Standard Curriculum Toolkit

Defense Human Resources Activity (DHRA) Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Program

February 2021

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Overview

Standard Curriculum Toolkit, Section 1.0

February 2021

Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Program Management Office

Standard Curriculum Toolkit Overview

The **Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 2200.01, "Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)"** requires new personnel (i.e., all Service members and DoD civilian personnel) to take CTIP training within their first year of initial entry (Section 2.9.b).

If you choose to develop your own training, rather than using the training developed by the CTIP Program Management Office (PMO), you must have the training and any accompanying materials reviewed and approved by the CTIP PMO. The Standard Curriculum Toolkit was developed to help you meet the CTIP training requirement using the required subject matter for the CTIP General Awareness training, as outlined in Section 3.2 of the CTIP DoDI. This document will serve as a guide to help you learn more about the toolkit's purpose, importance, and individual elements.

What is the Standard Curriculum Toolkit?

The Standard Curriculum Toolkit is a collection of resources designed to help you develop training materials to meet the CTIP training requirement, if you choose to develop your own training. You should reference this toolkit when developing CTIP training and incorporate each of the required elements in your course material. The CTIP PMO will review your training materials to ensure that they include each of the required elements.

Why is the Standard Curriculum Toolkit Important?

Adhering to the requirements in this toolkit will ensure your training is consistent with CTIP terms, laws, and concepts used DoD-wide. All CTIP training materials should be developed based on the required subject matter outlined in the CTIP DoDI, Section 3. Once the CTIP PMO reviews the course and verifies each of the requirements in the course, the CTIP PMO approves the training materials. This Standard Curriculum Toolkit serves as a floor, not a ceiling, and contains the basic information necessary to train for General Awareness. The CTIP PMO offers specialized trainings for Acquisition Professionals, Investigative Professionals, DoD educators, and for Leadership. Please visit the **CTIP Website** for those trainings.

What is included in the Standard Curriculum Toolkit?

The Standard Curriculum Toolkit contains 4 resources that lay out the basic content you must include in your course material and 4 additional resources you may choose to include. These resources are divided into two categories: Required Elements and Additional Training Resources. See below for more details.

Required Elements of CTIP Training Materials

The Required Elements you must include in your CTIP training are listed below. The specific content requirements are outlined in each element.

Section	Element	Description
1.1	**TIP Learning Objectives**	List of twelve learning objectives in DoDI 2200.01 you must include in your CTIP training materials.
1.2	**TIP Key Terms & Definitions**	List of key terms and definitions you must include in your CTIP training as well as optional terms you can incorporate as necessary.
1.3	**TIP Laws, Policies, and Regulations**	List of federal and DoD-specific laws, policies, and regulations you must include in your CTIP training materials as well as additional laws and policies you can include as necessary.
1.4	**TIP Examples**	Cases of DoD-connected sex trafficking, labor trafficking, and child soldiering you should incorporate in your CTIP training materials.

Additional Training Resources

The Additional Training Resources outline information you can use to design your CTIP training materials. *Referencing the Additional Training Resources is not required; however, you may find them useful.*

Section	Resource	Description
2.1	**Special Topic: GVHR**	Describes the connection between gross violations of human rights (GVHR) and TIP
2.2	**Special Topic: WPS**	Describes the connection between Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) efforts and CTIP
2.3	**Resource List**	TIP websites, laws, reports, brochures, posters, and training resources you can include in your CTIP training materials to help DoD employees learn more about TIP.
2.4	**Master Glossary**	Additional CTIP terms and key words

Where are CTIP trainings submitted for approval?

Submit CTIP trainings for review by the CTIP PMO to: **dodctip@mail.mil**. The CTIP PMO will review the training and make recommendations if necessary. If the training meets all of the required subject matter, the CTIP PMO will approve the training. When submitting the training, please let the CTIP PMO know who the audience is for the training and how the training will be delivered. If the training is for new personnel, please provide the methodology for tracking their participation and recording they met the CTIP DoDI requirement in Section 2.9.b.

– Learning Objectives

Standard Curriculum Toolkit, Section 1.1

Required Element

February 2021

Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Program Management Office

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.

Learning Objectives

This resource outlines the 12 key learning objectives in Section 3 of the CTIP DoDI (2200.01) and related topics you must include in your Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) training materials. Add objectives and topics as necessary.

Requirement: **Include each of the twelve learning objectives listed below in your CTIP training**

- The prevalence of DoD-related TIP
- What constitutes trafficking in persons (TIP), utilizing the term “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as defined in Section 7102 of Title 22, U.S.C.
- Why TIP occurs
- Who is involved in TIP
- How TIP occurs
- The methods for combating TIP
- TIP laws and policies
- How TIP can affect mission readiness
- TIP concerns in the DoD
- The basic characteristics of TIP crimes
- Your role in combating TIP
- Reporting procedures for alleged TIP violations

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.”

Learning Objectives

1. The prevalence of DoD-related human trafficking

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

For example, in 2018, 141 trafficking in persons or related cases were reported and investigated in the DoD.

Over the past ten 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.

2. What constitutes trafficking in persons (TIP), utilizing the term “severe forms of trafficking in persons” as defined in Section 7102 of Title 22, U.S.C.

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 is the:

- Recruitment
- Harboring
- Transportation
- Provision
- Obtaining
- Patronizing or
- Soliciting

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. (22 U.S.C. 7102(4))

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

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

Child Soldiering

The term child soldier is defined in the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 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.

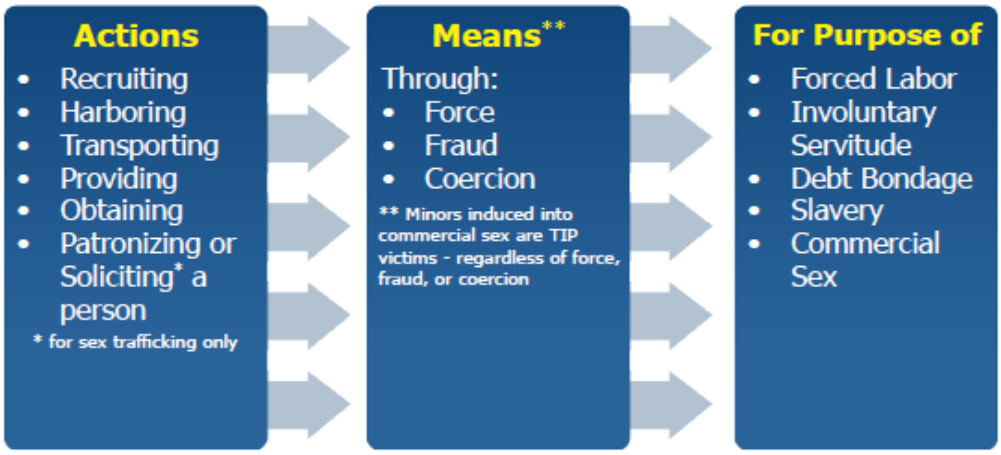
Note: This Act is found in the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) and was amended in P.L. 115-425.

Child soldiers are forced to fight but also used as:

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

3. How TIP occurs

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



Main Elements of Trafficking

Action:

- Recruitment
- Harboring
- Transporting
- Providing
- Obtaining
- Patronizing or Soliciting*

*Patronizing and Soliciting apply to sex trafficking only

Means:**
Through:

- Force
- Fraud
- Coercion

**Minors induced into commercial sex are TIP victims – no proof of force, fraud, or coercion is required

For Purpose of:

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

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

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

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

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

Sex Trafficking Case - In 2013, a Service member was arrested by civilian police in an undercover operation in Florida. The Subject agreed to pay money for sexual relations with a fictitious 14-year-old. He traveled to the identified location and inquired about purchasing the child for the purpose of "pimping" her to others. He was charged in Florida under state statutes of Traveling to Meet a Minor and Use of a Computer to Solicit. He was prosecuted under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and found guilty of UCMJ Article 134 (Pandering and Prostitution).
The elements of trafficking in this case include attempted recruiting, transporting, and obtaining a minor for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation.

Labor Trafficking Case - The Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) received a referral from the DoD Inspector General (DoDIG) Contractor Disclosure Program about subcontractor non-compliance violations. The case was reported to the DoDIG by the director of the subcontracting company.

DCIS investigated and determined the subcontractor violated Kuwait labor laws and engaged in violations of trafficking in persons (TIP) laws and regulations in the treatment of its employees. The violations included failing to provide employees with copies of their employment agreements, failing to include TIP prohibitions in the employment agreements, failing to provide employees with pay slips, failing to pay full salaries to its employees as agreed upon, and failing to provide CTIP training to its employees.

As a result of a DCIS investigation, in November 2017, the U.S. Army, Judge Advocate General, Procurement Fraud Division, debarred the DoD subcontractor from federal contracting for three years (until September 2020).

Child Soldiering Case - In 2012, armed terrorist groups in Afghanistan recruited 47 children as child soldiers. They used most of the children to manufacture and plant improvised explosive devices and to transport provisions. Ten children were used to conduct suicide attacks. That year, a 16-year-old boy killed himself conducting a suicide attack at the entrance to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) headquarters in Kabul. During the attack, seven children were killed and two others were injured.

4. Why TIP 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 gender, 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 gender, age, race, nationality, social status, economic background, or immigration status
- Members of organized crime groups
- Terrorist organizations
- Gangs and warlords
- Foreign national or U.S. citizen
- Male or female
- Pimps
- Business owners
- Family members
- Service members, DoD civilians, DoD contractors, and DoD family members

5. Who is involved in TIP

LT Gen Vechery USAF, Deputy to the Commander for Military Operations AFRICOM, talks about trafficking in persons and its effects on victims.

What Exactly Is Trafficking In Persons?
"Modern 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?
"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."

6. How human trafficking can affect mission readiness

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

- Sex traffickers target Service members near U.S. military installations
- 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
- 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

7. 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.

Child soldiering is a problem in:

- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Somalia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo

There are more than 17,000 child soldiers in South Sudan alone.

Sex and labor trafficking are also a serious problem in places like Nigeria, Niger, and Cameroon.

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

> *"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."

- LT Gen Vechery USAF,
Deputy to the Commander for Military Operations, USAFRICOM

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.

"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."

- BG Jeffery Doll USA,
Director FWD Operational Contract Support, USCENTCOM

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 in 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.

> *"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."*
>
> - VADM Daniel Abel USCG,
> Former Director of Operations, USSOUTHCOM

8. The basic characteristics of TIP crimes

There are some key red flags to look for that could alert you to a potential trafficking in persons situation.

Be alert for signs that may indicate trafficking in persons is taking place and follow the appropriate procedures for reporting this type of incident. 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

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.

9. TIP laws and policies

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**

  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, the "Ending Trafficking in Government Contracting Act"**

  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.

- **Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015**

  The JVTA:
  - Increases penalties for sex traffickers and buyers
  - Expands the definition of sex trafficking to those 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

A Presidential Directive was signed which created the U.S. Government's "zero tolerance" policy:

- **National Security Presidential Directive – 22**

  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.

The DoD updated its criminal code and issued an Instruction:

- **Uniform Code of Military Justice, Article 134**

  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

- **DoD Instruction 2200.01, "Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)"**

  Established 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)

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.

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.

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

10. The methods for combating TIP

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

- Learn the signs and indicators of trafficking in persons
- Don't engage in prohibited activities
- Follow your command/agency reporting procedures
- Report all suspected abuses through your Chain of Command or Inspector General
- Stay informed: CTIP PMO has a website, newsletter, and resources to learn more about combating TIP in DoD – https://ctip.defense.gov/

COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
STOP Human Trafficking
Force, fraud, or coercion to compel a person to provide labor, services, or commercial sex.
Victims come from all backgrounds and can be women, men, and children.
Any minor (under 18 years of age) involved in commercial sex is a victim of human trafficking.
There's no One face
Recognize SIGNS
Physical/Environmental Indicators include signs of abuse, no identification, confined to worksite.
Psychological/Behavioral Indicators include submissive, anxious, lack of free will.
REPORT IT
Chain of Command
Local Law Enforcement
DoD Inspector General Hotline
1-800-424-9098 or visit http://www.dodig.mil/hotline
National Human Trafficking Hotline
1-888-373-7888.
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
AROUND THE GLOBE
For more information go to:
CTIP.defense.gov/

11. Your role in combating TIP

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”

What is your role in combating trafficking in persons?”

BG Jeffery Doll, U.S. Arm, Director FWD Operational Contract Support, USCENTCOM answered the following questions:

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, 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. 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 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.”*

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. The following is a final message from BG Jeffrey Doll.

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

> ***"****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.****"***

12. 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

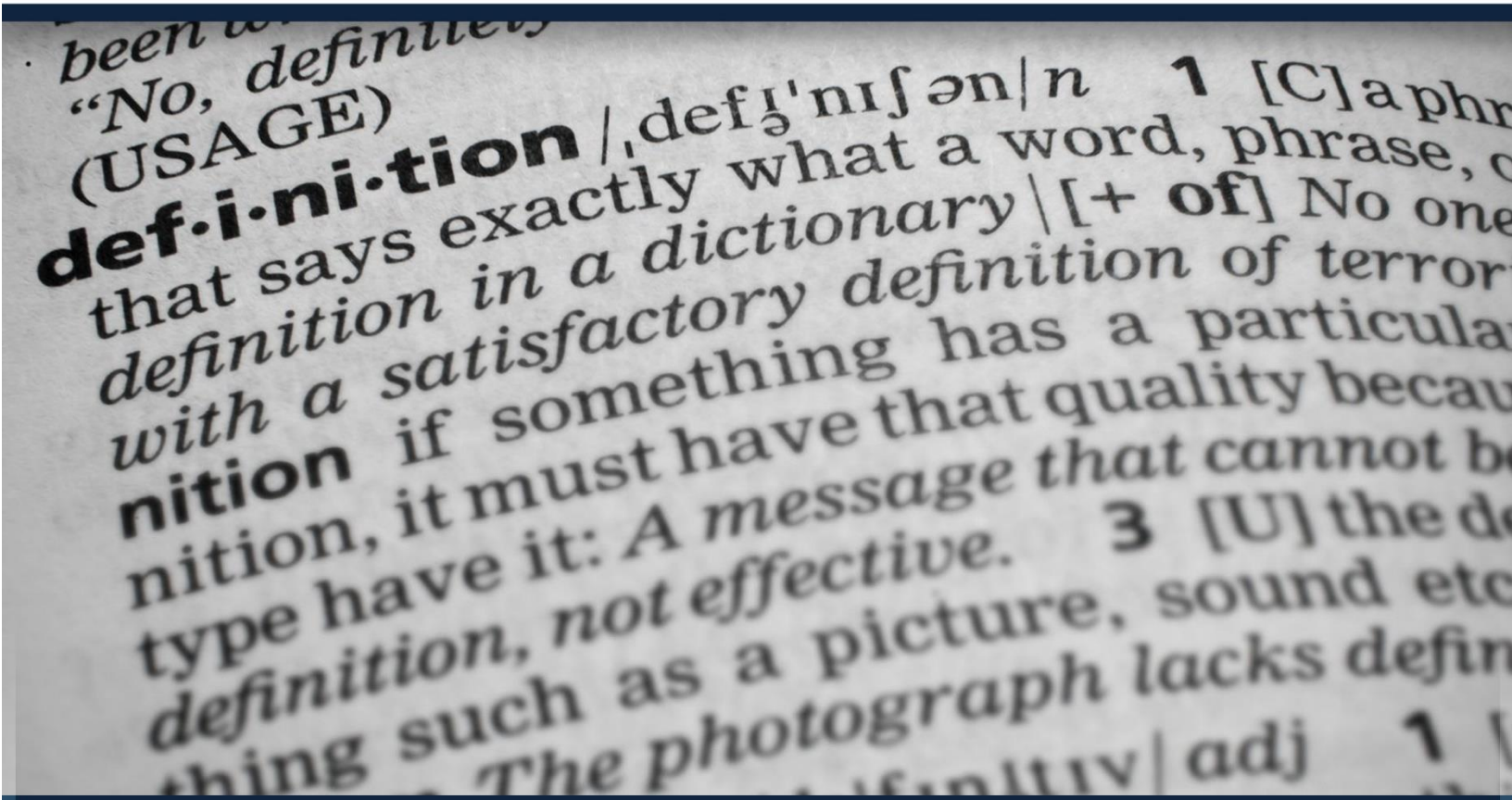
REPORT SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

Key Terms & Definitions

Standard Curriculum Toolkit, Section 1.2

Required Element

February 2021



Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Program Management Office

Key Terms & Definitions

You should include these key terms and definitions in your Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) training materials. This resource also lists additional terms and definitions you may reference as needed.

Requirement: Include each of the 10 key terms and definitions listed below in your training

Key Terms and Definitions

#	Term	Definition
1.	Child Soldier	The term "child soldier" means • 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. Source: 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.
2.	Coercion	(A) Threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; (B) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or (C) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process. Source: Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Section 7102 (3) of Title 22 United States Code.
3.	Commercial Sex Act	Any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person. Source: Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Section 7102 (4) of Title 22 United States Code.
4.	Debt Bondage/Peonage	The status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services (as reasonably assessed) is not

		applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined. Source: Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Section 7102 (7) of Title 22 United States Code.
5.	Force	The term “force” means – (A) the use of a weapon; (B) the use of such physical strength or violence as is sufficient to overcome, restrain, or injure a person; or (C) inflicting physical harm sufficient to coerce or compel submission by the victim. Source: Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Section 920 of Title 10 United States Code
6.	Fraud	Fraud consists of some deceitful practice or willful device, resorted to with intent to deprive another of his right, or in some manner to do him an injury. In the context of human trafficking, fraud often involves false promises of jobs or other opportunities. Sources: Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Section 7101 (b4) of Title 22 United States Code.
7.	Involuntary Servitude	(A) Any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (B) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process. Source: Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Section 7102 (8) of Title 22 United States Code.
8.	Labor Trafficking	Labor trafficking, also referred to as forced labor in U.S. law, is defined as the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. Source: Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Section 7102 (11(B)) of Title 22 United States Code.
9.	Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons	The TVPA defines "severe forms of trafficking in persons" as: (A) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or (B) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

		Source: Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Section 7102 (11) of Title 22 United States Code.
10.	Sex Trafficking	The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act. Source: Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Section 7102 (12) of Title 22 United States Code.

Additional Terms and Definitions

#	Term	Definition
1.	"3P" Paradigm	The "3P" Paradigm – prevention, protection, and prosecution serves as the fundamental international framework to combat human trafficking. The paradigm is outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000. Source: • Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Section 7104, 7105, 7109 Chapter 78 of Title 22 United States Code.
2.	Forced Labor	Knowingly providing or obtaining the labor or services of a person - (1) by threats of serious harm to, or physical restraint against, that person or another person; (2) by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that, if the person did not perform such labor or services, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (3) by means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law or the legal process Source: Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 22.17, Definitions
3.	Forcible Pandering	Any person who compels another person to engage in an act of prostitution with any person. Source: Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), [Section 920b of Title 10 United States Code.]
4.	Human Smuggling	Human smuggling is the facilitation, transportation, attempted transportation, or illegal entry of a person(s) across an international border, in violation of one or more countries' laws, either clandestinely or through deception, such as the use of fraudulent documents. People who are smuggled are complicit in the smuggling crime and are not necessarily victims. (United States Attorney's Office District of Utah: **https://www.justice.gov/usao-ut/immigration**)

#	Term	Definition
5.	Minor	Under the TVPA, a minor is any person under the age of 18. Source: Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, Section 7102 (11) of Title 22 United States Code.
6.	Pimp	A pimp is an intermediary who procures a prostitute for customers. He/she controls and financially benefits from the commercial sexual exploitation of another person. Source: Black's Law Dictionary, 7th edition
7.	Prostitute	A prostitute is a person who performs the acts of prostitution; a person paid to engage in sexual acts. In the UCMJ prostitution is defined as an accused [who] engaged in a sexual act with another person not the accused's spouse, and did so for the purpose of receiving money or other compensation. Source: UCMJ Article 134 Pandering and prostitution
8.	Trafficking Victims Protection Act (Public Law 106-386)	The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 is the first comprehensive federal law to address human trafficking. The TVPA addressed existing gaps in the legal framework by creating new criminal offenses and establishing victim protections. The law created a three-pronged approach of prevention, protection, and prosecution.
9.	Uniform Code of Military Justice	The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) is the criminal code that applies to Service members and in time of declared war or a contingency operation, persons serving with or accompanying an armed force in the field. Offenses related to sex trafficking may be prosecuted under UCMJ including prostitution; patronizing a prostitute; pandering by compelling, inducing, enticing, or procuring an act of prostitution; and pandering by arranging or receiving consideration for arranging for sexual intercourse or sodomy.

Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Laws, Policies, and Regulations

Standard Curriculum Toolkit, Section 1.3

Required Element

February 2021

Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Program Management Office

TIP Laws, Policies, and Regulations

This resource outlines TIP laws, policies, and regulations for the Department of Defense and the federal government. You must incorporate the required laws, policies, and regulations in your CTIP training materials. You may want to include the optional laws, policies, and regulations to tailor your training to a specific audience. If you want to link to the specific law, policy, or regulation, the links are provided in the Additional Resources section.

Requirement: Include the following content from this document in your CTIP training:

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 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)"**

Required TIP Laws, Policies, and Regulations

Law, Policy or Regulation	Description
Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 and its Reauthorizations	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 Classification: Federal TIP Law

Law, Policy or Regulation	Description
National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2013, Title XVII	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. Classification: Federal TIP Law
Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015	The JVTA: • Increases penalties for sex traffickers and buyers • Expands the definition of sex trafficking to those 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 Classification: Federal TIP Law
National Security Presidential Directive 22 of 2002	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. Classification: Presidential Directive

The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)	• 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
	Classification: DoD TIP Law

Law, Policy or Regulation	Description
Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 2200.01 (first published in 2007, updated in 2010, 2015, and 2019)	DoD Instruction 2200.01, "Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)" Established DoD CTIP policies, responsibilities, and reporting requirements for promoting the U.S. Government's zero tolerance policy within the DoD. Classification: DoD TIP Policy

Optional TIP Laws, Policies, and Regulations

Law and Policy	Description
Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA), 2000	Under MEJA, civilian personnel, contractors, or any other person accompanying the armed forces outside the U.S. (e.g., dependents) can be prosecuted under U.S. laws for felony crimes, including TIP. Implemented by: DoD Instruction 5525.11, "Criminal Jurisdiction Over Civilians Employed By or Accompanying the Armed Forces Outside the United States, Certain Service Members, and Former Service Members" (2005) Classification: Federal TIP Law
Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) Procedures, Guidance, and Information (PGI) 222.17	The DFARS and PGI provide uniform acquisition policies and procedures for the Department of Defense and should be read in conjunction with the primary set of rules in the FAR. DFARS Section 222.17, "Combating Trafficking in Persons," prescribes unique Defense regulation implementing policy and guidance for Defense contracts. Classification: DoD TIP Regulation
Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), Subpart 22.17	The FAR Subpart 22.17 prescribes policy for implementing 22 U.S.C. chapter 78 and Executive Order 13627, Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts. It prohibits contractor engagement in trafficking in persons outlined in Title XVII in the NDAA for FY13 and delineates prohibited activities including: • Destroying, concealing, confiscating, or otherwise denying access by an employee to the employee's identity or immigration documents, passports or drivers' licenses, • Failing to provide return transportation for an employee upon the end of employment • Offering employment using false or fraudulent pretenses • Charging recruitment fees

Law and Policy	Description
	• Providing or arranging housing that fails to meet host country standards Additionally, the FAR Clause 52.222-50 should be inserted into Federal solicitations, contracts, and subcontracts. Classification: Federal TIP Regulation
Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008	The term child soldier is defined in the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 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. Classification: Federal TIP Law

TIP Examples

Standard Curriculum Toolkit, Section 1.4

Required Element

February 2021

Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Program Management Office

TIP Examples

You can use these TIP examples in your Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) training materials. These cases are used in the CTIP Program Management Office's General Awareness, Acquisition Professionals, and Investigative Professionals trainings.

Recommendation: Include the following content from this document in your CTIP training:

- At least one DoD labor trafficking example from the list below
- At least one DoD sex trafficking example from the list below
- At least one general child soldiering example the list below

DoD Labor Trafficking Examples

- The Defense Criminal Investigative Service (DCIS) received a referral from the DoD Inspector General (DoDIG) Contractor Disclosure Program about subcontractor non-compliance violations. The case was reported to the DoDIG by the director of the subcontracting company.

  DCIS investigated and determined the subcontractor violated Kuwait labor laws and engaged in violations of trafficking in persons (TIP) laws and regulations in the treatment of its employees. The violations included failing to provide employees with copies of their employment agreements, failing to include TIP prohibitions in the employment agreements, failing to provide employees with pay slips, failing to pay full salaries to its employees as agreed upon, and failing to provide CTIP training to its employees.

  As a result of a DCIS investigation, in November 2017, the U.S. Army, Judge Advocate General, Procurement Fraud Division, debarred the DoD subcontractor from federal contracting for three years (until September 2020).

- In 2012, the Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) conducted an audit in response to a report from a Service member about contractor employees being beaten by their employer. When auditors investigated, they discovered four individuals were found locked in rooms. In addition, they found worker safety issues including substandard housing conditions such as unsanitary water, cockroach infestation, no working fire extinguishers, and a large hole in the roof. In addition, four individuals were found locked in rooms. DCMA documented a total of eight non-conformances at the site.

  After a second audit, DCMA issued a Corrective Action Request (CAR) to the prime contractor and submitted a report for a possible criminal investigation. The prime contractor responded quickly to the issues with the subcontractor to correct the non-conformances. DCMA followed up to ensure that the subcontractor had corrected the issues and closed the case the next year.

- From 2015 to 2017, U.S. Army investigators found that four contractors operating on military installations in Kuwait violated various tenets of human trafficking laws, such as failing to pay employees a full salary, withholding passports, charging excessive recruitment fees, and housing employees in substandard living conditions.

  In one case, the contractor providing food services with the U.S. military recruited workers from Bangladesh who were promised salaries of 100KD (Kuwaiti Dinars) per month but were paid only 40KD. They had to pay exorbitant recruitment fees to obtain their jobs. Their passports were confiscated by the contractor, and they had to work 12-hour shifts for seven days a week and were held "in a state of enslaved bondage." They were not given sick leave or days off. They lived in unsafe and hazardous living conditions including no potable water, no mattresses to sleep on, and numerous fire hazards.

  The Army proposed debarring these companies and some of their executives, which would have prohibited them from competing for U.S. Government contracts for 3 years. One of the companies was debarred, two withdrew from working for the prime contractor, and a fourth negotiated an administrative compliance agreement with the Army's Suspension and Debarment Official.

DoD Sex Trafficking Examples

- In 2013, a Service member was arrested by civilian police in an undercover operation in Florida. The Subject agreed to pay money for sexual relations with a fictitious 14-year-old. He traveled to the identified location and inquired about purchasing the child for the purpose of "pimping" her to others. He was charged in Florida under state statutes of Traveling to Meet a Minor and Use of a Computer to Solicit. He was prosecuted under the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and found guilty of UCMJ Article 134 (Pandering and Prostitution).

  The elements of trafficking in this case include attempted recruiting, transporting, and obtaining a minor for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation.

- 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.

- In 2014, a United States Army Sergeant First Class (SFC) was charged with recruiting young female soldiers for a prostitution ring at Fort Hood. According to a female Soldier, he enticed her into a prostitution ring, took pictures of her nude to distribute to potential clients, and made her engage in sexual acts. At the time of the accusation, the alleged perpetrator was a representative for the Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program for his battalion.
  The judge determined the SFC was guilty of the following offenses:
  - Four specifications of attempt to pander
  - Three specifications of conspiracy to patronize or solicit a prostitute.
  - Three specifications of failure to obey a lawful order or dereliction of duty.
  - Two specifications of cruelty and maltreatment.
  - Three specifications of adultery or pandering and prostitution.
  - One specification of assault consummated by a battery (He did not plead guilty to this charge; the judge found him guilty of the offense).

  He was sentenced to twenty-four months of confinement, reduction to E1, and a Dishonorable Discharge. One other Soldier, a Master Sergeant, was convicted of adultery and patronizing a prostitute. He was reduced to the rank of E7 and was given a reprimand.

Child Soldiering Case

- In 2012, armed terrorist groups in Afghanistan recruited 47 children as child soldiers. They used most of the children to manufacture and plant improvised explosive devices and to transport provisions. Ten children were used to conduct suicide attacks.

  That year, a 16-year-old boy killed himself conducting a suicide attack at the entrance to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) headquarters in Kabul. During the attack, seven children were killed and two others were injured.

Additional Resources

Standard Curriculum Toolkit, Section 2.0

Optional Element

February 2021

Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Program Management Office

Additional Resources

This document provides a list of additional resources you can use to help guide DoD employees to more information on CTIP. These resources consist of Special Topics, a Master Glossary list, and a Master Resources list which includes links to TIP websites, laws, reports, brochures, posters, and training resources.

Section	Resource	Description
2.1	**Special Topic: GVHR**	Describes the connection between gross violations of human rights (GVHR) and TIP
2.2	**Special Topic: WPS**	Describes the connection between Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) efforts and CTIP
2.3	**Resource List**	TIP websites, laws, reports, brochures, posters, and training resources you can include in your CTIP training materials to help DoD employees learn more about TIP.
2.4	**Master Glossary**	Additional CTIP terms and key words

2.1 Special Topic: GVHR

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)

GVHR's are human rights abuses carried out by foreign security forces under "color of law," meaning while on duty.

"color of law" - 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).

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

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.

2.2 Special Topic: WPS

Women, peace, and security (WPS)

Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-68)

- 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 gender considerations and 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, Peace, and Security (WPS) Act and it's 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.

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.

2.3 Resource List

Hotlines

1. Department of Defense Inspector General (IG) Hotline
2. National Human Trafficking Hotline
3. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Cyber Tip Line

DoD Combating Trafficking in Persons Additional Resources

1. DoD Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Website
    - CTIP TIP 101 Fact Sheet
    - CTIP Specialized Trainings
    - CTIP List of Signs and Indicators of Human Trafficking
    - CTIP Workers Rights Wallet Cards
    - CTIP Poster "Stop Human Trafficking" Awareness Poster

DoD CTIP PMO PSAs and Videos

1. Gross Violations of Human Rights
2. CTIP Trainings
3. DODEA Trailer for Training
4. CTIP Acquisition Professionals PSA
5. CTIP Investigative Professionals Interview Training PSA

Other DoD Resources

1. Family Advocacy Program (FAP)
2. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Office (SAPRO)
3. Department of Defense Education Activity (for military connected students)

U.S. Government Inter-Agency Resources

Trafficking in Persons Reports and Foundational Documents

1. Trafficking in Persons Annual Report
2. Attorney General's Annual Trafficking in Persons Report to Congress
3. U.S. Advisory Council on Human Trafficking
4. Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking
5. National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking

Trafficking in Persons Victim Services

1. Health and Human Services (HHS) Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP) One-pager: Training and Technical Assistance Resources – FY 2019
2. HHS OTIP One-pager: Victim Assistance Programs – FY 2019
3. Department of State Fact Sheet on Implementing a Trauma-Informed Approach
4. Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime
5. Department of Justice Faces of Human Trafficking,

Trafficking in Persons Laws

- Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act 0f 2017 (January 9, 2019)
- Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (January 8, 2019)
- Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017 (December 21, 2018)
- Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017 (December 21, 2018)
- Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015) (May 29, 2015)
- National Defense Authorization Act FY2013, Title XVII, "Ending Trafficking in Government Contracting"
- Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Title XII of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013) (March 7, 2013)
- William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (December 23, 2008)
- Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (January 10, 2006)
- Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003 (December 19, 2003)
- U.S. Leadership on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (May 27, 2003)
- Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (PROTECT Act) (April 30, 2003)
- Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (October 28, 2000)
- 18 USC Chapter 77: Peonage, Slavery and Trafficking in Persons Statutes (Sec 1581-1597)

Trafficking in Persons Policies

- National Security Presidential Directive 22 – Trafficking in Persons December 16, 2002
- Executive Order 13387, October 18, 2005, "Amendments to the Manual for Courts Martial, United States"
- Executive Order 13627, "Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts," September 25, 2012
- Executive Order 13773, February 9, 2017, "Enforcing Federal Law with Respect to Transnational Criminal Organizations and Preventing International Trafficking"

Trafficking in Persons Acquisition Regulations and Resources

- Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System (CPARS) website
- Class Deviation 2018-O0018 - Micro-Purchase Threshold, Simplified Acquisition Threshold, and Special Emergency Procurement Authority:
- Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS)
- Expeditionary Contract Administration Desk Reference
- Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 22.17 Combating Trafficking in Persons
- FAR Combating Trafficking in Persons - Definition of Recruitment Fees
- Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS) website
- OMB Anti Trafficking Risk Management Best Practices & Mitigation Considerations

Trafficking in Persons Investigative Professionals Resources

- Department of Defense CTIP Case Flow Process Chart
- Department of Defense Form 2701 Initial Information for Victims and Witnesses
- Department of Justice Human Trafficking Task Force E-Guide, "Building Strong Cases"

Military Related Laws and Materials

1. UCMJ Article 134
2. Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA)
3. Operation Law Handbook
4. DoDI 2200.01 – Combating Trafficking in Persons
5. DoDI 5525.11 – MEJA
6. Manual for Courts Martial (2019)

U.S Government Agency Resources on Trafficking in Persons

1. Federal Response on Human Trafficking
2. Department of State **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons**
3. Department of Justice **Civil Rights Division, Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit**
4. Department of Justice **Criminal Division, Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section**
5. Department of Justice **Bureau of Justice Assistance**
6. Department of Justice **Federal Bureau of Investigation**
7. Department of Justice **National Institute of Justice**
8. Department of Labor **Bureau of International Labor Affairs**
9. Department of Labor **Wage and Hour Division**
10. Department of Health and Human Services **Office on Trafficking in Persons**
11. Department of Homeland Security Blue Campaign
12. Department of Transportation Put the Brakes on Human Trafficking
13. US AID Countering Trafficking in Persons Program
14. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission New Frontier in War Against Labor Trafficking
15. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)

2.4 Master Glossary
3 P Paradigm: The "3P" Paradigm - prevention, protection, and prosecution serves as the fundamental international framework to combat human trafficking. The paradigm is outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000.
The AMP Model: A visual depiction of the main elements of trafficking in persons: Action, Means, and Purpose.
Child Soldier: A child soldier is any person under 18 years of age who takes a 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. (22 U.S. Code § 2370c):
Coercion: Coercion is defined as threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process (22 U.S.C. 7102 (3))
Commercial Sex Act: Any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person. (22 U.S.C. 7102 (4))
C**redible Information:** The term "credible information" is actionable information that is received by U.S. authorities and includes reports from federal agencies, documentation provided by a foreign country, materials from civil society organizations, academic reports, media reports, and information from survivors of human trafficking vulnerable persons, and whistleblowers (22 U.S.C. 7102 (6))
Debt Bondage (22 U.S.C. 7102 (7)): The status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.
Demand-Side Approach to Combating Sex Trafficking: The combating trafficking approach that focuses on targeting the demand side of sex trafficking by enhancing and encouraging enforcement of penalties against those who buy commercial sex.
Department of Defense Inspector General: The Department of Defense Inspector General (DoD IG) acts as the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense in matters of Department fraud, waste, and abuse. The DoD IG has a hotline to report fraud, waste, and abuse, including trafficking in persons incidents: dodig.mil/hotline or 800.424.9098.
Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR): The FAR is the primary set of rules and regulations for use by all executive agencies in their acquisition of supplies and services with appropriated funds.

Force: Force means (A) the use of a weapon; (B) the use of such physical strength or violence as is sufficient to overcome, restrain, or injure a person; or (C) inflicting physical harm sufficient to coerce or compel submission by the victim. (Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ), Section 920 of Title 10 United States Code)
Forced Labor (FAR Subpart 22.17 Definition): Knowingly providing or obtaining the labor or services of a person (1) By threats of serious harm to, or physical restraint against, that person or another person; (2) By means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause the person to believe that, if the person did not perform such labor or services, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (3) By means of the abuse or threatened abuse of law or the legal process.
Forcible Pandering (UCMJ Article 120c): Any person who compels another person to engage in an act of prostitution with any person.
Fraud: Fraud consists of some deceitful practice or willful device, resorted to with intent to deprive another of his right, or in some manner to do him an injury. In the context of human trafficking, fraud often involves false promises of jobs or other opportunities. (Section 7101 (b4) of Title 22 United States Code)
Gross Violations of Human Rights (GVHR): Gross Violations of Human Rights are human rights abuses carried out by foreign security forces under “color of law,” meaning while on duty. Any foreign official who engages in trafficking in persons is committing a gross violation of human rights.
Human Trafficking: Human trafficking is a colloquial term; trafficking in persons is the legal term. 22 U.S.C. 7102 (11) defines "severe forms of trafficking in persons" as: A. sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or B. the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery
Human Smuggling: Human smuggling is the facilitation, transportation, attempted transportation, or illegal entry of a person(s) across an international border, in violation of one or more countries' laws, either clandestinely or through deception, such as the use of fraudulent documents. People who are smuggled are complicit in the smuggling crime and are not necessarily victims. (United States Attorney’s Office District of Utah: **https://www.justice.gov/usao-ut/immigration**)
Involuntary Servitude (22 U.S.C. 7102 (8)): Includes a condition of servitude induced by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process
Labor trafficking: Labor trafficking is a colloquial term for forced labor. See forced labor for legal definition.

Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (Public Law 106-523): The Military Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Act (MEJA) is the law that establishes United States Federal jurisdiction over offenses committed outside the United States including trafficking in persons offenses by persons employed by or accompanying the Armed Forces, or by members of the Armed Forces who are released or separated from active duty prior to being identified and prosecuted for the commission of such offenses, and for other purposes.
Minor: Under the TVPA, a minor is any person under the age of 18.
National Human Trafficking Resource Center: A nongovernmental organization working to combat human trafficking. The National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) maintains a national, toll-free hotline, available to answer calls from anywhere in the United States 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year. Callers can report tips and receive information on human trafficking by calling the hotline at 1-888-373-7888. The hotline also provides data on where cases of suspected human trafficking are occurring in the United States.
Patronizing a Prostitute (Charged under UCMJ Article 134 Pandering and prostitution): (a) That the accused engaged in a sexual act with another person not the accused's spouse; (b) That the accused compelled, induced, enticed, or procured such person to engage in a sexual act in exchange for money or other compensation; (c) That this act was wrongful; and (d) That, under the circumstances, the conduct of the accused was either: (i) to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces; (ii) was of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces; or (iii) to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces and of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces.
Peonage/Debt Bondage: The status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.
Pimp: A pimp is an intermediary who procures a prostitute for customers. He/she controls and financially benefits from the commercial sexual exploitation of another person. (**Black's Law Dictionary**)
Prostitute: A prostitute is a person who performs the acts of prostitution; a person paid to engage in sexual acts. In the UCMJ prostitution is defined as an accused [who] engaged in a sexual act with another person not the accused's spouse, and did so for the purpose of receiving money or other compensation; (UCMJ Article 134 Pandering and prostitution)
Sex Trafficking: means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a **commercial sex act**. (22 U.S.C. 7102(12))
Trafficking Victims Protection Act (Public Law 106-386): The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 is the first comprehensive federal law to address human trafficking. The TVPA addressed existing gaps in the legal framework by creating new criminal offenses and establishing victim protections. The law created a three-pronged approach of prevention, protection, and prosecution.

Trafficking in Persons: The TVPA defines "severe forms of trafficking in persons" as sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery (22 U.S.C. 7102(11)
Uniform Code of Military Justice: The Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) is the criminal code that applies to Service members and in time of declared war or a contingency operation, persons serving with or accompanying an armed force in the field. Offenses related to sex trafficking may be prosecuted under UCMJ including prostitution; patronizing a prostitute; pandering by compelling, inducing, enticing, or procuring an act of prostitution; and pandering by arranging or receiving consideration for arranging for sexual intercourse or sodomy.
Victim-Centered Approach: A victim-centered approach means the victim's wishes, safety, and well-being take priority in all matters and procedures. A victim-centered approach seeks to minimize re-traumatization associated with the criminal justice process by providing the support of victim advocates and service providers.
Victim/Witness Advocate: A Service or local civilian victim advocate is an individual trained to assist investigative professionals by offering support to potential TIP victims.
Women Peace and Security Act (PL 115-68) is an Act that 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 gender considerations and meaningful participation by women in protecting civilians from violence, exploitation, and trafficking in persons