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## 2010 USAID Summer Seminar Series

### **July 29: Combating Trafficking in Persons: Fighting slavery in a globalized world**

**Panelists:** Gary Barr, Assistant Director for Asia, Africa, and the Middle East - International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program, Department of Justice; Christina Chandler, American Bar Association; Cathy Cozzarelli, Vulnerable Groups and Anti-trafficking Advisor, Bureau Gender Advisor, Europe and Eurasia Bureau, USAID; Luzviminda Padilla, Labor Attaché, Embassy of the Philippines

**Moderator:** Dorothy Douglas Taft, Director, Office of Democracy and Governance, Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID

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**DOROTHY TAFT:** Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I want to extend a very warm welcome to each one of you. Thank you very much for coming this morning and battling the traffic and the Metro or whatever other challenges you had to get here this morning.

My name is Dorothy Taft, and I serve as the director for the Office of Democracy and Governance at USAID. And on behalf of the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance at USAID, I want to extend a very warm welcome to this fourth session of the 2010 summer series entitled "Combating Trafficking in Persons: Fighting Slavery in a Globalized World." We welcome the opportunity to host a discussion on this very important issue, trafficking of men, women, boys and girls. This year marks the 10th anniversary of several key milestones in the struggle to combat this latest form of modern slavery.

In the year 2000, the United States enacted a Trafficking Victims Protection Act. During the same year, the United Nations adopted the Palermo protocol, the protocol to prevent, suppress and prosecute trafficking in persons, especially women and children. And over the last decade, the international community has deepened its understanding of various facets of this very complex crime. We've come to appreciate both the intense challenges and the breadth of possibilities for effective response. And I think we would all agree that there's much work to be done still.

For its part, USAID has programmed nearly 600 antitrafficking programs, valued collectively over \$145 million in over 70 countries between 2001 and 2009. Approximately 45 percent of our programs focus on prevention; 38 percent on protection; and 17 percent on prosecution. That's a lot of statistics, but all of these represent individual human lives that have been affected by these atrocities. Last September, USAID's Women In Development Office sponsored a symposium to distill what we have learned over this decade of systemic attention to trafficking in persons programming. USAID, including the office that I'm the director of, Office of Democracy and Governance, is also evaluating its response to human trafficking. And we are exploring ways in which we can be more strategic in our effort to prevent and combat trafficking.

The agency leadership is committed to raising the profile of trafficking in persons as a critical issue to be addressed through an integrated and comprehensive approach. Under the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008, the president is required to establish and carry out programs to prevent and to deter trafficking in persons, including, but not limited to, the provision of technical assistance and other support to improve the capacity of foreign governments and nongovernmental organizations to combat trafficking. This is a very specific directive that the Congress has given to the executive branch. We are examining the role that we can play in helping the administration meet the obligation under this act. USAID seeks to improve its strategic approach to an antitrafficking program as well as the training of USAID Democracy and Governance field officers who are on the front line of program design and implementation.

In particular, we are developing strategies and models to integrate antitrafficking components into DG programs. One such model would ensure that our legislative strengthening initiatives support the development of legal and regulatory frameworks to combat trafficking. Or another example would be our rule-of-law initiatives that would be designed to improve a victim's access to justice. One of our current initiatives deals specifically with the labor sector. A recent multiyear technical effort that our office has undertaken has established the importance of an integrated approach to strengthening labor market interventions, labor laws, government ministries and judiciaries and democratic labor unions and NGOs in order to address labor trafficking from a sustainable development perspective.

As part of USAID's ongoing effort to enhance our efforts to combat human trafficking, we are reaching out to friends and colleagues, like yourselves, working on antitrafficking initiatives, so that together we can learn from each other how to be more

effective in our response. Thank you, again, for joining us this morning. It is in this spirit of partnership that we are reaching out today, and we will continue to do that. We hope that we can seize these opportunities to strengthen our collective effort to combat human trafficking. This morning as we set the scene for our discussion, I would ask that the lights be dimmed, and we'll be viewing a very short MTV EXIT antitrafficking video. USAID's regional development mission for Asia sponsored this campaign to fight human trafficking. May I direct your attention to the screens?

[video segment no longer available] Video Segment from MTV EXIT and Radiohead, who partnered to produce a music video for Radiohead's track All I Need off the album In Rainbows. MTV EXIT is a campaign to raise awareness and increase prevention of human trafficking in Europe and Asia. Video length is 3:47 minutes.

**TAFT:** Stark realities. Indeed, some things do cost much more than we realize. In its 2009 Cost of Coercion Report, the International Labor Organization reports that some-12.3 million persons worldwide are at least \$32 billion. Human trafficking, whether for forced or bonded labor or for sex, is a complex phenomenon that demands a coordinated and multi-sectoral approach in order to achieve an effective response. This approach must be built on strong partnerships across a range of actors within and across national boundaries. This is the sentiment that brings us to the topic of our session today – partnership.

I want to extend a special welcome to our friends here sitting in the front, which is an august delegation from Pakistan comprised of police superintendents and officers as well as representatives of NGOs. And this delegation is participating in a three-week program organized by the Department of State. The delegation has a particular focus on combating human trafficking. And I want to welcome your contributions later in the morning when we are in the question-and-answer period. And I'm sure that we as a group would be very interested in learning more about the nature of the partnerships that have been required to combat the problem of bonded labor in Pakistan. So welcome, gentlemen.

Today we are also pleased to convene an illustrious panel that includes practitioners, diplomats and development officers, who will help us explore the important concept of partnership from a range of perspectives. I will individually introduce the panelists prior to their talk just so we can keep straight who's who. We will open our session with a presentation by my colleague, Dr. Cathy Cozzarelli, who serves as the Vulnerable Groups and Anti-Trafficking Adviser and Gender Adviser to the Europe and Eurasia Bureau at USAID.

Cathy is part of the Europe and Eurasia Social Transition Team responsible for bringing to our agency much of the intellectual rigor on human trafficking issues. Her responsibilities include issues relating to trafficking persons and vulnerable groups, including children, people with disabilities and minorities. Cathy has a Ph.D. in social psychology and has published over 25 papers in peer review journals. This morning, Cathy will present how USAID has lent its support to the establishment of a transnational referral mechanism in Southeastern Europe, a mechanism that is built on partnerships across a range of state and nongovernmental actors within and across national boundaries. Welcome, Cathy.

**CATHY COZZARELLI:** Thanks, Dorothy. And I'm happy to be here. Good morning, everybody. Glad I survived the red-line snafu to arrive. I'm going to talk, as Dorothy said, about the transnational referral mechanism project that was supported by the Europe and Eurasia Bureau. And in our region, widely, trafficking in humans is a very severe problem and one that many of our missions have been trying to combat bilaterally, but we're also trying to focus some resources on this at the regional level. And the countries that I'm going to focus on today are primarily in Central and Southeastern Europe, the Balkans region, broadly. And that region, like much of the E&E region, one of the factors that really has been fueling trafficking is the downward spiral in people's standards of living since Yugoslavia fell apart and the entire Soviet bloc collapsed.

There are a lot of countries in our region where people have still not regained the standard of living that they had in 1989. And this is a very educated region, also, so what we have is a large number of people who are highly educated, but who cannot locate jobs, basically, any job, not even a job that matches their skills. So this fuels the urge to migrate in search of a better job and a better standard of living for one's family. And the EU, which has also been extended to include some of the countries that we work with, like Bulgaria and Romania and Croatia, is a very attractive destination for people from this region. So what you have is, and especially now with a lot of visa liberalization going on in terms of EU accession talks, et cetera, a very mobile population of people who are looking for a way to improve their lives.

So up until maybe five years ago, most of the countries in this region did not have clear protocols in place to identify victims, either countries of origin or countries of destination. And what ended up happening typically is that people who had probably been trafficked would end up just being deported back to their country of origin without any real due diligence being done to maintain or to figure out basically what their status truly was. I just came back from Albania. And to some extent, this still happens. There's a lot of people migrating, and it's not uncommon for several busloads per day of Albanians to pull up at the Greek border and for people to be basically turned back into Albania.

So this opens up the possibility for there to be many people not identified, who really are trafficking victims because they're simply deported, and nobody has time or was trained at that point to do the due diligence and figure out if they had been trafficked. So clearly, just working within individual countries to try to address trafficking is not sufficient. This is a cross-border problem. And this problem of deporting irregular migrants, this is a big-picture migration scenario. This is a regional problem that needs to be tackled. So this was the background for our intervention. And what we did, we funded a three-year program from 2006 to 2009 to develop what's called the transnational referral mechanism, which I'm just going to call TRM from now on.

Most of you are probably familiar with NRMs, national referral mechanisms. Those are systems within countries, sort of formalized structures that basically describe how the government and civil society, which usually provides services for victims, are going to work together to identify and assist and reintegrate victims. What the transnational referral mechanism is, is basically a transnational version of this kind of thing. So we worked with 10 countries primarily in the Balkans region, plus Moldova, kind of an outlier there, but we have a lot of trafficking victims from Moldova in our region. And what we did was we – under this project, we developed a set of guidelines and standard operating procedures that all 10 countries agreed to. And what that meant was that they would have established in place a structure to deal with cross-border cases of trafficking, which is the majority of trafficking cases in our region.

So what these guidelines do is they specify exactly what should happen at every stage of the process – how to identify victims, how to assist them, how to help them with long-term reintegration, how to proceed with court cases, for example, and specifically how actors should collaborate across borders at every step of the way. So also as part of this effort, we had key actors from each country, who met several times a year. There was what we call the national implementation team from each country, that involved government officials and NGO entities, and they would come together and hash out these national referral mechanisms standards and guidelines, so that everybody agreed to them, and that everybody knew exactly what was involved. We ended up with a finalized set of guidelines. I think this is really a great document, honestly, not just because I was the manager of this project. And I think it can serve really as a useful tool for any country that's looking at developing whether a TRM or even an NRM. It's very good guidance. And if you're interested in it, I'd be happy to send you an electronic copy of it. Just send me an e-mail, and I'll be glad to do that.

So what kinds of partnerships were involved in this effort? I think it was a very complex web of partnerships that were required to make this really work at several levels. So this was a very multidisciplinary effort. We had people from law enforcement, from government, from civil society, from various donor organizations, everybody working together across 10 countries to get this done. And within each country, the government had to work with civil society in order to make this work at the country level. Across countries, governments had to agree to collaborate, which was tough in our region. If you know anything about Kosovo and Serbia, for example, it's not necessarily a piece of cake. Also within countries, U.S. government agencies – if USAID, State, DOJ can all collaborate, that makes us even better, and they can set the stage to link the country's progress to basically the big picture, TRM.

So what were the problems we confronted? The major problem we faced here was that the countries I'm talking about are primarily countries of origin. You can't only have a project like this be fully successful unless you can bring in the countries of destination. For us, that's EU countries, by and large, for this group. We're talking about Spain, Italy, Greece. Those countries don't always necessarily want to collaborate and cooperate. So what we tried to do through the EU, the government of Italy funded a companion project to ours, which brought four EU countries into the TRM. So that's a step forward. We're working on trying to promulgate that further, because if the destination countries don't collaborate and cooperate, realistically it's never going to work. You have to involve them, however you can.

Turnover in key players was another problem. There's no civil service essentially in many of these countries, so the entire kit and caboodle of people in governments turns over every time there's an election. This can go down to the secretary level. So it's not unique to this program, but having to retrain people constantly is a real challenge. So what lessons did we learn? I think one of the important ones was, bring people together face-to-face. The meetings where we brought people from all these countries together to actually talk to each other were of tremendous value. I know some people tend to roll their eyes when you talk about workshops, and they think it's a boondoggle. But every time I talk to someone about this program, this was a key, that they say they met each other face-to-face, they know who they are, and now they can just call each other basically on the phone. And also, when we brought them together for workshops, they were the people who did the work. We weren't just lecturing, showing them PowerPoints. The people on these national implementation teams worked together to develop the guidelines. So actively bringing everybody in was also important.

We also found that it matters to not just make policies in structures like this, which is where we tend to focus, but you have to train people, too. So it's not enough to have a document basically that the government will endorse and agree to, if the people in the country don't know about it and don't know what they're supposed to do under that document. So we also added a training component, so that we could make people aware in each country of exactly what was in these guidelines and exactly what their role would be to enforce them. A couple of final thoughts is that, as much as possible, this is a document that we want people to really use. So we worked really hard in this program to have countries officially adopt this document in some way or another. So some countries have adopted it officially as a law, some people have adopted it as a formal part of other kinds of legal structures. And I think that's really important, because otherwise this remains guidelines, and guidelines are things that people can follow or not follow. So I think that's a really important component.

And also, just a one-size-fits-all doesn't really work. One thing that we had to do, we realized, was to make sure that this TRM document, the structure that we set up, was harmonized with each country's national referral mechanism structure also. You don't want to create parallel systems, parallel structures, just piling on more and more processes people are supposed to know about and follow. These things all have to be a seamless whole. So that was something we also worked really hard on. The guidelines were translated into each language. They were adapted to each country's individual circumstances. And basically, we made sure that they were in harmony with the other things that existed in that country.

Now, some countries still have pieces missing. For example, there is not NRM in some of the countries that we're working on. This is not an ideal way to do this, to start at the transnational level when the national level systems aren't fully in place. But we found that in those countries, we were usually able to try to develop these two things simultaneously. I wouldn't say that's the ideal way

to go, but you can do it. And as I said, I think – I was just speaking with another country in our region. Right now, they are using these TRM guidelines to develop their NRMs. So you can work it that way, too. So those are basically the lessons learned for us from this program. We're looking to see if we can follow this up with some other kind of regional effort. But this is still TBD in our bureau. But I really think that having a regional approach in trafficking is extremely valuable. It's something that it's harder, I think, for USAID to fund because it's a cross-border project. But this was one of my personal favorites of the things that I've worked on. Thank you.

**TAFT:** Thank you very much, Cathy, for sharing an overview of these technical tools and also just the details of the practical components of what partnerships look like in the field. I'm pleased to introduce our second speaker, Ms. Christina Chandler, program associate for the American Bar Association. Her name tent is incorrect, so pardon us for having the incorrect name there.

Christina is part of the ABA Rule of Law initiative. Based in Washington, D.C., she provides programmatic support to programs in Liberia, Ethiopia and the DRC, Democratic Republic of Congo, the focus primarily on promoting judicial and legal educational reform and combating gender-based violence. Christina holds an M.A. in international peace and conflict resolution from American University where she focused particular attention on postconflict rule-of-law reform efforts in sub-Saharan Africa. She holds a B.A. in history and political science from Bloomsburg University. And prior to joining ABA ROLI (Rule of Law Initiative), Ms. Chandler worked for the Justice Programs Office at American University. Welcome.

**CHRISTINA CHANDLER:** Thank you for having me. The Africa Division of the American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative was the implementing partner for USAID Nigeria's anti-TIP program in Nigeria, starting in March 2006 through January 2009. Over the course of the three-year program, our main objective was to help build the anti-TIP capacity of law enforcement agencies and to provide support to victims of trafficking persons. To achieve these objectives, the Nigeria office worked in cooperation with the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons, now referred to as NAPTIP, the Nigerian police force, the Nigerian Immigration Service and a variety of larger donor organizations like UNICEF and UNODC and the National Judicial Institute in Nigeria. ABA ROLI primarily provided anti-TIP training for prosecutors, judges, police officers and immigration officers. We developed anti-TIP curriculum materials to be implemented into the training institutes.

We created a nationwide electronic database and provided training for counselors at the NAPTIP victims' shelters and logistical support to these shelters, and provided vocational training and a business mentoring program for victims of trafficking persons. Before I get into the details of our programs and why it was successful, I think it's first important to set the context of Nigeria. Prior to 2003, there was no anti-trafficking legislation in Nigeria. The wife of the vice president at the time of the Obasanjo administration convened together a committee designed to put together an anti-trafficking bill. This bill was eventually passed into law in 2003 and became known as the Trafficking in Persons Prohibition Law Enforcement and Administration Act. It established a multidimensional crime fighting agency known as NAPTIP.

NAPTIP is the one that is responsible in the country for prosecuting, adjudicating and taking care of victims of trafficking in persons. In 2005, it was given some more powers. Nigeria was the first country in Africa to create an agency like NAPTIP. This agency could be considered a model for other African countries working to combat trafficking in persons. There was a great deal of political will in the country for combating trafficking in persons, starting with a special adviser to the president on human trafficking, all the way down to NGOs and leadership within some of the governmental organizations like NAPTIP and the Immigration Service. However, the single greatest strength of Nigeria's anti-TIP efforts was the ability to coordinate considerable law enforcement resources with the backing of legislative mandate and political support. This includes that trafficking statute of 2003 that I was speaking of. Political will really created the atmosphere for forming strong partnerships and that is often why this program is highlighted at ABA ROLI. We were able to create strong partnerships because we were committed to working on the ground with the agencies.

In order to form our key relationships, we had to understand the specific contexts that the agencies were working in. We asked ourselves three questions: What are the challenges the agencies faced? What are they doing to address the challenges? And what kind of support could they use from us in order to address the challenges? One example of how we were able to respond to real needs was that we discovered our original assessment going into the country was off base. After initial consultations with key members of the government, we revealed their needs and their initiatives and tailored our program to address their specific needs. One example was our ability to work with the Nigerian Police Force. They are typically considered pretty challenging to work with. We implemented a training program in their training institutes and within their internal structures. The fact that we were able to train the Nigerian Police Force gave confidence to other law enforcement agencies to perhaps pursue similar training programs and curriculum. Our approach to training was somewhat inventive and not standard. What we found was that if we took our trainings to the border posts where some of the trafficking was happening, we saw an increase in the number of cases being intercepted.

We found that it is cheaper to do this, and a five times as many people could be reached if training were brought to the borders, on-site and on-duty. We also found that having training sessions in four-hour increments that were broad-based ended up being more effective. While this seems counterintuitive, it was enough to help the police force and immigration service recognize TIP when they see it. Since there is an agency like NAPTIP to prosecute and go after the cases, it's just better to do a broad training. That may not be the case for other countries. Our trainings also focused on international and national frameworks for investigating trafficking in persons. We found that there were some differences between the two, so we tried to work off of both of these. In particular, there was a lack of awareness within the judiciary for the trafficking statute that passed in 2003. This was key because it gave special protections for victims of trafficking in that they could testify in closed court proceedings instead of open court. It is very embarrassing for victims to have to testify in open court. When they would have to do this, they would go back to the shelters

that were being provided for by NAPTIP and ultimately share their experience with other victims, and then other victims would be unwilling to testify in court. It was really key to train judges and prosecutors on the framework of those laws that were providing protections for victims. The database is also considered one of our huge successes.

We worked with local I.T. professionals under the direction of NAPTIP's monitoring center. We provided VSAT Internet connections to six of NAPTIP's zonal offices, the headquarters of the national police force and the headquarters of the national Immigration Service. The database is currently housed at NAPTIP's headquarters. The three agencies are now able to sign into this database. We also regulated the intake forms. The result of the database is a much more coordinated effort to get information and data on trafficking persons throughout the whole country. One other inventive thing that we did was create the business mentoring program. We're providing vocational training like many NGOs do for victims of a variety of, in this case, trafficking in persons. We realized that it (vocational training) wasn't enough. We needed to teach business skills in order for the victims to be able to go out and actually start their own businesses. Once the victims completed our vocational training program, they were then eligible to participate in the business mentoring program.

The proceeds that they generated from working would partially be kept for themselves and partially be saved for when they completed the business mentoring program to start up a small business. We found that this was definitely key to providing vocational training, because oftentimes it's not offered. Vocational training is often offered for catering, hairdressing, etc. despite there not always being a great economy for that. So if you teach business skills, it gives them an extra boost at the end. Some of our key lessons learned were that you need to work in a country that has strong political will within the host government. And that was crucial for Nigeria. Our training models were one of our greatest successes and a lesson learned of taking the trainings to the border posts and working with institutional structures like the training schools that existed within the NPF and National Immigration Service. Universities are often untapped resources.

We trained counselors at the victims' shelters and utilized some professors to help with teaching counseling skills. And also, we used them to help develop our curriculum to be used in the training program that we implemented. I think overall there is a need for long-term funding for trafficking in persons, and it has to be linked to poverty reduction schemes oftentimes because if you don't get the socioeconomic issues, it's just going to continue to be a cycle. Responding to partners' needs and good staffing – you can't really control host governments, who they put into offices, but what makes all the difference is when you have good people in the office to work with. And same for our staff, we were able to get a lot done because of the people that we hired. So I think that that's a key lesson.

Overall, I think success has a variety of faces. In 2009, Nigeria was moved from the Tier 2 to Tier 1 on the State Department trafficking report. Also, recently there was a governor in Nigeria that took a child bride. It's all over the news in Nigeria and NAPTIP's investigating it. 10 years ago it would have not even been news. So I think that you have to look for successes with trafficking in a variety of ways. And that's all I have. Thank you.

**TAFT:** Thank you, Christina. It's helpful to have that case study, to learn from you what you've learned in this particular case in Nigeria. Thank you for that presentation.

I'm pleased to introduce our next speaker, Ms. Minda Padilla, the labor attaché of the Embassy of the Philippines. I welcome the opportunity to learn more about the efforts that the government of the Philippines, especially given the special democratic considerations of a country in which one in 10 Filipinos live or work abroad. Ms. Padilla is a practice lawyer with extensive experience in labor management relations, labor dispute resolution, collective bargaining negotiation and labor migration. Ms. Padilla served as undersecretary of the Department of Labor and Employment from 2005 until her assignment in November 2009 here at the embassy in Washington. As the undersecretary, she supervised the government's employment program, and in this capacity she led the efforts to conduct bilateral talks with foreign governments regarding the employment and protection of Filipino workers.

She headed the Philippine tripartite delegations to the international labor conferences in 2006 and 2007. She also served as the deputy administrator of the Philippines' Overseas Employment Administrations from 1986 to 1990. So today, Ms. Padilla will present the government of the Philippines SMS SOS initiative that allows a potential victim of trafficking to send an SMS message to the embassy in the country where they're working and receive the necessary support as needed. This initiative could potentially serve as a model best-practice approach to be adopted elsewhere. We look forward to your presentation, Ms. Padilla. Thank you.

**LUZVIMINDA PADILLA:** Thank you, Dorothy. This morning, I am going to share with you the Philippine experience on the use of SMS technology in relation to our antitrafficking effort. The use of text messaging as an effective tool in antitrafficking efforts in the Philippines seems to be a given. We are, after all, considered as the texting capital of the world – with the statistics putting the average text message sent each day at 200 million.

Filipinos send an average of 20 text messages per day, compared to the U.S. average of 11. At the same time, one out of 10 Filipinos live or work outside the Philippines. Thus, families rely heavily on new technologies to keep in touch. Moreover, in some countries and certain situations, such as the situation of household workers in the Middle East, mobile phones are sometimes the only means of communication between the worker and the outside world. Many activities in the Philippines are made possible through text messaging. This includes applying for job local or overseas or in accessing information on facilities and services available to workers from government, checking the legitimate status of recruitment agencies or the legitimacy of job offers by recruiters, in reporting to authorities cases of trafficking or illegal recruitment.

As a mechanism for job search, text messaging allows a person to access an Internet-based job search facility operated and maintained by the Philippines Labor Department in partnership with some telecommunications companies and the support of employers and job search networks which provide information on job vacancies. This technology assisted service has been very useful in facilitating assistance to workers who were affected by the global financial crisis. As a mechanism for preventing trafficking or illegal recruitment, texting technology allows a person to have access to databases on legitimate recruiters and available overseas jobs. Last year, the Labor Department signed a partnership agreement with a major mobile telephone service provider, which involved providing to workers texting services for free to access the Labor Department's help line for purposes of obtaining assistance in job search or availing of other services.

In areas other than labor and employment, text messaging is available for checking prices of basic commodities and for reporting violations of price ceilings. It is also widely used by broadcast media networks to receive information, issues and stories in local communities for purposes of broadcasting them. In the last election, it was used widely by media facilities to gather reports on election-related incidents. Text messaging is like what's available to rice farmers who may need to consult a central farming advisory about their particular farms. Text messaging, it must be remembered, also made it possible for the Filipinos to launch the bloodless revolution (on the famous ?) – (inaudible) – called EDSA, which brought down a Philippines president in 2001. As a tool for rescuing victims or probable victims of trafficking and other abuses related to employment of Filipino migrant workers, text messaging has played a very important and crucial role. Many household workers or domestic helpers in the Middle East work and live in less-than-desirable conditions. Many experience physical and verbal abuse from their employers, while others are virtually locked up in their employers' residences.

Without passport and residence permit, which are systematically confiscated by employers, allegedly for safekeeping, the poor household worker has only has cellular phone, unless confiscated as well, to stop this contact with her family and the Philippine Embassies. In situations where it is necessary to remove the worker from the premises of her employer, such as when the employee feels that her life and safety are in danger, Philippine Embassy develops a plan to get the worker out of employer's control. The rescue is sometimes done with the assistance of the police authorities. In instances where police assistance is not available, a Philippine Embassy response team composed (in body ?) – (inaudible) – officer, an interpreter and a driver will themselves draw up the plan to rescue the Filipino worker, with the concerned person being informed of the details in the most inconspicuous manner, generally by text messaging.

There have been actual cases of rescue that have been reported by some of our colleagues in some Philippine Embassies in the Middle East. In one case, the plan as communicated through text message was for the distressed household worker to bring out the trash at a certain time of the night, at which time the rescue team was waiting to pick up the worker and bring her to the Philippine Embassy. In another case, the plan involved a household worker sneaking out of the employer's residence through the window to a neighbor's apartment where the worker was picked up by the rescue team. As a tool for combating trafficking in persons, text messages has been the principal mechanism behind a private-public partnership called SOS SMS for OFWs in distress. The SOS SMS is a 24/7 text-based ICT mechanism developed by overseas Filipino workers and implemented in cooperation with the various worldwide partners of an NGO, namely, Center for Migrant Advocacy, as well as Philippine government agencies.

As a text-based mechanism, SOS SMS rides on the backbone of the mobile phone and short-messaging technology. Its success is dependent on the overseas worker's access to any SMS-enabled telephone system. Thus, SOS SMS provides timely, instantaneous and inexpensive 24/7 reporting of OFW cases from anywhere, and especially where the worker's life, safety and well being are in peril. For purposes of our discussion today, we will focus on how the use of SMS technology has become an effective tool of the Philippine government in antitrafficking efforts. So how does the technology work to address trafficking? Considering that about 90 percent of Filipinos own cell phones, text messaging system works from the earliest stages of application for employment as a tool for prevention of trafficking. From the time the worker is just contemplating on applying for an overseas job, there is already a system in place that allows potential worker to check on the existing job opportunities by sending a text message to the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration to verify the status of a particular recruiter or even the veracity of an existing job offer.

Putting the information literally at the fingertips of the potential worker has proved to be a good deterrent against trafficking for forced labor or prostitution. After the worker accepts the job offer, he is required to attend a pre-departure orientation seminar prior to deployment, where among the materials distributed is a list of the mobile phone numbers of the Philippine foreign service posts nearest the place of employment. These mobile phone numbers are also published in the Web pages of the Philippine foreign service posts as well as in the websites of the Philippine Department of Labor and Philippine Department Foreign Affairs. Its foreign service posts maintains an assistant to nationals help line, manned 24/7, to receive calls or SMS messages from distressed workers. At the airport during departure, the migrant worker are handed a pocket-sized flier that lists them the details of Philippine Embassies, contact leaders of Philippine Embassies and their hotlines. And those – (inaudible) – in the Philippines. These fliers were designed to be pocket-sized so that they can be easily slipped into their wallets without calling unnecessary attention.

In times of crisis, the workers can call or send text messages to any of the numbers to obtain counseling, guidance or coaching and emergency assistance. Thus, an overseas worker who would encounter a problem will have any of the following option. One, send SMS directly to the Philippine authorities in the foreign service post closest to where they are, or send SMS to a friend or an NGO in the same country, who could then relay the information to the embassy, or send SMS to their family in the Philippines who could in turn send SMS to the Department of Labor or the Department of Foreign Affairs, who will then alert the foreign service post. The bottom line is, as long as they have access to a mobile phone, the migrant workers are never actually isolated, and they have the ability to seek assistance 24/7. This arrangement is enabled by a very active partnership between government and the

private sector, our partners in the telecommunication industry and the many NGOs that are helping migrant workers. There are several factors which make the use of SMS technology a vital tool. First, it is accessible to anyone as most migrant workers leaving the Philippines bring with them a Philippine cell phone with roaming capability. Another factor is the relatively low cost of the SMS service.

There are certainly lessons to be learned from our experience with cell phone text messaging technology. I believe the important lesson, the most important, is that our experience – is that the technology which has been used by traffickers to recruit and exploit victims can also be used to address the problem. Modern communication technology has been widely used to exploit workers, but the same technology can be used for detection, rescuing victims, training police personnel and prosecutors and in information dissemination on the problem of trafficking. The success of any effort to protect worker and prevent them from falling prey to traffickers depends on effective and strategic operation between government, private sector, in particular telecommunications service providers, and the network of NGOs. So that's it. Thank you.

**TAFT:** Thank you very much for describing those technologies and the tools that we now have in our toolbox that frankly in not so long ago weren't even available to us to use. And these are also very reflective of the global economy in which we now live.

Our final presenter this morning is Mr. Gary Barr, assistant director for Asia, Africa and the Middle East for the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program, better known as ICITAP, of the Department of Justice. Gary joined ICITAP in April 2000 and currently serves as the assistant director for Regional Operations in Asia, Africa and the Middle East Regions. He oversees large, multi-pronged law enforcement corrections development programs in Indonesia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Iraq, as well as a number of other smaller programs. Prior to coming to the Department of Justice, he spent over 25 years with the Anne Arundel County, Maryland police department, and retired from that department at the rank of deputy chief of police.

Gary holds a Bachelor of Science degree in criminal justice from the University of Maryland, a master of forensic science degree from George Washington University and is a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy. Gary will discuss an anti-TIP initiative in Indonesia that was built on a critical partnership between police and civil society groups, that resulted in an increase in TIP arrests and victim recoveries.

**GARY BARR:** Thank you, Dorothy. Good morning. Good morning to my colleagues from Pakistan.

Let me tell you a little bit about ICITAP before I explain what we did in Indonesia. ICITAP is part of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. And what we do is, we provide training and organizational development for police around the world. The acronym ICITAP is not only cumbersome, but a little bit difficult to remember. ICITAP stands for International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Program. It only took me 10 years to remember that.

But people focus on the word "training," and training is only one piece of what we do. We've been working in Indonesia since 2000, so the anti-TIP program we did was only one component of a very large program we're operating in Indonesia. ICITAP provides these services through a use of federal, state and local law enforcement experts like myself, who have been in law enforcement and who are familiar with a wide variety of different disciplines. Trafficking in persons is, at this point, that's not heard of very much in the United States if you're working in local law enforcement or state police. However, it's becoming something that the police in the U.S. are being trained on, even though we don't necessarily do hands-on operational training in ICITAP. We don't do the operational piece, is what I'm trying to say. We work with those federal agencies, the FBI, Marshal Service, DEA, to do assistance in building those relationships within the local police. And we do a program – I'm kind of setting the scene for you. We put people in country who are embedded with the local police. In this case, the Indonesian national police.

The people in country that are working for us actually have offices, in many cases, with the police, and they work with them on a daily basis. So we're not doing one-off training, we're doing continuous training, technical advice and mentoring of the police leaders. So it's a long-term outcome is what we're looking for. In this case, the Indonesian national police, our anti-TIP program, as I mentioned, was part of a number of different programs. To set the stage for you, the Indonesian national police have over 360,000 members. If they were an army, they'd be the 13th largest. So when you start working in an organization like that, it takes a tremendous amount of time to build the relationships, build the trust and build the credibility. Regardless of where we go, one of the first things we have to establish is credibility. We can't talk with the police and try to train them and tell them what the right thing to do is unless they know we know what we're talking about.

In the case of the Indonesian national police, a very large organization like that has a tremendous number of different components. We had to first find out, who was responsible for doing this type of work? Who actually investigates trafficking cases? Well, in the course of our work, we found out something very interesting. With 360,000 police, only 30,000 are actually investigators, a very small number. That means there's a tremendous number of police that may come in contact with a trafficking situation and have no knowledge or responsibility for investigating the crime. So we very early on realized we had an education problem. We had to explain to the police and show them that there's a reason why they should understand what TIP was about, the breadth of the problem.

The breadth of the problem? According to the last State Department report, Indonesia is a Tier 2 country, and it's a major source country for persons being trafficked, particularly for forced prostitution and forced labor. There's an estimated 6.5 (million) to 9 million Indonesian migrant workers worldwide. Of those, 69 percent are female. In the case of Indonesia and this scenario, it's a very complex situation. Dorothy had made mention earlier about being a complex crime. Very much so. In order to understand

and be able to investigate a crime like this, you have to understand what the problem is, the complexity of it. In this case, you have people that are being trafficked to other Asian countries and to the Middle East with the destinations being primarily Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Japan, Kuwait, Syria and Iraq – quite a wide variety. But the common denominator is that these people are being moved, in many cases, are being moved against their will. They're being held captive, they're being brainwashed, their travel documents are being seized from them, they're being intimidated.

And what we find out when we're trying to get the breadth of the problem, that most of the work that was being done was being focused on victim advocacy, worrying about recovering, rehabilitating, repatriating – all wonderful things. What we didn't find, a lot of attention being paid by the cops on how to do your job, what the problem is, how do you investigate and how do you make an impact? When we work with the police, we try and get an idea early on how capable they are of doing their job. In many cases, we find that they are well-intentioned, that they want to do their job. But in many instances, they've never been schooled on what the job entails. And that's what happened in our antitrafficking program. We found that many of the police didn't understand the elements of the crime, something that is very important if you're going to prosecute a crime. They didn't understand how it worked. We came up with an idea of point-of-origin training. What we did was look at the trafficking routes. And surprisingly enough, not to us, but surprisingly to most people, you wouldn't realize maybe that the trafficking routes of people parallel the trafficking routes of drugs, arms and other kinds of contraband. The same routes are being used, the same methodology. This is an organized crime effort.

And what we realized with the police in these locations was the victims were being recruited and being put into these situations very frequently didn't understand the nature of the crime. They didn't understand what they were looking at. So our objective was to go out into the points of origin, remote locations in Java, in Sumatra, the jungle, if you will, in some cases, and meet with the police. And more importantly, meet with civil society, meet with the victim advocates, meet with the medical people, use a multidisciplinary approach to get everyone together in the same room. And being a career law enforcement person, I will tell you that any time a cop gets into a room with a person who is of the social sciences arena, there's always a bit of skepticism and there's a reluctance to mingle. But guess what? When you put them together and you tell them, look, we all have the same problem we all are looking for the same common goal of fixing this problem, there's a synergy. And the walls break down. And the next thing you know, they're talking to one another, and they're devising ways to work.

And that's what our strategy is based on. We had micro training sessions where we brought in the police, we brought in prosecutors, we brought in NGOs. And the link to get these people that weren't cops was through USAID, the connections that we didn't have, because we're cops. One of my managers jokingly refers to the cops as knuckle-dragging Neanderthals. Well, not all of us are like that, but that's the opinion that some people have. And by getting the police in the same room with the service providers, that stereotype hopefully gets broken down, and you get results. In this case, that's exactly what happened. When we had the opportunity to train and to spend time with these people, we found that we were able to get the point across that there had to be a collaborative, holistic approach to solving the problem. We got the NGOs to talk to the cops and the cops to talk to the NGOs, and the both of them to realize that they needed one another.

My pitch would have been to the police, okay, you come across a trafficking situation, you recover women or others who have been trafficked, what do you do? What are you going to do with them? Are you going to take those 20 or 30 people home with you? Are you going to take them to the police station? Probably not. What are you going to do? Well, you're going to use some other resource. The other resource? Probably that NGO who has the facilities to help on the recovery and rehabilitation. We also explained to them there was a 2007 law passed by Indonesia, a very comprehensive antitrafficking law. Part of these micro sessions was training on that law, what the law entailed, what the requirements were to prove the crime and what the responsibilities were of the police. So these sessions included representatives from the women's empowerment service in Indonesia, immigration service, the ministry of migratory workers and labor, the attorney general's office, the police and, of course, a wide variety of NGOs. So what happened? Well, one more thing. We also tapped the international community. We're able to team with the Australian Transnational Crime Center and the French Embassy who had an anti-TIP program.

What was the end result? The end result was in the places where we went the police became more knowledgeable of TIP. They built relationships with the NGOs, and they worked collaboratively when they had situations. During the program's length, as a result, this has kind of blossomed into other locations in Indonesia besides the points of origin, where there were trafficking networks. And the RSOs, regional security officer, in the embassy worked very closely with us to help train investigators in some of the big cities. As a result of the program, there were 300 persons that were rescued. And the arrests resulted in substantial jail times for the traffickers. So that piece that we did was very, very helpful, but it's only the beginning. Again, referring back with 360,000 cops, we're only able to affect a small part, and we hope to continue our work. We still are working with the Indonesian national police. We still have an antitrafficking program and hope to further these successes. Thank you very much.

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### Question and Answer Period

**TAFT:** Thank you very much, Gary, for that very interesting case study of Indonesia. And all of our presenters today have helped us appreciate these various examples and various types of partnerships. And these partnerships are very critical to our success in this fight to end human trafficking.

The partnerships could be between the police and private citizens, between the legal protections, the victims' assistance from counselors and social service networks and technology, or the partnerships that need to occur across ministries or departments



within a government, the partnership between government institutions and private sector economy, and the regional approaches that Cathy was speaking of, and then also the partnerships that are involved even in the international protocols, going back to the Palermo protocol.

So all of these components and partnerships are really critical. We all essentially need each other in this effort to end human trafficking, or at least combat it. So we have a few minutes for some questions from the audience. And we welcome your questions. There will be microphones brought to you.

**Question 1:** I just wanted to key off something that Ms. Chandler said about the need for there to be strong political will in a country, and just give you an example of where we helped to create political will. And it touches on what both Ms. Cozzarelli said and Mr. Barr said.

I spent three years in Albania. And in 1998, we held a – where we have a strong aid program and a strong ICITAP program – we held a conference, well-attended by NGOs, people from remote areas of the country, in particular. We did it with the Italians. We had an Italian judge present. And we dragged the prime minister and the minister of Justice to the opening ceremony, so it got enormous attention. Now, Albania is a small country, and if you're talking about Indonesia it's a different issue, obviously. But it helped to raise awareness that, A, that trafficking is a crime; and, B, it did bring a whole lot of people face to face. And it was something we were all very proud of doing. So that's all. Not really a question.

**TAFT:** Thank you for your good work.

**COZZARELLI:** Just a comment on Albania. I think that Albania, like a lot of the countries in the Balkan region where I was just describing, one of the really good tools that we have at our disposal to create political will there right now is that these countries really, really want to join the EU. So this creates a tremendous push towards reform. And if you just contrast that for the other “e” in my bureau, Eurasia, which is places like Russia and Armenia, Azerbaijan, you know, they don't have the attraction to the EU, and the reforms there are often much slower and the political will is often much more seriously lacking.

**TAFT:** Thank you.

Other questions? Yes, sir.

**Question 2:** Thank you. I am a part of the delegation from Pakistan, six-member delegation. I was just visiting the State Department here in Washington. My primary question is, the U.S. presented that in Pakistan the USAID is going to initiate an economic activity in Pakistan after the – (inaudible). So my primary question is, especially as far as my (mission ?) is concerned, that to compete against extremism, the USAID has planned economic activity in Federally Administered Tribal Areas which is called FATA. They want to establish small and medium business enterprises in the FATA area.

So question is here, that once you start the development activity, it becomes the cause of some of the child labor and bondage. Because when you start the business or development initiatives, definitely you need a worker, and sometimes the child labor is involved in that and different activities. So as you mentioned here that you have 45 percent of the budget of the USAID spent on those activities which prevent the bondage and child labor activities. So my question is here, that whether you have any information that some sort of investment, \$1 million investment is going to help in Pakistan through the USAID? Do you have any information that you have made it mandatory with the government that any project which is funded by the USAID in Pakistan, there will be no child labor and bond labor? Thank you.

**TAFT:** I'm sorry, I don't know the specifics of the program there, but we can get those details to you of what would be included in the initiative to address trafficking in Pakistan and, you know, what would be in the grant agreement and those sorts of protections.

**Question 3:** Hi. I'm from the Office of Women and Development at USAID. And AID coordinates closely with the Senior Policy Operating Group which is an interagency group of U.S. federal agencies. And this is something that this group has taken very seriously and discussed. The result is that there are regulations for all U.S. agencies. They are required to prohibit contractors from engaging in trafficking. So all contractors and subcontractors have to agree to a clause in all U.S. agency contracts that they will not engage in trafficking. And the various federal agencies that are now implementing this regulation are also looking at developing training for contractors and subcontractors on trafficking. So this is all in the works.

**TAFT:** This is part of the U.S. government's zero-tolerance policy with respect to our own employees and our contractors and grantees. And that's actually, you know, part of our foreign assistance regulations. Yes, I think there was a question right here.

**Question 4:** I'm a fellow at Polaris Project, an NGO in D.C. and nationwide. I had a question specifically for Mr. Barr and Ms. Padilla: I was recently in Qatar in the Middle East, and I was wondering American ex-pats who are living in countries where women and men and trafficked, particularly labor trafficking, but also sex trafficking, what individuals can do to combat trafficking, whether – can we work with the U.S. Embassy? I'm wondering if you had a particular set of things that you'd be interested in U.S. citizens, who are often abroad, doing to combat trafficking as individuals?

**PADILLA:** Definitely, I think individuals can help in information dissemination on the problem, the extent of the problem of

trafficking and how individuals can help in addressing the problem, not only in terms of reporting cases of trafficking in persons, but also in doing small things which could extend some assistance to victims of trafficking.

**BARR:** I would recommend that if you had information and you were an ex-pat and you were aware of a trafficking situation that you share that information with the embassy. Most embassies have law enforcement attaches there, U.S. law enforcement attaches, that have relationships with the local police and they're able to provide that information and contact them and expedite the situation to make sure something is taken care of quickly.

**TAFT:** Yes, a question over here.

**Question 5:** This question is for Ms. Padilla, primarily. We're kind of working in mHealth right now, the mobile health services, so I'm pretty intrigued by your SMS with the Labor Department. And I'm wondering how widespread or utilized throughout the country you would say that the job search program is via SMS, and also how widely utilized is the SOS SMS.

**PADILLA:** The SOS SMS program, as I said earlier, was initiated by a group of overseas Filipino workers. And it was implemented by way of cooperation between an NGO and some agencies of the Philippine government. I would not say that all of the trafficking cases reported to the Philippine authorities or the authorities at the work site were on account of the SOS SMS, because as I said, you know, every Philippine Embassy has a hotline which can receive calls or SMS messages, reporting cases of trafficking. And over in the Philippines, agencies like the Department of Labor, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration and the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration have also 24/7 hotlines which could be accessed by, not only the overseas workers, but even members of their families, to report of incidents or to seek assistance on behalf of the overseas workers.

**Question 6:** (Off mike.)

**PADILLA:** We have this pre-departure orientation seminar where we inform departing overseas workers on available resources for them when they get into situations like, you know, trafficking. The problem, however, is that when a worker is about to leave, this briefing would not work to, you know, impart a lot of knowledge on them. But also on the other hand, the Philippines also has this pre-employment orientation seminar where the information on trafficking, the perils of trafficking and illegal recruitment are disseminated to people who are not yet in overseas employment or who are just contemplating on going on overseas employment. So I guess they have alternate sources of information, not only prior to departure, but also even before they decide to take an overseas job.

**TAFT:** Thank you. Yes?

**Question 7:** The SMS texting is a really interesting issue. And I know USAID does work in that area with farmers and prices and trade. Is there any use of that in any of the trafficking programs at USAID, or any way to link that up with some of the other programs with technology? Because I think it's fascinating.

**COZZARELLI:** We had in the E&E region a couple of small programs. The USAID has been putting a lot of emphasis recently on public-private partnerships. So for example, I was in Ukraine last year looking at our TIP program there. And IOM implements that, and they formed a partnership with one of the big cell phone companies in Ukraine and established a free 24-hour hotline that the company would allow people to call at any point for free and not charge the phone. And they sponsored a big awareness campaign with billboards all around the country to advertise this to people. So I think there are some. This was relatively small-scale I would say.

You know, I'm also intrigued by the sort of broader concept of how far you could push this. But I think there are a lot of TIP programs around that have small pieces, that do try to build in something like this. Maybe not texting, though. That's a new one. But using cell phone technology basically to enable victims to get assistance.

**TAFT:** I will say, we have been in discussion with those who are off the scales on the technology side, to see how we can work this into our handbook that we are developing to help our field personnel in designing programs, so that they even know that examples like this exist, and also the smaller projects, see what we learn from that, and then be able to share it as a best practice. Were there other questions? We have about six minutes. Yes, ma'am.

**Question 8:** And I'm currently pursuing a fellowship program with Population Action International. I would like to know, like, what is USAID's program focus in India and especially like in the context of India coming for the third consecutive time in the Tier 2 watch list? So what is your program focus? And what do you think should be the strategy of increasing the private-public partnership, especially with NGOs where sustainability is a huge issue and the funding is also very, very critical. So thank you.

**TAFT:** I'm sorry. Can you repeat that last question? What is it about the private part?

**Question 9:** Yeah, yeah. Would you comment, like, in relation with the strategy to increase the public-private partnership? And how do the NGOs like, you know, address the issue of sustainability in the context of, you know, of a crisis in the funding scenario? Like how do they address?

Because I am a part of a network in NGOs, and most of the good work is coming to a stop because of, you know, a crisis in the funding. But the survivors do need support from us. So how do we address this problem? Like, the government of India is doing

their best. Where does the answer lie? Maybe with the corporates, the answer lies with them. So I would just want to know, what do you think about that? Thank you.

**TAFT:** I'm sorry; I'm not equipped to provide the exact program of our TIP program in India. The effort to address public-private partnerships is one in which we are trying to engage as an agency, just a move more toward that. And another practice that we are pursuing is to seek engaging the private funding sector.

One of the trends just in foreign development is that we appreciate the fact that we have extremely limited dollars in our development pot of money, and yet there is significant money within the private sector. And so, again, part of the theme of this morning's session and also as we are looking at best practices, we are turning more and more to the private sector to see how we can engage in what we do best as a government and what the private sector does best with respect to the investment side.

And there are quite a number of incentives, especially with respect to technology, that we have learned, not only in this topic or this issue, but also in other forms of citizen engagement with the political process and in media, citizen journalism and that sort of thing, that we've tried to incorporate this more and more into our programming and also with respect to even the requests for proposals that we send out in some of our programming. So that's a general principle that we approach these issues. Oh, sure, Cathy –

**PADILLA:** And I just wanted to add on, on India, if you see me afterwards, I can give you the name of the trafficking-in-persons contact in the Asia Bureau, and she can respond to your concerns.

**TAFT:** Thank you.

**COZZARELLI:** I just wanted to add a word. India's not in the bureau that I work in either, but about the – (inaudible) – NGO question, because I think this issue of sustainability of NGOs, it's a universal problem. And the economic downturn has hit everybody. And every country I go to in our region, it's the same issue. The NGOs are really having trouble. And they've been depending on USAID and other donors. That's not really a sustainable plan. So I think it's very tough to tackle. I've seen NGOs do various things, some more successful than others. So among those, for example, is trying to develop social enterprises, so some way to earn money that can help sustain the NGO. We've tried to encourage NGOs to form coalitions and to try to act together to attract funding from various unusual sources.

In some countries, we've tried to instigate social responsibility programs in various corporations to enable there to be more public-private partnerships. There's not really a tradition of this in our region, so companies aren't used to providing funding to help support, you know, various social issues. So we've been tackling that and trying to go that way, too. So those are just some of the kinds of things that we're working on. We also train our NGOs. We try to increase their capacity basically to apply for grants from anywhere that funding is available in our region. That can be the EU or other sources. But nevertheless, I think it's a very hard challenge.

**TAFT:** I think we have time for one more question right here. Thank you.

**Question 10:** I'm currently an intern at the Prediction Project with the (SIS ?). And my question – anyone can answer if you would like to: What is USAID doing to reduce the demand side of the problem? Because I mean, a lot of times, the victims are penalized and the customers get away with a minimum penalty. What are your strategies to reduce that? Thank you.

**TAFT:** Part of our programs are focused on prevention. I think in my opening remarks I had indicated that about 45 percent of TIP programs are focused on the prevention side. That addresses some of the demand issues, but that's an area in which we actually need to address more.

**COZZARELLI:** Just a brief word about that. USAID does support some programs in a public-private partnership with the World Cocoa Foundation to educate farmers in West Africa about labor exploitation in the production of cocoa. And we do see that as a project that addresses demand. Because we create a demand here in the United States for chocolate, and by working with our own cocoa industry to educate farmers not to use children in forced labor in cocoa, that's one way of handling it. We also have supported in the past projects to address sex tourism with the tourist industry. And we've done that in a couple of countries. And I don't have all the details on my fingertips. But if anybody would like more information, if you'd like more information about those projects, I'd be happy to e-mail that to you.

**TAFT:** A number of years ago, there were parts of USAID and other parts of the U.S. government that had worked with the tourism industry on setting some of those standards. Those standards are voluntary, but there is a concerted effort to try and address that part of economy which feeds into the demand side very significantly. Thank you for that.

I think that we've come to the end of our session this morning. And we really appreciate everyone's participation. Thank you for your questions. I know that there are a few of you that we owe some answers to. And if you could come see me, I'll be glad to give you my card, and we can follow up and give you more specifics. Thank you.