement their efforts with assistance from U.S. embassy staff, but have not established written guidance for oversight. Officials said that they are working to improve performance measures and develop monitoring guidance. Conducting impact evaluations of antitrafficking projects is difficult due to several factors, including questionable project-level estimates of the number of trafficking victims. These estimates are needed for baselines by which to evaluate how effectively specific interventions are reducing trafficking. Elements in the design of certain projects, such as objectives that are too broad, further impede evaluation. Because of these difficulties, few impact evaluations have been completed, and little is known about the impact of antitrafficking interventions.” (P 2 of PDF)

(Specific commentaries on USAID actions)

<http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-07-1034>

“Agency Affected: United States Agency for International Development”

“Comments: USAID stated in a September 17, 2007, letter to GAO and congressional committees that better data on trafficking incidence and the use of evaluation methodologies are desirable but not always possible. USAID reported that it has previously carried out assessments of anti-trafficking activities in African countries, Albania, Cambodia, and Indonesia. USAID further stated that a synthesis of the Africa assessments provides indicators and a framework for survey and sample questions, and will serve as a model for other regions and missions.”

Recommendation: “The Secretaries of State and Labor and the Administrator of USAID should improve the monitoring and evaluation of their projects to combat global human trafficking by considering monitoring and evaluating weaknesses in the design of antitrafficking projects, including developing a framework that clearly links activities with project-level goals, indicators, and targets, conducting "evaluability assessments" to determine whether a project is ready to be evaluated, and building monitoring and evaluation into project design before the project is implemented.”

“Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons Bureau Strategic Plan FY 2009” . 2007 Official Release: US Department of State.

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/other/07/92519.htm>

Excerpt:

“Foreign Policy Priorities”

“Transformational diplomacy requires trafficking in persons as a growing global crime, because it profoundly undermines the objectives of 'peace and security' and 'governing justly and democratically'. For the purpose of maximizing funding potential G/TIP should be identified under only one objective in the strategic framework and has requested to be moved from 'peace and security' to 'governing justly and democratically' because human trafficking is a transnational problem-- affecting source, transit, and destination countries and it thrives in countries that lack rule of law and effective justice systems. The exploiters and enablers (i.e., corrupt government officials and military personnel) must be stigmatized, prosecuted, and punished to deter this crime. A movement of faith-based groups, feminists, champions inside governments, advocates in international agencies, and brave individuals, working alone or through NGOs, have closed ranks to do so. G/TIP will continue to work with other bureaus in the Department, other federal agencies and private partners to address the following foreign policy priorities for the current planning period of FY 2007-2009.

G/TIP's priorities are structured around the three-P paradigm of prosecution, protection and prevention. The underlying goal of all our work in G/TIP is to stimulate other governments to take action that will lead to the eradication of trafficking in persons. The annual TIP Report lays out a blueprint for how other governments can take tangible steps to improve in the three-P areas. Our overall strategy is to link programming with the results of the annual TIP Report to assist foreign governments in taking the needed action. As such, the TIP Report is not just an assessment, or a tool for diplomatic leverage, but a roadmap for priorities in funding." (P

“Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs- Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons”. US Department of State.

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/c16465.htm>

“If you knew something contributed to hundreds of thousands of people being trapped in slavery, you would do everything in your power to stop it. Government should act no differently, which is why the State Department and many other U.S. agencies are in the fight to end trafficking in persons.

Annually, according to U.S. Government-sponsored research completed in 2006, approximately 800,000 people are trafficked across national borders into slavery; this number does not include millions trafficked within their own countries. Some estimate the global number of trafficking victims to be in the millions--in domestic servitude, sex slavery, forced labor, child soldiers, child camel jockeys, and other brutal schemes.

Because trafficking deprives people of freedom in every part of the world, it is a grave threat to human rights. It also threatens public health and the very safety and security of nations, as disease and organized crime flourish through trafficking.

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons is on a mission to eradicate modern-day slavery, and, on this Web site, we invite you to learn about our approach of victim protection, prosecution of traffickers and prevention of trafficking. You can find information about programs the U.S. funds to help victims and improve law enforcement efforts worldwide, learn what you can do, and, of course, read our annual report on the actions countries are taking to combat trafficking in persons. This work, and cooperation around the world, is vital.” (from website)

“Announcement of USAID Anti-trafficking Strategy”. 2003.

<http://iapp1.usaid.gov/notices/notDetail.cfm?msgid=6536&currmo=2&curryr=2003&prevnext=no>

“Executive message”

Subject: Announcement of USAID Anti-trafficking Strategy

“The White House has announced on February 25, 2003 that President George W. Bush signed a National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) to advance the United States Government’s fight against trafficking in persons. A Fact Sheet on this NSPD can be found on the link”:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/02/20030225.html>.

Country and Regional Assessments

AFRICA

Bermudez, Laura. 2008. “No Experience Necessary: The Internal Trafficking of Persons in South Africa”. International Organization for Migration.

http://iom.org.za/site/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=123&Itemid=50

Excerpt:

“The International Organization for Migration (IOM) with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) initiated an assessment of internal trafficking of persons in South Africa. Completed over a period of six months, beginning in March and ending in September 2008, the aim of this research was to provide relevant qualitative findings concerning the internal trafficking of persons for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, and the removal of organs. Exploratory qualitative methodologies were used by way of questionnaires, in-person and telephone interviews. A range of persons from within South African society were consulted for the research with particular emphasis on outreach personnel such as social workers, faith leaders, and community advocates. Sources from all nine South African provinces were consulted and efforts were made to diversify the sample with respect to gender and ethnicity. From the outset, the main aim of the study was not to identify or interview trafficked persons.” (P 8 of PDF)

“USAID Anti-Trafficking Programs in Africa: A Review”. 2007. USAID.
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ521.pdf

Excerpt:

“Since 2003, USAID's Africa Bureau has funded programs in twelve countries: Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Uganda, and West Africa (WARP). In partnership with the Africa Bureau and USAID Missions in Africa, USAID's Office of Women in Development (USAID/EGAT/WID) has funded anti-trafficking programs in Madagascar, Mali, Uganda, and West Africa. This report serves as a desk review of these programs and a synthesis of the lessons learned and best practices which will guide future USAID programming in the region.” (P 9 of PDF)

“Framework & Draft Legislation to Combat Human Trafficking in Zambia: Development of an Effective National Policy”. 2007. USAID.
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNAD1909.pdf

Excerpt:

“The purpose of this document is to provide stakeholders with sufficient information to enable them to participate fully in the consultative process and to prepare focused submissions to the legislative and policy team on key issues of interest and concern.

This Issue Paper is organized in three parts. Part I provides background information on human trafficking and the international legal framework governing trafficking in human beings. Part II provides an overview of anti-trafficking laws in the SADC region and an analysis of the domestic legal framework available to combat human trafficking in Zambia. These should be reviewed as background to the consultation workshops.”

“Part III is organized around the three main elements of an effective counter-trafficking strategy: prevention of trafficking, prosecution of traffickers, protection and assistance to trafficked persons. Key legal and policy considerations are raised under each subheading, along with specific questions for consideration, discussion, and debate. During the consultation workshops, participants will have the opportunity to provide inputs with respect to each of the three components, as well as cross-cutting themes such as coordination and training. In preparation for the workshop and/or for written submissions, participants are requested to focus particularly on those issues and questions relating to their area of expertise and/or the mandate of the agency/organization they represent.” (P 16 of PDF)

“The Women’s Legal Rights Initiative: Mozambique NGO Position Paper on Anti-trafficking in Persons Legislation”. 2006. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADH451.pdf

Excerpt:

“The studies indicate that in many parts of the country, there is practice of trafficking persons for work purposes or for forced labor, sexual work, child labor and for the extraction of human organs for magic purposes.

These practices are very seldom reported to the authorities, most of the times because those who know fear reprisals. There is lack of legislation that criminalizes the practice of trafficking persons, and the authors of this practice can only be liable for different legal types of crimes, attending different actions practiced by the agent. In this way, most of the collaborators namely those who transport, accommodate and employ the victim of trafficking of persons are left unpunished. The practice of trafficking persons, has a tendency of involving an organization of criminals in the interior and outside the country, particularly for international trafficking, there is a need for the countries to take concerted measures in a way of reprehend and avoid these practices.”

“The Women’s Legal Rights Initiative: Memorandum of Understanding on Development of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Legislation, Mozambique”. 2006. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACL231.pdf

This is a document reflecting an agreement between the government of Mozambique and the Women’s Legal Rights Initiative.

“Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance: Nigeria Anti-Trafficking Assessment”. 2005. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADD519.pdf

Excerpt:

“At the request of USAID/Nigeria, this anti-trafficking assessment was conducted from April 11- 27, 2005 through the anti-trafficking technical assistance task order managed by Chemonics International Inc. and funded through the EGAT/WID office. The objective of the anti-trafficking technical assistance was to provide the relevant analysis and recommendations to assist the Mission in developing its anti-trafficking initiatives. The assessment was focused on the following four areas as set out by the Mission in the scope of work:

- Assessing the capacity of NAPTIP, including its ability to carry out its mandate
- Assessing the capacity of NAPTIP and key partner entities, including immigration authorities and police anti-trafficking units, to document and track investigations and prosecutions of alleged perpetrators of trafficking in persons

- Assessing the current status and operations of the Lagos shelter to determine the appropriate level of support USAID can provide to help sustain its operation
- Developing an inventory of efforts of other donor and local organizations to address TIP”

“Assessment of the Situation of Women and Children Combatants in the Liberian Post-Conflict Period and Recommendations for Successful Integration”. 2003. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNACY688.pdf

Excerpt:

“The purpose of this assessment is to review existing reintegration programs for women and child soldiers and women associated with the fighting forces (WAFF), assess their current situation in Liberia, and make recommendations to USAID on possible interventions for assistance. These recommendations include a detailed program description for a proposed USAID/Liberia activity. The assessment and recommendations are done within the context of the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) program being planned and implemented in Liberia by the international community and the United Nations peacekeeping forces (UNMIL).

ASIA and MIDDLE EAST

“Anti-Trafficking in Persons Program in the Philippines: A Quarterly Report from the Asia Foundation to the United States Agency for International Development 01 October 2006 – September 2008”. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACJ396.pdf

Excerpt:

“This quarterly report covers activities from 01 January to 31 March 2007 under the Anti-Trafficking Program of The Asia Foundation entitled ***Increasing Information, Communication, and Collaboration to Prevent Domestic and International Trafficking of Filipinos and Protect Victims*** through a grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with grant number AID 492-A-00-06-00034. The grant covers the period from October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2008.”

“Assessment on the Status of Trafficking in Persons in Egypt: Changing Perceptions and Proposing Appropriate Interventions”. 2007. USAID.
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADK922.pdf

Excerpt:

“This report analyzes the various forms of trafficking based on the ATTO fact-finding mission to Egypt. The assessment team conducted informal interviews with 130 child victims of exploitative labor, 35 women in prostitution, and 35 victims of transactional marriage. The interviews were conducted in Cairo and surrounding areas and in Alexandria. The assessment team also met with government agencies such as the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, the National Council for Women, and the National Council for Human Rights, and with many representatives of NGOs that deal with women and children’s rights. The Council of Ministers in Egypt has recently approved a presidential decision to form a National Coordinating Committee to Combat and Prevent Trafficking in Persons.” (P 9 of PDF)

“Anti-Trafficking in Persons Program in the Philippines: A Quarterly Report from the Asia Foundation to the United States Agency for International Development 01 April 2007 – June 2007”. USAID.
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACK048.pdf

Excerpt:

“The main goal of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Project is to prevent trafficking of Filipinos and protect victims within and across borders. Specifically, the project seeks to:
(1) develop domestic capacity to prevent trafficking and protect victims; (2) mobilize public and local government support for anti-trafficking efforts; and (3) strengthen coordination and collaboration among United States Government (USG)-funded antitrafficking projects. In this reporting period, amid the tumult of the congressional and local elections, research on trafficking in airport continues, the US Ambassador participated a capsule laying ceremony at the airport halfway house site, capacity-building activities were conducted for anti-trafficking organizations, and preparations were made for the media campaign on trafficking in persons. This reporting period also takes into account the release of the 2007 Anti-Trafficking Report published by the United States Department of State.”
(P 2 of PDF)

“Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance: Indonesia Analysis of United States Government Funded Anti-Trafficking Activities”. 2006. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADG804.pdf

Excerpt:

“Since 2001, when the United States government (USG) began funding anti-trafficking activities in Indonesia, important accomplishments have been made, including a significant increase in awareness and understanding of human trafficking among the Indonesian government, police, and civil society. In 2002, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) led a multidisciplinary effort to develop a National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Trafficking in Women and Children (NPA), involving a wide-range of government departments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community groups. Although the international donor community still contributes the bulk of funding for anti-trafficking efforts, since the establishment of the NPA, the GOI has substantially increased funding for anti-trafficking activities, including prevention campaigns and victim services.”

(P 5 of PDF)

“Trafficking in the ANE Region: Problem Analysis and Proposed Framework for USAID Response”. 2004. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADC972.pdf

Excerpt:

“The purpose of this anti-trafficking framework for the Asia and Near East (ANE) region is to develop a strategic, multi-sectoral response to trafficking in persons, with the specific objectives of identifying priorities for anti-trafficking efforts in the region and suggesting methods of integrating anti-trafficking activities into specific USAID sectors. The framework is within the context of ongoing USAID anti-trafficking programs in the ANE region and the U.S. government’s anti-trafficking policy, articulated in the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act, 2000.

“USAID / Bangladesh: Trafficking of Women and Children”. USAID Website.

<http://www.usaid.gov/bd/files/trafficking.pdf>

Excerpt;

“Program strategy”

When initiating anti-trafficking programs, it is essential to understand the cultural, religious and societal factors that contribute to this trade. The trafficking process is often over-simplified, and there can be serious negative consequences from some of the more obvious interventions. Raids on brothels, for example, may free some victims, but result in the death or further restriction of others.

EUROPE & EURASIA

“The job that remains: An overview of USAID child welfare reform efforts in Europe and Eurasia”. 2009. USAID.



The Job That
Remains_final (2).pdf

Excerpt from lessons learned:

“The analysis demonstrated that the eight countries share a history of family denigration in favor of an industrial state and a corresponding assertion that the state could raise children as well as, if not better than, the families of origin. They share an inheritance of large institutions—orphans, which warehouse children and are known to be deficient in bringing up healthy, developmentally sound people. In each country, the reform from institutions to community-based services has followed similar steps and encountered similar barriers. However, lessons learned in countries that have established certain levels of reform have not yet informed and eased the transition of neighboring states. Many lessons were gleaned from the eight countries in the study as they moved forward with reform of their child welfare systems. This overview assessment has disclosed many lessons that might not have been apparent if one looked at only one country.” (Page 7 of PDF)

“Final Report to USAID: A Multi-Agency Report of Cooperation to Combat Trafficking in Bulgaria”. 2008. USAID/IOM.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACL900.pdf

Excerpt:

“In the period September 2003 - April 2008, IOM Bulgaria implemented the USAID funded project “A Multiagency Model of Cooperation for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Bulgaria”. The project focused on building the Government of Bulgaria’s (GOB) capacity in creating and strengthening its institutions tasked with combating human trafficking, as well as enhancing these institutions’ partnership with civil society. The principal Bulgarian institution, tasked with coordinating the efforts of governmental agencies and civil society organizations working in the field of counter trafficking (CT) is the National Counter Trafficking Commission. The program tasks included providing technical assistance to the nascent National CT Commission, training its personnel and principal counterparts, refurbishing and equipping its offices, development of its website, support to the development and implementation of the National CT Action Plans, support to the Local CT commissions and civil society development

and networking on all levels stimulating the formation of a national CT network of relevant stakeholders.”

“An Evaluation of USAID/Ukraine's Countering Trafficking in Persons Program”. 2008. USAID.

https://www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&id=c5793be80695b2516f5e56f8970d83dd&tab=core&_cview=0&cck=1&au=&ck=

Excerpt:

“Since July 2004, USAID has provided approximately \$4 million to the International Organization for Migration for the Countering Trafficking in Persons program in Ukraine. The total life-of-project funding is \$4,913,815. The end date of the project is July 19, 2009. The IOM CTIP program is engaged with providing effective rehabilitation and reintegration services for victims of trafficking as well as building capacity among state authorities and civil society to combat the trafficking phenomenon.”

“The activities under Countering Trafficking in Persons project contribute to the achievements in Program Objective: Peace & Security, Program Area: Transnational Crime, Program Element: Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling. Measures to reduce and address trafficking have linkages to other USAID Program Objectives, including: Investing in People, Program Area: Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations.”

“Croatia trafficking prevention activity: Final Report September 30, 2004-September 20, 2006”. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDAC1650.pdf

Excerpt:

“From September 30, 2004 to September 20, 2006 the STAR1 Network of World Learning implemented the Croatian Trafficking Prevention Activity (CTPA) through a \$239,887 cooperative agreement with USAID Croatia. CTPA’s strategy for reducing trafficking in Croatia focused on a) raising awareness of local communities on the risks of trafficking; and b) promoting increased knowledge of professionals that deal with trafficking issues. Because trafficking is a regional problem, CTPA took a regional approach by supporting local-level awareness raising and networking particularly along Croatia’s porous border with Bosnia-Herzegovina.” (P 4 of PDF)

“Anti-trafficking Technical Assistance Europe and Eurasia Anti-Trafficking Workshop. Sinaia, Romania”. 2006. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADG805.pdf

Excerpt:

From August 23-25, 2005, thirty-five people attended the workshop in Sinaia, Romania. Participants included 22 USAID anti-trafficking focal points from 13 missions, three USAID/Washington personnel, three State Department officers from Romania, and several anti-trafficking experts, representing 17 nationalities. The workshop format was a participatory one with significant time devoted to discussion. The first day focused on the status of antitrafficking work in the region, best practices and lessons learned from USAID’s work in this field, and the challenges of data collection and evaluating program impact. The second day focused on various forms of collaboration and coordination including cross border collaboration and NGO networking. A panel discussion focused on the cross cutting nature of trafficking in persons, which segued into the practicum exercise. The practicum exercise, through a case study, exposed the many people and institutions affected by one victim. During a small group activity, participants utilized their knowledge to develop cross cutting antitrafficking projects. On the final day, participants traveled to Bucharest for site visits to three locations.

“Anti-trafficking Technical Assistance: Albania Anti-Tracking Evaluation. 2005”. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACG933.pdf

Excerpt:

“This evaluation was requested by USAID/Albania in the context of developing its multi-year country strategy on anti-trafficking, with particular focus on the two existing anti-trafficking projects commenced in 2003 and coming to a close in 2006. These are: The Albanian Initiative: Coordinated Action Against Human Trafficking (CAAHT), a three-year \$4.5million contract with Creative Associates International Inc. (CAII); and Transnational Action against Child Trafficking (TACT), a three-year \$1.7million cooperative agreement implemented by the Swiss NGO, Terre des homes (Tdh) with the support of six donors. The evaluation was comprised of three stages: 1) literature review and fieldwork preparation; 2) fieldwork in-country; and 3) report preparation. The evaluation was not designed as research: thus, the result is an analytical evaluation rather than a precise measure of program impact. As the objective of the evaluation was not to assess the current trafficking situation in Albania, it does not present new findings in terms of how trafficking occurs within and from the country.” (P 6 of PDF)

“Anti-trafficking Technical Assistance: Serbia and Montenegro Anti-Trafficking Assessment”. 2005. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADC668.pdf

Excerpt:

“NGOs in both Serbia and Montenegro have taken on the primary responsibility for providing shelter services and most of the public awareness initiatives. A number of structures have been developed in both republics to provide coordination among government, NGOs, and international organizations. In Serbia a full time agency for Coordination of Protection of Victims of Trafficking has been formed as well as full time anti-trafficking units within the organized crime police and the Border Police. These police units supplement the anti-trafficking in persons (TIP) teams in each of the 26 police secretariats throughout the country. A ministerial-level TIP advisory council also oversees anti-trafficking efforts and a National Action Plan is currently being finalized in accordance with international standards. In November 2003, the Government of Montenegro adopted the Strategy to Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings as an official document and in November 2004 they appointed a National Coordinator for anti-trafficking efforts. A project board made up of representatives of various ministries and government offices, local NGOs and international organizations work together to coordinate their activities and develop action plans. In both republics numerous international instruments as well as amendments to national laws have been adopted to combat trafficking.”

“Best Practices for Programming to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings in Europe and Eurasia”. 2004. USAID.

<http://www.vitalvoices.org/files/docs/Prevention%20assessment%20Report-formatted%20CAS1.pdf>

Excerpt:

“USAID commissioned an assessment of trafficking in persons prevention activities in the Europe and Eurasia region in order to develop a framework for trafficking prevention programs in the future. This report analyzes information gleaned from a review of existing documentation—project reports, evaluations, research, and the like—as well as information gathered during brief assessment missions to three countries of the region, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine. Accordingly, the results are limited by the information that was available and should be considered with this understanding in mind. One of the greatest limitations is a dearth of objective indicators measuring impact of trafficking prevention programs. Additionally, limitations in the time available to conduct this assessment restricted the researchers’ ability to review materials and interview informants.” (P 9 of PDF)

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

“USAID Anti-trafficking Assessments in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Synthesis and Analysis”. 2007.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADK610.pdf

Excerpt:

“From 2005 – 2007, the Anti-Trafficking Task Order (ATTO), managed by Chemonics International Inc. and funded through the USAID/Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID), conducted a series of trafficking in persons assessments targeting five countries in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region: Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Ecuador. The assessments were carried out at the request of the respective USAID missions. The purpose of this report is to analyze the five country assessments to provide a synthesis of the best practices, challenges, and recommendations in combating trafficking in persons within the LAC region.”

“Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance: Jamaica Anti-Trafficking Assessment”. 2005. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADF129.pdf

Excerpt:

Prompted by the U.S. State Department’s classification of Jamaica as a country failing to meet minimum standards to combat human trafficking, USAID/Jamaica requested an anti-trafficking assessment. This assessment analyzed the current situation and recommended the programmatic support necessary to assist the country’s efforts at combating human trafficking. The team based their analysis on general background information and research from prior informational sources cited in the bibliography and interviews conducted during a two-week time span with over 30 persons. The interviews included personnel from government agencies, non-governmental agencies, stakeholders, and international organizations who provided information on the extent of trafficking in Jamaica and the responses to this issue. The assessment concluded that Jamaica is a country of origin, transit and destination in the trafficking of persons, particularly trafficking in children, with both foreign and national victims. Victims are trafficked for the purpose of exploitation including prostitution, child pornography, domestic servitude, and child labor. (P 5 of PDF)

“Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance: Dominican Republic Anti-Trafficking Assessment”. 2005. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADI833.pdf

Excerpt:

“The assessment identified the following areas in which the Dominican Republic’s response to human trafficking has proven most effective: preventive youth education and awareness-raising, organized civil society participation against family violence; and anti-trafficking coalition building among state entities. Despite the limited advances made by the DR in recent years, a number of gaps remain and improvements can be made. Identified gaps included the low prosecution rates of trafficking or trafficking-related cases, the failure to address the root causes of the problem, and the institutional weaknesses of the Comité Inter-institucional de Protección a la Mujer Migrante (CIPROM).” (P 5 of PDF)

“Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance: Nicaragua Anti-Trafficking Assessment”. 2006. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADI908.pdf

Excerpt:

To complete this assessment the team conducted a literature review, followed by two weeks of field work in Nicaragua that included over 45 interviews with government, civil society organizations (CSO), and international organizations. The assessment identified the following areas in which Nicaragua’s response to human trafficking has proven most effective: initiatives combating child exploitation and unsafe migration and partnerships with regional neighbors on victim repatriation procedures. Despite these strengths, a number of gaps remain and improvements can be made, including low prosecution rates of trafficking and trafficking-related cases, limitations in victim assistance, and a lack of familiarity among the Nicaraguan people of the negative consequences of trafficking.

“Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance: Ecuador Anti-Trafficking Assessment”. 2006. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADH204.pdf

Excerpt:

“To better support of the Government of Ecuador’s efforts, USAID/Ecuador made a request for an anti-trafficking assessment to develop a targeted Mission strategy to battle trafficking. Conducted from February 28–March 15, 2006 by the EGAT/WID-funded Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance Task Order managed by Chemonics International Inc., the purpose of the assessment, as defined in

the Scope of Work, was to gain new knowledge on the scope of human trafficking in Ecuador through the collection of best practices, lessons learned, and trafficking trends and to assist the Mission in defining their anti-trafficking strategy. Based on a thorough analysis of research and documents on anti-trafficking and meetings with over 40 U.S. and Ecuadorian government officials, civil society, and international donors in Ecuador, the assessment team identified key areas in need of attention on the basis of the U.S. Department of State's three P format—prevention, prosecution, and protection.” (P 7 of PDF)

“Anti-Trafficking Technical Assistance: Guatemala Anti-Trafficking Activity Review”. 2005. USAID.

http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACG024.pdf

Excerpt:

“The Anti-trafficking Task Order (ATTO) worked in collaboration with the Women's Legal Rights Initiative (WLR) to conduct an activity review in Guatemala from August 1-6, 2005. Both of these projects are task orders funded through USAID/EGAT/WID. This anti-trafficking activity review included a literature analysis before traveling to Guatemala and the interviewing of relevant government officials, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and International Organizations during a field visit. The literature analysis and field interviews resulted in this report, which identifies gaps in programming and makes specific recommendations.” (P 5 of PDF)

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