

508 compliance script for CTIP-GA-US011 Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) General Awareness Training

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Page 1: Introduction

Description:

Welcome to the Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) General Awareness Web-based Training (WBT) for Department of Defense personnel.

The CTIP General Awareness WBT provides the information you are required to learn about trafficking in persons.

All content on each page must be viewed before the NEXT button will allow navigation to the next page. Viewing all content includes selecting all buttons and links, and viewing all videos in their entirety.

Resources

A help page and other course resources are available and can be accessed at any time by clicking the Options button, at the left edge, of the title bar above.

If you are using Internet Explorer and cannot see a checkmark icon in the box to the right, click [here](#) for instructions on how to configure your browser settings.

Opening Statement

Trafficking in persons, also referred to as "human trafficking," is a crime whereby traffickers exploit and profit by compelling people to engage in forced labor or commercial sex.

Human trafficking threatens our national security, our physical and virtual borders, our immigration and customs systems, our prosperity, our personal and public safety.

The United States has declared it a national priority to end human trafficking, including the importation of goods produced with forced labor. The U.S. Department of Defense prohibits human trafficking and sustains an effective program to combat trafficking in persons in both its domestic and international environments.

Learning Objectives:

At the completion of this training, you will be able to describe:

1. What constitutes TIP, utilizing the term "severe forms of trafficking in persons" as defined in Section 7102 of Title 22, U.S.C.
2. Human trafficking concerns in DoD including prevalence in DoD and how human trafficking can affect mission readiness
3. Why and how TIP occurs and who is involved in TIP
4. The basic characteristics of human trafficking crimes and methods to combat TIP
5. TIP laws and policies
6. Reporting procedures for alleged TIP violations including their role in combating human trafficking

Note: The terms "human trafficking" and "modern-day slavery" are also used to refer to "trafficking in persons."

Content Warning:

Warning

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

Page 2: Prevalence of Trafficking in Persons in DoD

Description:

Trafficking in persons is a crime in the United States and almost every other country. The Department of Defense (DoD) prohibits trafficking in persons and any related activities.

The DoD investigates trafficking in persons incidents involving:

- Service members
- Civilian employees
- DoD contractors
- Indirect hires
- Foreign national employees of DoD
- All dependents

Trafficking in Persons Case

From Fiscal Year 2017 through Fiscal Year 2021, 537 trafficking in persons or related cases were reported and investigated by the DoD.

Over the past years, DoD members were involved as traffickers, as buyers, and as victims. There were reports involving DoD contractors and reports involving the dependent children of Service members. Trafficking in persons is a problem in the DoD and requires all of us to prevent its occurrence and protect those it victimizes.

What Constitutes Trafficking in Persons (TIP)?:

Human trafficking is a crime and a human rights abuse. The three most common forms of trafficking in persons (TIP) that DoD personnel may encounter are:

- Sex trafficking
- Labor trafficking
- Child soldiering

Definition of “severe forms of trafficking in persons”

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 defined “severe forms of trafficking in persons” in 22 U.S.C. 7102 as:

A. Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which a person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age;

OR

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

Sex Trafficking

Sex trafficking is defined in 22 U.S.C. 7102 (12) as the:

- Recruitment
- Harboring
- Transportation

- Provision
- Patronizing
- Soliciting or
- Obtaining

of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act.

The term “commercial sex act” means any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.

“Anything of value” can include but is not limited to: food, shelter, transportation, clothing, drugs, alcohol, cell phones, or money.

It is important to note that any minor found in commercial sex (prostitution, pornography, stripping, nude dancing) is per se a victim of trafficking. Minors cannot consent to being used for commercial sex. Force, fraud, or coercion does not have to be present to prove that a minor is a victim of sex trafficking.

Victims of sex trafficking can be found anywhere, but are often found in:

- Bars and Brothels
- Dance clubs and strip clubs
- Massage parlors and spas
- Escort services
- Private parties
- Pornography industry, and
- On the Internet

Tina Frundt: Read her story.

One night, when my pimp wasn’t looking, I snuck a copy of a key to escape with some other girls. He caught me and beat me with an iron rod. After that, he drove me back to my neighborhood and dumped me. I went from one vicious pimp to another. I ended up in the DC area, where we were on Beauregard Street in Alexandria, Virginia, across from a DoD office building. Military service members and DoD civilian employees often bought me from one of my pimps – mainly on pay days when they were flush with cash.

Read the full story (links to: <https://ctip.defense.gov/Survivor-Voices/>)

Labor Trafficking (Forced Labor is the term used in U.S. law.)

Labor trafficking is the:

- Recruitment
- Harboring
- Transportation
- Provision
- Obtaining

of a person using force, fraud, or coercion to compel labor or services.

Labor trafficking includes:

- Involuntary servitude
- Peonage
- Debt bondage
- Slavery

In the DoD, labor trafficking has occurred in contracts that cover labor intensive industries such as:

- Food services

- Janitorial and disposal services
- Truck and driver services
- Security guards
- Construction work

Lusambu Karim: Read his story.

I was recruited to work in Afghanistan by a Ugandan security company. Twenty-one Ugandans (including myself) were sent to Afghanistan in June 2018. We spent two months in Bagram transit area where we were without work. I was the leader of our team of 21 Ugandans. We were responsible for providing security for the camp including three entry points and five towers. We had no PX (Post Exchange) in Camp; the dining facility (DFAC) was so small that we could only pick food and eat from outside the DFAC. There was no medical hospital or clinic for us. We were not allowed to have or use phones so it was difficult to communicate with our families. The company had a computer but they only gave permission for all 21 of us to use it once a day for 30 minutes. Many times, we registered complaints with the company about these problems, but they did not respond.

We were “red-badged” and told that we couldn’t leave our compound for any reason. Workers with red badges are confined to temporary lodging quarters at Bagram Airfield, where they are constantly monitored by security guards.

One day we heard that there was a plane flying to Uganda from Bagram. I asked the site manager to book that flight for us. We were trying to get back home since we were working without a contract and were at the mercy of the company who was overworking us, holding us. The Transit Area held so many different people from different countries and different camps with different cultures. The area was filthy. No one was cleaning it. There were no hand sanitizers or water to wash hands before entering the Area. There were hundreds of people from everywhere all using the same showers, toilets, and sinks. This was during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, but no one was testing us. We were literally prisoners like this for months.

Read the full story (links to: <https://ctip.defense.gov/Survivor-Voices/>)

Child Soldiering

The Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 defines “child soldier” as:

- Any person under 18 years of age who takes direct part in hostilities as a member of governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces;
- Any person under 18 years of age who has been compulsorily recruited into governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces;
- Any person under 15 years of age who has been voluntarily recruited into governmental armed forces, police, or other security forces; or
- Any person under 18 years of age who has been recruited or used in hostilities by armed forces distinct from the armed forces of a state.

Note: This Act is found in the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) and was amended in P.L. 115-425.

Child soldiers are forced to fight but also used as:

- Cooks
- Porters
- Messengers
- Medics
- Guards
- Spies
- Sex slaves

Carlos Dimas: Read his story.

When I was 12 years old, my father and mother separated. My mom ran from him with us in tow after she tired of the abuse. Shortly after that, I got involved in the guerilla movement. I was an angry, lost, impulsive, vengeful boy. At 14 years of age my best friend, Cabezas, and I were invited by the guerrillas to one of their meetings. Young adults wanting to talk to us was compelling by itself, and they offered the opportunity to hear some lessons (courageous stories of insurrection) on uprising (what I now see as brainwashing) against what they characterized as an oppressive system bent on subjugating the lower classes. They were a group of university students one block down from our school who intellectually had bought into Marxism and were looking for kids to recruit under the guise of wanting to make a difference in the country by forceful methods. It sounded very appealing at the time.

During this time, there were death squads - para-military groups the army had deployed as civilians - who captured, tortured, and killed insurrectionists. We had been operating as new recruits for about a year when Cabezas was captured by one of these death squads. He was sodomized and beheaded. He was so badly mangled that he was in a closed casket at his funeral. This experience marked my life forever. I started having nightmares of people chasing me and hurting my family. I would for years remember the angst and grief his parents went through - something I didn't want for my Mom or my siblings.

Read the full story (links to: <https://ctip.defense.gov/Survivor-Voices/>)

The AMP Model

The AMP Model is a visual depiction of the main elements of trafficking in persons: Action, Means, and Purpose.

Main Elements of Trafficking

Action

- Recruiting
- Harboring
- Transporting
- Providing
- Obtaining
- Patronizing, Advertising, or Soliciting*

*Patronizing, Advertising, and Soliciting refer to sex trafficking only

Means**

Through:

- Force
- Fraud
- Coercion

**Minors induced into commercial sex are TIP victims – regardless of force, fraud, or coercion

For Purpose of

- Forced Labor
- Involuntary Servitude
- Debt Bondage
- Slavery
- Commercial Sex

Force, Fraud, and Coercion:

Traffickers use force, fraud, and coercion to compel victims to perform labor or services or commercial sex acts.

Here are some examples of force, fraud, and coercion drawn from actual cases. Please note, these examples do not comprise an all-inclusive list.

Force

- Physical assault such as being hit, kicked, punched, stabbed, strangled, burned, shot, raped
- Confinement such as being locked in a room or closet, handcuffed, tied up, bound, or otherwise physically prevented from moving or leaving a situation
- Drugging a person to incapacitate him/her

Theresa Flores

Read her story.

My father was an executive who moved every two years as he got new assignments from his company. One of the moves took us to a Detroit suburb, where I was the new girl – a sophomore in a big high school. I didn't have any friends, so I was excited when "Daniel" offered me a ride home from school one day. He was handsome, cool, and older, and I was thrilled to be noticed. I thought he was amazing, so I trusted him and accepted his invitation. When I got in his brand-new car, he told me he needed to run by his house for a second. When we got to his house, he invited me in, took me upstairs, and gave me a Coke from the mini frig in his bedroom. After a few minutes, he started kissing me and I felt really dizzy. I had been drugged. I had always known when to tell somebody to stop, but when I told him to stop, he just didn't. He got angry and violent and even though I screamed, there was no one in the house. He raped me. It happened in 15 minutes, and it was devastating. I was Catholic and a virgin. The shame was huge. I didn't tell anyone, instead, I kept it a secret and tried to pretend nothing happened. A few days later, Daniel cornered me in school and showed me pictures of the rape. Apparently, his cousins were hiding in the closet and took photos. He told me that if I didn't do what he said he would publish the photos and ruin my family.

Read the full story (links to: <https://ctip.defense.gov/Survivor-Voices/>)

Fraud

- False promises of a better job, good pay, new life in the U.S., better circumstances for one's family
- Use of fraudulent travel documents such as passports or visas
- False advertising

Ronny Marty

Read his story.

In 2009, in the Dominican Republic, I heard about a recruiter who was [looking for] workers for large U.S. hotels. I thought if I could get a job like that in the U.S. I could really help my family. They told me that the employment required a work visa lasting nine months and said that they could get me the visa and a job to work in a hotel in Kansas City. They said I would have to pay a recruiting fee of \$3800 and "travel expenses." But they said if I didn't have the money for the extra charges that I could owe it to the recruiting company. I scraped together the money for the recruiting fee from family and friends, thinking I would be able to pay them back because the job was supposed to pay quite a bit. At the airport in the Dominican Republic, when I was given my work visa, I noticed that it was only for three months, which was different from what was promised in the interviews. That worried me, but when I asked about it, the recruiters told me: "No problem, the visa will be extended when the three months ends." When we got off the plane in Kansas City, some people from the recruiting company were waiting for me. But we were told that there were no hotel jobs in Kansas City, and we would have to travel to Alabama to get another "job." When we protested, things got ugly. We were told, "Take-it or leave-it" – but none of us could afford to leave it because we had already put in so much money up front.

Read the full story (links to: <https://ctip.defense.gov/Survivor-Voices/>)

Coercion

Physical Coercion

- Putting a gun to someone's head
- Holding a person at knifepoint
- Threatening to hit or hurt someone

Psychological Coercion

- Threats or intimidation against the victim or victim's family, including threats to physically harm a loved one
- Blackmail (such as threatening to release nude photos of a person)
- Threats of deportation or sending someone to jail
- Showing a person a dead body and intimating that if the person doesn't cooperate he/she will end up the same way

Kalei Grant

Read her story.

At the age of 25, as a newly divorced military spouse, I got into a social scene in Hawaii. I met a man in a nightclub who I thought I liked. We dated for two weeks and during that time, he got to know everything about me: where I lived, where my daughter went to preschool, where my family lived, where I worked. He was very charming and seemed genuine. Although an adult, I was young and quite naïve. At the end of those two weeks, he drove me to what they call a "track" – a strip or street where women and girls "work" as prostitutes. He told me he had many girls and women working for him and said, "The truth is I am a pimp. I own an escort agency and you will now work for me." I quickly disagreed. I said that wasn't who I was nor what I wanted to do. He then got out of the vehicle and went over to the corner and violently beat every single female that was out there until they were covered in blood, screaming, and crying for him to stop. He told me that is what he would do to me. He said he would kill me, my daughter, and grandmother if I didn't do exactly what he said, or if I tried to tell the police. I was deathly afraid of him then, and those two weeks turned into two years of my life. He listed me on several websites including Backpage, Craigslist, and Red Book.

Read the full story (links to: <https://ctip.defense.gov/Survivor-Voices/>)

Knowledge Based Question:

Which of the following is NOT a form of force, fraud or coercion used in human trafficking:

- A. Physical assault including beating or hitting someone
- B. Promising a high paying job but giving a job with no pay in a war torn country
- C. Calling a person on the phone to talk about their life
- D. Threatening a person's family in order to compel the person to engage in forced labor or commercial sex

Answer: C. Calling a person on the phone to talk about their life

Calling someone on the phone to talk about their life is not a form of force, fraud, or coercion used in human trafficking.

Page 3: Trafficking in Persons Cases

Description:

Trafficking in persons occurs in the DoD. Here are cases of the three most common forms of TIP.

Labor Trafficking

Survivor Stories, Kumar

Video Transcript:

One day I saw an ad in the newspaper that U.S. Army contractors [were] recruiting people to Afghanistan. In

that advertisement they were recruiting for food servicing. I have already experience in food servicing area, so I thought of applying [for] it. I went to the office address which was mentioned in the newspaper. It is in North India. To reach there, I had to travel 36 hours by train from my hometown to the office address.

Some people asked [for] \$3000 whereas some asked [for] \$3500. [At] that time I don't have that much money with me. So I waited almost one and a half months with the hope that some other sub-agent might ask [for] some less[er] amount. And finally I got a call from [a] sub-agent who asked [for a] less[er] amount. The amount is ₹80,000 which is comparatively less to what others asked. But still this 80,000 is [a] big amount for me. It's almost my eight-month salary back then in India. But I don't have any other choice, because other agents were asking huge money.

So I said okay to this agent, and I said I will arrange the money anyhow. But please get me this job. And they said, "You give us the money, we will get you this job." He mentioned the salary as for one hour - four U.S. Dollar[s] and 25 cents. Likewise, twelve hours for a job in a day, and seven days of the week. I said okay to them because the salary was good for me.

After two days one U.S. person came and said that you don't have [a] job in food servicing area, but there is a job in general labor. If you're interested, then you can join. So I said I got selected for food servicing. So I would like to work with that department. Plus, the payment was good - \$4.25. But for general labor it was \$2.25. So I told them from India, they said something but now in Dubai you are telling something else. Then he said if you are interested then come, [or] else go back to India.

Sex Trafficking

Survivor Stories, Theresa

Video Transcript:

And he had this brand new sports car and I was like, "Wow, this is great!" And I get in and we pull out of the parking lot of the high school and he turned right but I lived left and I said, "Whoa, wait, I lived that way," and he said, "Oh, I know, but I just have to run home and grab something that I forgot." Now warning signs went off in my head because my parents had had a lot of conversations with their only daughter, and I just excused it all away. I thought this possibly can't be anything bad. I know this person, I go to church with him, I go to school with him, it's fine. So I ignored all those feelings and we pull up to his house, which was huge. And he said, "Hey, would you like to come in? I just have to grab something fast." And that day I said everything that my mom had ever taught me. I said, "No, no, no, I can't, I need to get home. My mom is waiting for me." But after all these months, after all these compliments, my life changed with three words. He said, "I like you." That's all it took. I thought, "Oh, okay." And it would be okay. And I went in, and he gave me a tour of the house and he gave me a pop. I thought that was so nice of him. Unfortunately, that pop was laced with drugs. And that afternoon, I got drugged and then raped. Afterwards, he drove me home. And as I went inside to my house, I made another really bad decision. I decided not to tell my mom. And looking back, my whole life would be totally different had I just confided that in her.

Several days later, I went back to school on Monday and I saw him again. And he said I need to speak to you. And it wasn't a request. It was a demand. He showed me an envelope. Then the envelope was full of photos. Today, this would be sexting. He said, "My two older cousins were there while we were there and they took these photos and they have a plan. And the plan is that you're going to earn them back or else." I had no idea what he meant. I thought he meant like wash their car, do their homework, work in their store. I had no idea what they had planned for me. And I couldn't imagine that somebody would threaten me and blackmail me to do anything that was outside of what I thought anybody would ever do. And I was like, "You're, you're crazy. I can't do this. No way." And he said, "Well, you will because we know where your dad works. This is the name of your dad's company. This is the address. This is the name of his boss. We're going to take these photos and show them all around his office." I was pretty sure if that happened, my dad would be fired. He said, "We're going to post these all around school where you're new." You know that what would that would have done to my reputation. And then kind of the bottom line for me, the clincher was he said, "We're going to show these to the priest at church." Now, my church was the only support that I had growing up. It never changed no matter where I lived, and I was really involved in my church. I was there every Wednesday for education. I was singing in the youth choir and I, I loved my church, and I knew there was no way I could let the priest see that

because then he would tell my parents, and it would be horrible. So I said okay I'll do what you said. But I didn't even know what that was.

They would take me all around the Detroit area to beautiful houses where they would deliver me like a pizza. And I would be taken into these homes down to the basement where all of these men waited for me. There would always be a bedroom, and I would be shut in that bedroom. And I would have to await man after man after man to do whatever they wanted until they were finished.

Child Soldiering Survivor Stories, Charles

Video Transcript:

My name is Ishmael Alfred Charles, I am a former child soldier. They found us and captured us and brought us into the township of Kaima because we were staying in the forest of the village. When we came into the township, they engaged us. They started off to train us into shooting, but I will always pretend to be someone who is confused and pretending to be like a fool. And because I was always pretending to be a fool, they took those of us who pretended not to understand how to shoot the gun as laborers. So they will use us to carry the looted items that they have. The looted items - that includes clothing, music sets and many, many other things - because the rebels at those times couldn't buy anything that they need, whether to eat, to wear, or to sleep. They will just go right ahead on a consistent basis and break into people's shop and get what they want. So we were the carriers. I unfortunately witnessed a lot of very scary things. The conflict in Sierra Leone was marred by complete madness. Warring rebels will argue about the kind of child a woman will give back to for a pregnant woman, just so that they can split that woman and kill her, and literally kill the baby, also. They will rape women and young girls. They will take young women and girls as what we call bush wives that they do not officially marry, but then forced them to become their wives. And we were exposed to all those realities on a consistent basis every day of our life.

Why Trafficking in Persons Occurs:

Experts agree that trafficking in persons occurs for many reasons including:

- The worldwide demand for commercial sex or cheap labor
- Economic or political instability, war, civil unrest, and natural disasters which create large scale migration and other vulnerabilities
- Criminal enterprises such as terrorist organizations, organized crime, and extremist groups who use human trafficking to fund their operations

Who are the Victims?

Victims can be:

- Any sex, age, race, nationality, social status, economic background, or immigration status
- Female or male
- Adult or child
- Foreign national or U.S. citizen
- Homeless youth
- Undocumented migrants
- People displaced by civil conflicts and natural disasters
- Service members, DoD civilians, DoD contractor employees, and DoD family members

Who are the Traffickers?

Traffickers can be:

- Any sex, age, race, nationality, social status, economic background, ethnicity, or immigration status
- Members of organized crime groups
- Terrorist organizations

- Gangs and warlords
- Pimps
- Business owners
- Family members
- Service members, DoD civilians, DoD contractors, and DoD family members

Who Is Involved in TIP:

Listen to LT Gen Vechery talk about trafficking in persons and its effects on victims.

Note

The terms "human trafficking" and "modern-day slavery" are also used to refer to "trafficking in persons."

What Exactly Is Trafficking In Persons?

Video of LT Gen James Vechery, USAF, Deputy to the Commander for Military Operations, USAFRICOM

Transcript:

"Modern-day slavery," "trafficking in persons," and "human trafficking" are all umbrella terms for the act of recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for compelled labor or commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. Other terms you might hear associated with human trafficking include involuntary servitude, slavery, debt bondage, and forced labor. Any minor under the age of 18 involved in commercial sex is always a victim of human trafficking, regardless of whether force, fraud, or coercion are present.

Human trafficking can include, but does not require, movement. People are considered trafficking victims regardless of whether they were born into a state of servitude, were exploited in their home town, were transported to the exploitative situation, previously consented to work for a trafficker, or participated in a crime as a direct result of being trafficked.

Who Are The Victims Of Trafficking In Persons?

Video of LT Gen James Vechery, USAF, Deputy to the Commander for Military Operations, USAFRICOM

Transcript:

Human trafficking occurs both domestically and internationally, including on and around DoD Military installations. Traffickers look for victims in vulnerable situations due to child abuse, sexual assault, adverse childhood events, economic hardship, political instability, natural disasters, as well as other causes. Sex trafficking victims are most frequently women and children and they can be U.S. citizens or foreign nationals. Traffickers also exploit people who are vulnerable because of their age, social, economic, or immigration status. In the U.S., traffickers frequently target runaway or homeless youths who have histories of physical or sexual abuse.

Page 4: How TIP Can Affect Mission Readiness

Description:

Trafficking in persons impacts the United States Military's mission and readiness in many ways.

- Sex traffickers who operate near U.S. military installations target Service members
- Subcontractor employees performing under U.S. government contracts on military installations have been subjected to steep recruitment fees, unsafe working and living conditions, or violence and abuse on the job. This negatively affects their performance and may even turn workers against the U.S.
- Children are being trafficked into rogue and extremist militias where they serve as soldiers, spies, cooks, porters, messengers, medics, guards, or sex slaves
- Terrorist organizations, organized crime, and extremist groups use trafficking in persons to fund their operations

Jerome Elam: Read his story.

My life is a testament to recovery from child sex trafficking. The military saved my life. I enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at the age of seventeen. Through the experience of serving this country, I found a new beginning and embarked upon a journey that showed me the world. During my time in the military, I saw how traffickers hang out around military installations and target military recruits – usually on payday – to get them to spend their money purchasing sex. Although military men aren't victims – they are targets – I want them to understand that the money they use to purchase sex is going into the pockets of vicious pimps and traffickers, street gangs, and criminal cartels.

Read the full story (links to: <https://ctip.defense.gov/Survivor-Voices/>)

Human Trafficking Concerns in the DoD:

Trafficking in persons occurs in every region of the world.

USAFRICOM

In Africa, we face multiple issues with trafficking in persons.

In Africa, we face multiple issues with trafficking in persons. A new report issued by the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers says that there are 120,000 children under the age of 18 being used as soldiers in Africa. Some are as young as 7 years old. The countries most affected are Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Congo-Brazzaville, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Uganda.

<https://www.hrw.org/news/1999/04/18/more-120000-child-soldiers-fighting-africa>

Sex and labor trafficking are also a serious problem in many of the countries in Africa.

Training to familiarize ourselves with these issues is the first step in putting an end to this crime in our Area of Responsibility (AOR).

Video of LT Gen James Vechery, USAF, Deputy to the Commander for Military Operations, USAFRICOM

Transcript:

In Africa, we face multiple issues that our Combating Trafficking in Persons program must address. For example, child soldiering is a problem in countries such as Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. According to UNICEF, there are more than 17,000 child soldiers in South Sudan alone. These children fight for both rebel forces and the government. They carry AK-47s and M-16s on the front lines of combat while also serving as human mine detectors and suicidal agents; one out of every five suicide bombers in this region is a child. Trafficking of young females in places like Nigeria, Niger, and Cameroon is also a serious problem.

Boko Haram, insurgent organizations and militant Islamic groups promise these young women to their soldiers as wives and to work in their camps. Training to familiarize ourselves with these issues is the first step in putting an end to this crime in our area of responsibility.

USCENTCOM

In the Middle East, thousands of Other Country Nationals (OCNs) are hired under U.S. government contracts to work on U.S. military installations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Although the U.S. Government has a zero-tolerance policy for trafficking in persons, OCNs can still be vulnerable to deceptive hiring practices, substandard living conditions, unsafe or hazardous working conditions, and other forms of abuse.

In addition, militant Islamic terrorist organizations engage in trafficking as a means of making money. Funds from human trafficking are used by organized criminal networks, warlords, and other rogue armed forces to further destabilize weak democracies.

If you see any signs of trafficking in persons, you should report it to your chain of command.

Video of BG Jeffery Doll, U.S. Army, Director FWD Operational Contract Support, USCENTCOM

Transcript:

In the Middle East, thousands of Other Country Nationals, or OCNs, are hired under U.S. government contracts to work on U.S. Military installations in Iraq and Afghanistan. This large civilian workforce comes primarily from developing countries such as Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and Uganda.

Although the U.S. Government has a zero-tolerance policy for human trafficking, OCNs can still be vulnerable to deceptive hiring practices, substandard living conditions, unsafe or hazardous working conditions, and other forms of abuse. These workers can become an unstable element on military installations.

In addition, militant Islamic terrorist organizations engage in trafficking as a means of making money. Funds from human trafficking are used by organized criminal networks, warlords, and other rogue armed forces to further destabilize weak democracies.

If you see any signs of human trafficking, you should report it to your chain of command.

USEUCOM

In the European theater, many countries have legalized prostitution and U.S. Military members can be prime targets for the sex industry. It is important for all DoD members in this area to remember that while prostitution may be legal in these countries, it is a violation of UCMJ Article 134 which prohibits patronizing or soliciting and is a punishable offense. It is the DoD's policy to oppose prostitution, forced labor, and any related activities contributing to trafficking in persons.

In addition, there has been an increased flow of migrants, including refugees, to Europe since the beginning of 2015. Trafficking victims have been identified among those fleeing civil war and unrest, and many migrants remain vulnerable to trafficking en route to or after arriving in Europe.

USINDOPACOM

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), nearly 25 million people are victims of trafficking in persons worldwide. Approximately two-thirds of the estimated victims of trafficking are in the Indo-Asia Pacific region, or reside within the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command AOR.

Sex trafficking and labor trafficking are common in this region, and include millions of women and children bought and sold for commercial sex, as well as large labor trafficking enterprises in many industries, including fishing, construction, garment and other industries, agriculture, and mining.

USNORTHCOM

North America has a serious problem with trafficking in persons. Human traffickers exploit domestic and foreign national victims in Canada, the United States, and Mexico. Traffickers compel victims to engage in commercial sex and force them to work in both legal and illegal industries.

As an example, during FY 2018, DOJ secured convictions against 526 traffickers, an increase from 499 convictions in FY 2017. Of these, 501 involved predominantly sex trafficking and 25 involved predominantly labor trafficking. Children, including the children of military members, may be targets for traffickers online, at schools, or in neighborhoods. Traffickers have sophisticated business models involving new technologies including smartphones, social media, and specialized apps. In addition, trafficking may occur bars, massage parlors, and brothels situated near U.S. Military bases.

Mexico struggles with trafficking, smuggling, and corruption issues, including a well-developed corridor for moving people across the Southern border of the U.S. For example, Mexican authorities initiated 112 federal and 304 state investigations in 2018 and convicted 60 traffickers involved in 25 federal and 35 state cases.

Canada also has problems with trafficking in persons. For example, in 2018, federal, provincial, and municipal law enforcement officials initiated prosecutions against 116 individuals in 72 cases (one for labor trafficking).

USSOUTHCOM

In South and Central America, trafficking in persons takes various forms:

- Sex trafficking
- Labor trafficking
- Child soldiering

Latin America is a primary source region for victims trafficked to the United States, including by transnational criminal networks like MS-13.

If you see signs of human trafficking, report this through your chain of command.

Video of VADM Daniel Abel, USCG, Former USSOUTHCOM Director of Operations

Transcript:

In South and Central America, trafficking in persons exists in various forms; including sex trafficking, labor trafficking, and child soldiering. Latin America is a primary source region for victims trafficked to the United States, including by transnational criminal networks like MS-13. If you see signs of labor trafficking, report this to contracting personnel and through your chain of command.

Knowledge Based Question:

Which COCOM has a problem with trafficking in persons? (Select all that apply)

- A. United States Southern Command
- B. United States Indo-Pacific Command
- C. United States Central Command
- D. United States Africa Command
- E. United States Northern Command
- F. United States European Command

Answer: All choices are correct

All combatant commands experience problems with trafficking in persons.

Page 5: Basic Characteristics of Human Trafficking Crimes

Description:

There are some key red flags to look for that could alert you to a potential trafficking in persons situation. Please note the following list is not all-inclusive.

Physical/Environmental Indicators

- Signs of physical abuse (i.e., bruises, cuts, and/or broken bones)
- Serious communicable diseases
- Injuries from violence or hazardous work conditions
- No ID (i.e., passport and/or papers)
- Escorted or closely monitored at all times

- Someone speaks for them
- In debt bondage to employer
- Live or work in unsafe conditions
- Live at or are confined to their worksite
- Exposure to toxic or hazardous materials
- Evidence of a sexually explicit online advertisement, especially of minors

Psychological/Behavioral Indicators

- Fearful
- Submissive
- Anxious
- Angry
- Aggressive, antagonistic, or defensive
- Depressed
- Substance abuse
- Dependent on others
- Unsure where they are

Be alert for signs that may indicate trafficking in persons is taking place. Follow the appropriate procedures for reporting suspected trafficking in persons incidents.

Sex Trafficking Case

In 2016, a military criminal investigative organization was notified by a military member's spouse that their child was a victim of sex trafficking. The mother found sexually provocative advertisements on the internet of her 17-year-old daughter offering sexual services for a fee. The daughter was interviewed and admitted that she was engaging in prostitution and that her 19-year-old civilian boyfriend was keeping the money and posting the advertisements. This case was supported by military criminal investigators, the FBI, and multiple local law enforcement offices. The elements of sex trafficking in this case are a minor being advertised online for commercial sex. Note, any person under the age of 18 found in commercial sex is a per se victim and no proof of force, fraud, or coercion is needed.

Knowledge Based Question:

Which of the following are indicators of trafficking in persons? (Select all that apply)

- A. Injuries from violence or hazardous work conditions
- B. Employees being paid minimum wage
- C. Living or working in unsafe conditions
- D. Observing someone being escorted or closely monitored at all times
- E. A bar located near a military installation
- F. Employees being required to work and live in the same location
- G. An illegal immigrant working in a run-down restaurant
- H. Signs of physical abuse observed (i.e., bruises, cuts, burns, and broken bones)
- I. Lack of identification (i.e., no passport or papers)

Answers:

- A. Injuries from violence or hazardous work conditions
- C. Living or working in unsafe conditions
- D. Observing someone being escorted or closely monitored at all times
- F. Employees being required to work and live in the same location
- H. Signs of physical abuse observed (i.e., bruises, cuts, burns, and broken bones)
- I. Lack of identification (i.e., no passport or papers)

Page 6: Trafficking in Persons Laws and Policies

Description:

Over the past 20 years, Congress has passed laws to prevent trafficking, prosecute traffickers, and protect and assist victims including:

- Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 and Reauthorizations
- National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2013, Title XVII, the “Ending Trafficking in Government Contracting Act”
- Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015

A Presidential Directive was signed which created the U.S. Government’s “zero tolerance” policy:

- National Security Presidential Directive – 22

The DoD updated its criminal code and issued an Instruction:

- Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 134
- DoD Instruction 2200.01, “Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)”

Select each highlighted directive to learn more.

[Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 and its Reauthorizations button]

Establishes a whole of government approach to combating trafficking in persons

Creates a 3P framework:

- Prevention: Encourages education, awareness, and training to understand trafficking, identify victims, and respond appropriately
- Prosecution: Encourages a vigorous law enforcement response to traffickers
- Protection and assistance: Provides holistic services for survivors

The TVPA of 2000 was reauthorized in 2003, 2005, 2008, 2013, and 2018

[National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2013, Title XVII button]

The NDAA for Fiscal Year 2013, Title XVII, “Ending Trafficking in Government Contracting Act,” includes requirements for contractors to prevent trafficking in persons.

It imposes monitoring, reporting, and compliance plan requirements on DoD to ensure U.S. government taxpayer money does not support human trafficking. These provisions are codified in Chapter 78 of Title 22 in the United States Code.

[Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015 button]

The JVTA:

- Increases penalties for sex traffickers and buyers
- Expands the definition of sex trafficking to include patronizing a prostitute and soliciting commercial sex
- Requires DoD to provide DOJ with sex offender registration information for persons required to register who are released from military corrections facilities or convicted under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and sentenced without confinement

[National Security Presidential Directive 22 (2002) button]

The United States adopted a “zero-tolerance policy” on trafficking in persons for all U.S. Government employees

and contractor personnel with the signing of the National Security Presidential Directive 22 (NSPD-22) in 2002.

[Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) button]

- Criminal code that applies to Service members, and in time of declared war or a contingency operation, persons serving with or accompanying U.S. Armed Forces in the field
- Prosecutable offenses under Article 134 of the UCMJ related to sex trafficking include:
 - Prostitution
 - Patronizing a prostitute
 - Pandering by compelling
 - Inducing, enticing, or procuring an act of prostitution
 - Pandering by arranging or receiving consideration for arranging for sexual intercourse or sodomy

[Department of Defense Instruction 2200.01, “Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)” (2007) button]

Establishes DoD CTIP policies, responsibilities, and reporting requirements for promoting the U.S. Government’s zero tolerance policy within the DoD. (first published in 2007, updated in 2010, 2015, and 2019)

Sex Trafficking Where Prostitution is Legal:

What if you’re serving in or visiting a country or state where prostitution is legal?

It is always a violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) to patronize a prostitute or engage in prostitution even if it is legal in the country you are serving in or visiting.

If you see signs of trafficking in persons, you should report it through your chain of command.

Why is prostitution prohibited in the UCMJ?

Those involved in prostitution may be under the age of 18 and therefore ***per se*** victims of TIP. Others are compelled through force, fraud, or coercion, making them victims of trafficking in persons even in countries where prostitution is legal.

It's also important to remember that Service members and contractors may be targeted by the sex industry. Strip clubs and prostitution venues are often set up around military installations.

Remember: Sex with minors and production of child pornography are human trafficking crimes and prohibited by federal law and the UCMJ.

Labor Trafficking:

What is your role in combating trafficking in persons?

Each of these tabs answers a question Brigadier General Jeffery Doll is asked.

Note: The term "human trafficking" is used interchangeably with the legal term "trafficking in persons." The term "labor trafficking" is used interchangeably with the legal term, "forced labor."

I don't go to strip clubs, or purchase sex, or solicit prostitutes, so why do I need to know any of this?

Knowing about off limits establishments is important.

Situational awareness is equally important.

In areas of conflict, an understanding of the people, cultures, and environment of the region can help you know how these elements affect the mission.

Video of BG Jeffery Doll, U.S. Army, Director FWD Operational Contract Support, USCENTCOM

Transcript:

Knowing about off limits establishments is important, and situational awareness is equally important. In areas of conflict, an understanding of the people, cultures, and environment of the region can help you know how these elements affect the mission.

I almost never leave the U.S. Military base. How does trafficking in persons affect me?

Human trafficking can also happen in and around U.S. Military installations.

Men, women, and children are also trafficked for forced labor and, in some cases, on the very subcontracts that support our U.S. Military installation operations.

Traffickers look for victims in vulnerable situations due to economic hardship, political instability, natural disasters, and other causes.

Traffickers also exploit people who are vulnerable because of their age, social, economic, or immigration status.

As defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Subpart 22.17, severe forms of trafficking involve the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, using force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of forced labor.

Human trafficking crimes, occurring on U.S. Military installations, compromise the security of day-to-day operations and require us to practice vigilance—not just when deployed—but even on the Homefront.

Video of BG Jeffery Doll, U.S. Army, Director FWD Operational Contract Support, USCENTCOM

Transcript:

Human trafficking can also happen in and around U.S. Military installations. Human trafficking doesn't stop at prostitution or even sex trafficking. Men, women, and children are also trafficked for forced labor and in some cases on the very subcontracts that support our U.S. Military installation operations.

Traffickers look for victims in vulnerable situations due to economic hardship, political instability, natural disasters, and other causes. Traffickers also exploit people who are vulnerable because of their age, social, economic, or immigration status. As defined in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Subpart 22.17, severe forms of trafficking involve the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, patronizing, soliciting, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, using force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of forced labor. Human trafficking crimes, occurring on U.S. Military installations, compromise the security of day-to-day operations and require us to practice vigilance—not just when deployed—but even on the Homefront.

What are some signs of labor trafficking?

Some common labor trafficking practices include:

- Fraudulent recruiting with promises of well-paying jobs
- Charging recruitment fees
- Not providing contracts in the employee's native language
- Confiscating passports
- Not paying employees in a timely manner
- Providing unsafe or unsanitary living or working conditions

If you see signs of distress or indicators that an employee's communication is being limited by the employer, you should report through your chain of command.

Video of BG Jeffery Doll, U.S. Army, Director FWD Operational Contract Support, USCENTCOM

Transcript:

Some common labor trafficking practices include fraudulent recruiting with promises of well-paying jobs, charging recruiting fees, not providing contracts in the employee's native language, confiscating passports, not paying employees in a timely manner, and providing unsafe or unsanitary living or working conditions.

Employees who have fallen victim to such illicit practices may be scared to report issues due to fear of reprisal. If you see signs of distress or indicators that an employee's communication is being limited by the employer, you should report through your chain of command.

Knowledge Based Question:

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act does which of the following:

- Prevention: Encourages education, awareness, and training to understand trafficking, identify victims, and respond appropriately
- Prosecution: Encourages a vigorous law enforcement response to traffickers
- Protection and assistance: Provides holistic services for survivors
- All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

The TVPA promotes prevention, prosecution, and protection and assistance.

Can I purchase sex while I serve in the military?

- Yes, as long as I don't engage in pimping or pandering
- Not in the U.S., but yes, if I am deployed to a country where prostitution is legal
- Yes, if it is not in a place that is off-limits
- No, UCMJ Article 134 prohibits the purchase of sex

Answer: D. No, UCMJ Article 134 prohibits the purchase of sex

UCMJ Article 134 prohibits the purchase of sex, no matter the circumstance.

Special Topics:

In addition to the types of trafficking in persons we have covered, there are two topics that have a nexus to human trafficking:

- Gross violations of human rights (GVHR)
- Women, peace, and security (WPS)

This section is optional. Select the NEXT button if you would like to skip this section.

Special Topics: Gross Violations of Human Rights:

Gross violations of human rights (GVHRs) are human rights abuses carried out by foreign security forces under "color of law," meaning while on duty.

Any official who engages in trafficking in persons is committing a gross violation of human rights. For example:

- Burmese military officials trafficked women and children into prostitution
- Islamic State in Iraq and Syria trafficked women and children into sexual slavery

[Color of Law button]

An act carried out under color of law is when a person acts, purports or pretends to act in the performance of official duties under any law, ordinance, or regulation. Such acts may be beyond the bounds of the official's lawful authority. Off-duty conduct may be covered under color of law, if the perpetrator asserts his or her official status in some manner.

Gross Violations of Internationally Recognized Human Rights is defined in 22 U.S.C. 2304(d)(1) as:

- Torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment
- Prolonged detention without charges and trial
- Causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of person

DoD also considers sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, and rape by foreign forces as GVHRs if committed under color of law (while on duty).

GVHR Incident Reporting

- Report all suspected GVHR incidents, including child sexual assault, through your chain of command
- Follow command/agency reporting procedures

Trafficking-Related GVHR Case

In September 2015, a story broke that sexual abuse of children by Afghan military and police forces was "rampant" and noted U.S. Soldiers reported specific incidents of abuse. It stated members of the Afghan National Defense Security Forces engaged in the tradition of "bacha bazi," even though the practice was banned. In bacha bazi, which means "dancing boys," young boys are dressed as girls, forced to dance for the entertainment of the men, and sold as sex slaves.

The practice is a form of human trafficking. When, as in this case, the participants are uniformed forces and the crime is committed under color of law, it is also a gross violation of human rights. The DoD makes clear that gross violations of human rights, such as child sexual assault, are not to be tolerated.

GVHR

Play the video for more information about CTIP's response to global violation of human rights.

[GVHR Video]

Video Transcript:

United States military and civilian forces strive to promote our interests abroad and to protect our freedoms at home. We interact and ally on a daily basis with local civilians, government, and military personnel around the world.

In performance of our duties, U.S. forces may encounter terrible crimes and serious human rights violations

such as sex trafficking, forced labor, slavery, kidnapping, torture, and child soldiers. These acts, when performed under color of law, meaning committed under official capacity, rise to the level of “Gross Violations of Human Rights.”

United States law and DoD policy define a number of inhumane acts as Gross Violations of Human Rights, including but not limited to many forms of Trafficking in Persons.

Historically, U.S. forces encountered these violations: In WWII, Korean women were forced into prostitution to serve as “comfort women” to Japanese soldiers; in southeast Asia, Burmese minorities were trafficked for labor and prostitution by Burmese military forces; and more recently, in some Middle East and African countries, children are conscripted to serve as soldiers, porters, cooks, miners, and sex slaves.

So, what should we do when we see or suspect a Gross Violation of Human Rights?

Consider the DoD’s response to a situation of great concern in Afghanistan. In spite of a state-supported ban, several members of the Afghan Security Forces continued to take part in the tradition of bacha bazi, in English: “dancing boys.” In private parties, young boys dressed as girls, forced to dance for the entertainment of the men, passed around and often used for sex. The practice is a form of human trafficking, and when the participants are uniformed forces and the crime is committed under color of law, it is also a Gross Violation of Human Rights.

In Afghanistan, the program manager for the DoD’s Combatting Trafficking in Persons, or CTIP, Program Management Office briefs all new arrivals at Bagram Air Base so they’ll know what to look for, and how to immediately report suspected violations, such as bacha bazi.

CHARMANE JOHNSON, CTIP PROGRAM MANAGER, U.S. FORCES – AFGHANISTAN: “It’s important to know that our OCONUS CTIP mission here operates from a foundation of shared understanding that human dignity and respect are force multipliers, so we will continue to do the hard work to move the needle forward to ensure these heinous crimes and incidents do not happen within our military footprint.”

U.S. Forces under the U.S. Southern Command also encounter Gross Violations of Human Rights.

SOUTHCOM’s Human Rights office delivers required training to all deploying personnel and issues a standing orders “pocket card” to remind them of the 5 Rs of their mandated reporting in accordance with SOUTHCOM’s zero tolerance policy for human rights violations.

If you witness or suspect a violation, take action. The DoD’s position is clear: Any suspected trafficking in persons or other human rights violations must be reported immediately. Each regional command has a mandated reporting chain based on the region. So now is the time to make sure you know the reporting channels of your particular AOR, and to be prepared at all times to See It, Report it!

Special Topics: Women, Peace, and Security:

Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) Act and its connection to TIP

- Human trafficking can worsen conflict by destabilizing communities, providing armed, extremist, and terrorist groups with revenue, and undermining the legitimacy of states and international organizations
- The U.S. Strategy on WPS states women and girls bear unique, and sometimes disproportionate, impacts of armed conflict including trafficking and slavery

- The Act strengthens efforts to prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflict by increasing women's participation in negotiation and mediation processes
- The Act requires DoD to train relevant personnel about meaningful participation by women in protecting civilians from violence, exploitation, and trafficking in persons
- The U.S. Strategy on WPS, required by the WPS Act, identifies the following three strategic objectives:
 - Women are more prepared and increasingly able to participate in efforts that promote stable and lasting peace
 - Women and girls are safer, better protected, and have equal access to government and private assistance programs, including from the United States, international partners, and host nations
 - United States and partner governments have improved institutionalization and capacity to ensure WPS efforts are sustainable and long-lasting

Women and children are particularly vulnerable:

- Rohingya women and girls who have fled Myanmar face increased risks of trafficking, especially to China for forced marriage, sexual slavery, and forced labor
- Women have also been trafficked or exploited by security forces and United Nations peacekeepers

Prevalent forms of trafficking in the context of armed conflict include:

- Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation
- Forced marriage
- Labor exploitation in support of military or domestic service
- Recruitment and exploitation of child soldiers

Case Study on Yazidi Women and Trafficking in Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS)

In Northern Iraq and Syria, ISIS kidnapped and enslaved thousands of women from Yazidi communities. ISIS used sex trafficking as a recruiting tactic, a tool for profit, and a strategic approach to subjugate civilians and destabilize communities. These women were subjected to rape, sexual assault, forced marriages, forced conversions, sexual slavery, and other abuses. ISIS generated significant revenue from bartering and selling women as commodities through ISIS-run courts.

ISIS used trafficking of women not just to generate revenue, but also to recruit, mobilize, and reward male fighters by promising them sex slaves. The group also used the abduction and subjugation of women as a tactic to destroy Yazidi communities. Many Yazidi women victims returning home faced discrimination or alienation if they returned with children whose fathers were ISIS fighters.

This case illustrates the concern that women and girls bear unique, and sometimes disproportionate, impacts of armed conflict including trafficking and slavery.

Page 7: Methods for Combating Trafficking in Persons

Description:

Some methods for combating trafficking in persons are things you can do:

- Learn the signs and indicators of trafficking in persons
- Stay informed: CTIP PMO has a website, newsletter, and resources to learn more about combating TIP in DoD – <https://ctip.defense.gov/>
- Don't engage in prohibited activities
- Follow your command/agency reporting procedures

Report all suspected abuses through your Chain of Command or Inspector General

Your Role in Combating Human Trafficking:

Combating trafficking in persons starts with you.

If you keep your eyes and ears open and know what to look and listen for, you can be part of the solution. But what if you DO suspect trafficking in persons is taking place? Select the video Play button for a final message from Brigadier General Doll.

Video of BG Jeffery Doll, U.S. Army, Director FWD Operational Contract Support, USCENTCOM

Transcript:

Everyone has a role to play in combating human trafficking. Reporting suspected TIP violations makes a difference and, in some cases, has saved lives. Your everyday decisions impact the culture and climate for mission readiness in the DoD. Not only do you have a responsibility to record and report any human rights violations you may witness, but it is also your responsibility to avoid establishments that show indicators of trafficking in persons, and report these establishments to your chain of command. When you ignore a situation that appears to involve trafficking in persons, you compromise not only the safety of the victims involved, but also the safety of those in your unit and the region as a whole. Nothing can be done to solve a problem that no one knows about.

On the other hand, you might be inclined to investigate a situation or to rescue a person. It is not safe to act on your own and not your responsibility to investigate a situation. If you suspect trafficking in persons, you should first report the incident through your chain of command and local or command-level Inspector General's office. You can also call the Department of Defense IG Hotline.

Why is it important to report if I suspect trafficking in persons?

Everyone has a role to play in combating trafficking in persons.

Reporting suspected TIP violations makes a difference and has saved lives.

You have a responsibility to report any trafficking in persons incidents you may witness, it is also your responsibility to avoid establishments that show indicators of trafficking in persons and report these establishments to your chain of command.

When you ignore a situation that appears to involve trafficking in persons, you compromise not only the safety of the victims involved, but also the safety of those in your unit and the region as a whole.

It is not safe to act on your own and it is not your responsibility to investigate a situation.

If you suspect trafficking in persons, you should first report the incident through your chain of command and local or command-level Inspector General's office. You can also call the Department of Defense IG Hotline.

1-800-424-9098 or visit <http://www.dodig.mil/hotline>

Reporting Procedures for Alleged TIP Violations:

Reporting procedures for alleged TIP violations:

- Report anything suspicious that you see to your chain of command
- You can report incidents to your local DoD IG office, through the DoD IG Hotline at 1-800-424-9098, or visit their website at <http://www.dodig.mil/hotline>
- Report and avoid any establishments or persons that you believe may be involved in TIP

- Never act ALONE, you may want to help, but trafficking situations are dangerous

HELP STOP TRAFFICKING
REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

Knowledge Based Question:

If you see signs and indicators of trafficking in persons what should you do:

- A. Wait a few days and revisit the situation to see if it is still there
- B. Intervene and confront the alleged traffickers
- C. Try to rescue the victims
- D. Report it immediately to your chain of command

Answer: D. Report it immediately to your chain of command

Page 8: Summary

Description:

In this course you reviewed:

- What constitutes TIP, utilizing the term “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as defined in Section 7102 of Title 22, U.S.C.
- Human trafficking concerns in DoD including prevalence in DoD and how human trafficking can affect mission readiness
- Why and how TIP occurs and who is involved in TIP
- The basic characteristics of human trafficking crimes and methods to combat TIP
- TIP laws and policies
- Reporting procedures for alleged TIP violations including their role in combating human trafficking

For additional information on trafficking in persons, click Resources on the navigation bar. For information related to CTIP in the Department of Defense, visit the CTIP Program Office website at <https://ctip.defense.gov/>.

Post Test Instructions:

You will now be directed to a Post Test. You must achieve a score of 80% to pass the test and receive credit for this module.

After mastering the Post Test, you must complete a survey in order to obtain a completion certificate.

After completing the survey, you will be prompted to click the Next Lesson tab again to continue to the final page of the module and receive your completion certificate.

To take the post test, please select the Next Lesson tab at the top of the screen.

This represents the end of the content portion of the course. If you took this course with a screen reader because of a visual impairment, please contact the JKO Help Desk by email (ikohelpdesk@jten.mil) or phone (COMM: 757-203-5654 DSN: 668-5654) and give them the name of the course. Let them know you have completed the content and need to be advanced to the Post Test so that you can complete the course and receive credit.

We hope that this text-only script has been more user-friendly and would appreciate any feedback so that we

can continue to be progressive in the way JKO offers its content.

Note: If you do not have a visual impairment, please take the course as it is originally intended. We are offering this method to benefit those in need. When submitting a request for advancement in the course, you are acknowledging you are doing so as a student with no other means of taking this material and not acting in any way that violates academic integrity.