



Quarterly CTIP Newsletter

Agency Highlights

Acquisition Personnel Resource Kit

Contributed by: Combating Trafficking in Persons PMO

Department of Defense (DoD) acquisition personnel (AP) have several monitoring requirements throughout the contracting and procurement process. Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) is one of them. The CTIP Program Management Office (PMO) developed a [DoD CTIP Acquisition Personnel Resource Kit](#) to assist AP in preventing trafficking in government contracting. This Kit functions as a “grab and go” collection of job aids for busy acquisition personnel. Users may view the Kit from beginning to end, or locate the resource needed and pull only that resource. Why has the CTIP PMO produced this resource kit? Although it is not well-known, both sex trafficking and labor trafficking have occurred in Department of Defense contracts. For example, in 2020, some of the allegations of human trafficking in DoD contracts and subcontracts included:

- Passports taken so workers could not leave
- Non-payment of wages
- Switching terms of contract
- Contract not in native language
- Fraudulent promises of bonuses
- Inadequate food/housing provisions
- Denial of medical treatment/benefits
- Unsafe working conditions
- Charging of illegal recruitment fees
- Withholding last paycheck
- R&R denial
- Debt Bondage
- Unsafe travel conditions in war zones
- Coercion to continue working under conditions deemed unsafe or unsanitary
- No access to proper equipment or protective gear or gas mask
- Reprisals for Reporting Human Trafficking
- Held in Transit with Red Badges (Cannot leave barracks without escort- no freedom of movement)
- Sex Trafficking/Purchase of sex by contractors during period of performance of contract
- Terminations due to medical conditions that occurred on the job
- Incomplete transportation to Home of Record upon contract end



In the AP Resource Kit, there are several case examples of DoD contracts for goods or services in which human trafficking or trafficking related activities occurred. These cases show acquisition personnel the types of cases they may encounter when procuring and administering contracts, what to do to prevent trafficking in government contracting, and how to respond appropriately when human trafficking is uncovered.

Over the past decade, as Congress has passed new laws focused on preventing trafficking in government contracting, the Department of Defense has developed trainings and job aids to ensure that DoD acquisition personnel have the tools they need to address this problem.

The first product is a specialized training for the nearly 186,000 civilian and military professionals from the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force that comprise the Defense Acquisition workforce. The Combating Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) (2200.01) and DoDI 5000.72, DoD Standard for COR Certification, require AP to take the [CTIP Acquisition Personnel](#) specialized training every three years.

As a complimentary resource for DoD acquisition personnel involved in contracting and procurement, the CTIP PMO developed the Acquisition Resource Kit to Prevent Trafficking in Government Contracting. The Kit includes five Platforms, which outline the role and responsibilities of acquisition personnel at each stage of the contract process. Each Platform has “Action Cards” with videos, resource guides, one-pagers, infographics, case studies, survivor stories, pocket cards, and other resources for acquisition personnel. The five Platforms are:



- *The Nature and Scope of Human Trafficking in Government Contracting*
- *Pre-Award Role and Responsibilities of Acquisition Personnel*
- *Post-Award Responsibilities of Acquisition Personnel*
- *Contract Performance Role and Responsibilities of Acquisition Personnel*
- *Contract Close-Out Role and Responsibilities of Acquisition Personnel*

For example, Platform Two on the Contract Pre-Award phase guides Acquisition Personnel through several steps and provides sample Quality Assurance Surveillance Plans (QASPs) addressing CTIP, sample contractor compliance plans, sample contractor policy statements, templates for certification letters, Federal Acquisition Regulation contract clauses that AP personnel must insert into each contract and more. Each Platform has a final Action Card summarizing the AP role at that point in the contract process.

As another example, it is incumbent on KOs to enter substantiated TIP violations into Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIS) at the close of the contract. The AP Resource Kit has two sections on FAPIS – one in the pre-award phase to remind acquisition personnel to check FAPIS for TIP violations, and one in the close-out Platform that provides a step-by-step process for entering CTIP violations in FAPIS. This is critical to prevent contractors who are repeat offenders from obtaining new contracts.

The Resources section contains 32 downloadable resources. These include: Common Signs of Trafficking in DoD Contracting; How to check a contractor’s past performance for a history of compliance with anti-human trafficking regulations; Sample Certification letters; Army QASP Example with CTIP incorporated; CTIP Checklists for each contract phase, a How-To on Closing out a Contract with TIP violations, and a summary “Cheat Sheet” of KO and COR duties and responsibilities to prevent trafficking in government contracting.

The Resource Kit also includes a searchable table of contents, glossary of terms, and other U.S. Government resources on preventing trafficking in government contracting. This new addition to the CTIP PMO resources will aid DoD’s efforts to prevent trafficking in government contracting.

Featured Articles

Combating Human Trafficking in the Transportation Sector

Contributed by: Maha Alkhateeb, Office of International Transportation and Trade, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation

Human trafficking is a multi-billion-dollar criminal enterprise that affects 27.6 million men, women, and children globally according to the International Labour Organization, with intersections across every mode of transportation. Human traffickers utilize all modes of transportation, including roadways, railways, waterways, and airways to facilitate the trafficking of human beings. Internationally, a 2018 analysis of over 80,000 trafficked persons from 171 countries by the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (a United Nations International Organization for Migration initiative) found that nearly 80% of international human trafficking cases crossed official ports of entry, including by bus, train, airplane, car, and boat. In the U.S., a 2014 Urban

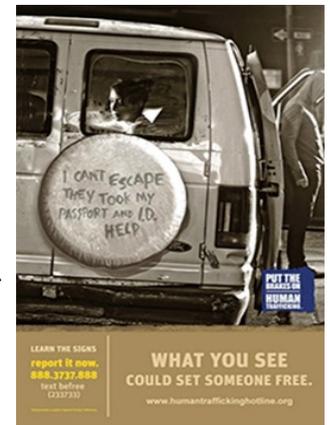


Urban Institute study of 122 labor trafficking survivors found that 71% were transported to the United States by airplane, and 52% were transported by car or van. A 2018 Polaris study of 104 survivors found that during their experience, 81% traveled by a personal vehicle, in addition to 47% by taxis, 38% by airplanes, 33% by public buses, 19% by subway, 19% by long distance buses, 11% by long distance rail, 9% by ridesharing (which continues to increase in frequency), and 3% by cruise ships.

When victims travel to meet their trafficker initially, or use transportation during their victimization, an opportunity arises for properly equipped transportation employees and the traveling public to identify and report a tip to human trafficking hotlines and law enforcement. Transportation employees and members of the traveling public are uniquely positioned to alert hotlines and law enforcement authorities to suspected instances of human trafficking that may occur on any form of transportation.

To address the intersection of human trafficking and transportation, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) works with public and private sector stakeholders to empower transportation employees and the traveling public to recognize and report possible instances of human trafficking through [the Transportation Leaders Against Human Trafficking](#) (TLAHT) initiative. TLAHT is comprised of transportation and travel industry stakeholders working jointly to maximize their collective impact in combating human trafficking. Over 550 TLAHT pledges have been signed by every mode of transportation, labor, and non-governmental organizations from every state across the United States. TLAHT's focus areas include leadership engagement, training and education, policy development, public awareness, and information-sharing and analysis. Signatories of the TLAHT pledge issue leadership statements, develop reporting protocols, train over 1.3 million employees, and raise awareness among the traveling public. Through the TLAHT partnership, DOT offers a variety of resources, including counter-trafficking strategies, public awareness materials, and training resources.

For internal counter-trafficking training, DOT requires all 55,000 DOT employees be trained every 3 years, including a special training for bus and truck inspectors. In coordination with partners, DOT also developed a suite of trainings for the aviation, transit, rail, and motor coach industries. The [Blue Lightning Initiative](#) aviation-specific program developed with the Department of Homeland Security includes nearly 110 airlines, airports, and aviation associations that train over 200,000 aviation employees. As raising public awareness is a key component of DOT's work with stakeholders, DOT provides print-ready posters, multimodal logos, and an indicator flyer. The posters can be tailored to each partner with their logo and preferred reporting mechanisms. DOT is developing a new training and expanded poster series that cover all modes of transportation for transport employees and members of the traveling public.

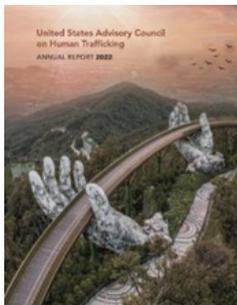


DOT also provides funding in support of transportation stakeholder counter-trafficking efforts. DOT awarded over \$2.5 million in grants through the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration to support state counter-trafficking efforts through driver's license standards and programs, and \$5.4 million in transit grants through the Federal Transit Administration to address public safety, including human trafficking. In addition, DOT's annual \$50,000 Combating Human Trafficking in Transportation Impact Award incentivizes innovative solutions to combat human trafficking in the transportation industry.

Several pieces of legislation have expanded DOT's authority to combat human trafficking. These include expanding grant programs, requiring air carriers to train certain personnel, tracking air carrier training and tips, establishing a multimodal advisory committee on human trafficking, preparing a triennial advisory committee recommendations and best practices report, and instituting a lifetime ban on Commercial Driver's License holders who use a commercial vehicle to commit a severe form of human trafficking.

The DOT Advisory Committee on Human Trafficking (ACHT) released a 2019 report with counter-trafficking recommendations and useful tools for transportation stakeholders, such as a model strategy with associated policies and protocols, a proclamation, training and awareness best practices, modal quick implementation guides, and sample materials. In accordance with the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the ACHT will develop triennial reports with recommendations, best practices, and human trafficking violations involving commercial motor vehicles in coordination with the Attorney General.

In addition to domestic efforts, DOT engages internationally to underscore the important role transportation ministries have in combating human trafficking through the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Transportation Working Group (APEC), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development International Transport Forum (ITF), and the United Nations (UN) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Over 50 ITF and APEC transportation ministers have committed to tackling the issue of human trafficking, and most recently, the UN's 41st General Assembly adopted a DOT-led resolution encouraging member states to base their efforts on a comprehensive approach to combat human trafficking in transportation.



Interagency Activities

In September 2022, the United States Advisory Council on Human Trafficking released their [2022 report](#). The Council's report provides recommendations to strengthen federal policy and programming to prevent and address human trafficking. The Council's 2022 report focuses on four themes: Being cognizant of the language used in the anti-trafficking movement; Understanding the root causes of human trafficking; Addressing child exploitation and online safety; Reducing the demand for sex and labor trafficking.

In September 2022, the International Labour Organization (ILO) updated the [Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage](#). The latest estimates indicate that approximately 28 million individuals are trafficked globally, with 17.3 million people experiencing forced labor in private sector industries, and 6.3 million experiencing commercial sexual exploitation.



DoD CTIP Program Office Updates



The CTIP PMO held its Quarterly CTIP Task Force Meeting on October 12, 2022. During the meeting, the Department of Transportation representative discussed their work/efforts in the fight against human trafficking, the Department of State representative discussed highlights from the 2022 TIP Report, the report drafting process, and how to use the report, and the CTIP Subject Matter Expert, explained the contents and functionality of the new Acquisition Personnel Resource Kit. Attendees included 52 people representing the Services, Combatant Commands, and DoD Agencies.

The CTIP Program Manager, Ms. Linda Dixon, gave several presentations at the Pentagon to the Department of State International Visitor Leadership Program. The presentations focused on the DoD's policies and program centered on combating human trafficking. International delegations included: Africa, Saudi Arabia, India, and the Western Hemisphere.

The CTIP PMO added three new survivors to the Survivor Voices of Human Trafficking page on the CTIP website: Tanya Gould, a survivor of domestic sex trafficking, Ishmeal Charles, a survivor of child soldiering, and Lusambu Karim, a survivor of labor trafficking.

On October 1, 2022, the CTIP PMO transferred from Defense Human Resources Activity Headquarters to Defense Support Services Center (DSSC).

For more information, visit : <http://ctip.defense.gov>



Check out the CTIP Website! The CTIP PMO has updated the [CTIP Website](#) to make it easier for users to navigate the site and locate the many resources available. The website includes tabs for CTIP resources, acquisition resources, a resource library, and How to Report TIP!

**DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE CTIP
PROGRAM OFFICE**

4800 Mark Center Dr.
Suite 06J25
Alexandria, VA 22350

Phone: (571) 372-1963
e-mail: dodctip@mail.mil

**OPEN FOR
SUBMISSIONS**

Have ideas for the next issue? Submit your suggestions and agency highlights to dodctip@mail.mil.



Combating Trafficking in Persons PMO ✓
@DoDCTIP
U.S. Department of Defense Combating Trafficking in Persons Program Management Office. Following, RTs, links, and likes ≠ endorsement.
📍 Washington, D.C. 🌐 ctip.defense.gov 📅 Joined October 2019
106 Following 56 Followers

Follow us on social media! The CTIP PMO is now on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [YouTube](#), and [LinkedIn](#)!

Upcoming Events

- The next CTIP Quarterly Task Force meeting will be January 11, 2023.
- January is National Human Trafficking Prevention Month.
- **The annual CTIP Self-Assessment is due to the CTIP PMO by November 30, 2022.**