

# **TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS WEBLIOGRAPHY**

**November 2010** compiled by IRO STEPHEN PERRY

## **CONTENTS:**

- PART I: WHERE TO FIND OFFICIAL REPORTS**
- PART II: WHERE TO FIND FACT SHEETS AND DOSSIERS**
- PART III: FOCUS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN**
- PART IV: MODEL LAWS AND LEGISLATION**
- PART V: SPECIFIC ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROJECTS**

## **PART I: WHERE TO FIND OFFICIAL REPORTS:**

**C.R.S. REPORT FOR the U.S. CONGRESS: TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: THE U.S. and INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE: JULY 2006**

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/70330.pdf>

## **U.S STATE DEPARTMENT WEB SITE ON TRAFFICKING:**

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

Contains FACT SHEETS, assessments, Official reports, including the TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT, as mandated each year by the U.S. Congress.

The 2010 State Department Report on Trafficking in Persons may be found:

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2010/>

U.S. Dept of State, June 2010.

2010 Remarks by U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton and other State Department officials are at

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/06/143113.htm>

and at

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rm/2010/143107.htm>

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/scp/fs/2010/143115.htm>

Trafficking in Persons: Ten Years of Partnering to Combat Modern Slavery. Fact sheet, U.S. Dept of State, June 14, 2010

## **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING:**

[http://www.justice.gov/olp/human trafficking.htm](http://www.justice.gov/olp/human%20trafficking.htm)

and:

➤ **TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: A GUIDE FOR NON-  
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:**

<http://www.justice.gov/crt/crim/wetf/traffickingbrochure.php>

**U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON  
U.S. GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN  
PERSONS.** May 2009:

<http://www.justice.gov/ag/annualreports/tr2008/agreporthumantrafficking2008.pdf>

Includes sections on benefits given to trafficking victims and United States Government Funds Obligated in previous FY for Anti-Trafficking in Persons.

**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS**

[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/cross-cutting\\_programs/trafficking/](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/trafficking/)

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND WORKER EXPLOITATION TASK FORCE**

<http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/crim/tpwetf.htm>

**PART II: WHERE TO FIND FACT SHEETS and DOSSIERS and  
U.S. POLICY STATEMENTS:**

**TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS: U.S. POLICY AND ISSUES FOR  
CONGRESS.** Congressional Research Service, Aug 4, 2010

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/147256.pdf>

**U.N. OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME: TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS**

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html?ref=menuside>

Includes Workshops, limited language translations and Fact Sheets: see below for select examples

**April 2010** Read Munni's story in [My life in the red lights of Sonagachi](#), India

**6 - 8 March 2010** [Six countries meet to increase international cooperation against human trafficking and migrant smuggling](#) in Kolkata, India

**22 - 25 February 2010** [Training Workshop on investigating and prosecuting migrant smuggling](#) held in Abuja, Nigeria

**19 February 2010** Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in persons now available in [Arabic](#).

**DOSSIER ON TRAFFICKING ON THE U.S. MISSION TO ITALY WEBSITE:**

<http://www.usembassy.it/policy/topics/trafficking/>  
Continually updated with new articles and reports.

**U.S. POLICY DOSSIER ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS:**

<http://www.uspolicy.be/issues/traffickingofhumans/traffickingofhumans.asp>

CONTAINS U.S. GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS AND FACT SHEETS. This page is part of the overall U.S. POLICY PAGE OF THE U.S. EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS, BELGIUM:  
[www.uspolicy.be](http://www.uspolicy.be)

**DOJ OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME:**

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/help/tip.htm>

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL**

**IMPLICATIONS.** Opening statement by Luis CdeBaca, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Dept of State, to the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission of the U.S. House of Representatives, March 25, 2010

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/rm/2010/139008.htm>

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING FACTS:**

<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/human-trafficking-facts.html>

**PART III: FOCUS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN:**

**U.N. DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN**

Trafficking in Women and Children

<http://www.unifem-eseasia.org/index.html>

**NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN:**

<http://www.missingkids.com/>

Contains some materials on Trafficking

**U.S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CHILD TRAFFICKING AND SEX TOURISM:**

<http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/ceos/trafficking.html>

**END CHILD PROSTITUTION AND SEX TRAFFICKING, ECPAT:**

<http://www.ecpat.net/EI/index.asp>

ECPAT Publications available at:

[http://www.ecpat.net/EI/EI\\_publications.asp](http://www.ecpat.net/EI/EI_publications.asp)

**PART IV: MODEL LAWS AND LEGISLATION:****U.S. LAWS ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS:**

<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/laws/>

**MODEL LAW TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING:**

[http://www.usaid.gov/our\\_work/cross-cutting\\_programs/trafficking/](http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/trafficking/)

**MARYLAND PROPOSED HUMAN TRAFFICKING LEGISLATION:**

<http://actioncenter.polarisproject.org/component/content/article/35-action/770-maryland-take-action-on-human-trafficking-legislation>

**WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATION ON TRAFFICKING:**

<http://www.leg.wa.gov/pub/billinfo/2005-06/Htm/Bill%20Reports/House/5127.HBR.htm>

**PART V: SPECIFIC ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROJECTS:****PROTECTION PROJECT AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY FOR**

**TRAFFICKING VICTIMS:** <http://www.protectionproject.org/>

Includes the publication Combatting Trafficking in Persons in accordance with the principles of Islamic Law.

[http://www.protectionproject.org/sites/default/files/UNODC\\_Trafficking\\_and\\_Islamic\\_Law.pdf](http://www.protectionproject.org/sites/default/files/UNODC_Trafficking_and_Islamic_Law.pdf)

**POLARIS PROJECT:**

<http://www.polarisproject.org/polarisproject/>

**VITAL VOICES: ANTI-TRAFFICKING CAMPAIGN:**

<http://vitalvoices.org/programs/human-rights/anti-trafficking-initiative>

**WEB RESOURCE FOR COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING:**

<http://www.humantrafficking.org/>

**WASHINGTON STATE TASK FORCE AGAINST TRAFFICKING:**

[http://www.cted.wa.gov/portal/alias\\_CTED/lang\\_en/tabID\\_247/DesktopDefault.aspx](http://www.cted.wa.gov/portal/alias_CTED/lang_en/tabID_247/DesktopDefault.aspx)

**FREEDOM NETWORK TO EMPOWER TRAFFICKED AND ENSLAVED**

**PEOPLE:** <http://www.freedomnetworkusa.org/>

**U.S. HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT ON EFFORTS TO END TRAFFICKING; OCTOBER 2007**

<http://foreignaffairs.house.gov/110/sha101807.htm>

COMPILED BY IRO STEPHEN PERRY

EMAIL: [perrystephen@fastmail.fm](mailto:perrystephen@fastmail.fm)

ALL LINKS WORKING AS OF June 16, 2010

Many more resources at <http://www.tinyurl.com/6dfaxn>

**APPENDIX: 2010 TIP Report: Ten Years of Partnering to Combat Modern Slavery**

(Marks 10th anniversary of progress, challenge in fight against slavery)

(begin fact sheet)

U.S. Department of State

Bureau of Public Affairs

Fact Sheet: Trafficking in Persons: Ten Years of Partnering to Combat Modern Slavery

June 14, 2010

"The victims of modern slavery have many faces. They are men and women, adults and children. Yet, all are denied basic human dignity and freedom. ... All too often suffering from horrible physical and sexual abuse, it is hard for them to imagine that there might be a place of refuge." - President Barack Obama

The 2010 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report, compiled by the U.S. Department of State, marks the 10th anniversary of progress and challenge in the fight against modern slavery. In 2000, the United States enacted the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), and the United Nations adopted the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish

Trafficking in Persons, Especially women and Children - also known as the Palermo Protocol.

#### The Palermo Protocol

The Palermo Protocol focused the global community's attention on the scourge of human trafficking and the need for nations to work together to combat it. For the first time, there was a global consensus that all acts of trafficking in persons should be criminalized, including trafficking for forced labor, slavery, and slavery-like practices. The Protocol held that governmental responses should incorporate the "3P" paradigm: Prevention, Criminal Prosecution and Victim Protection.

#### A Growing and Committed but Young Movement

Over 10 years, governments worldwide have made appreciable progress in understanding some basic realities about human trafficking:

- . People are in situations of modern slavery in most countries.
- . Trafficking is a fluid phenomenon responding to market demands, vulnerabilities in laws, weak penalties, and economic instability.
- . Trafficking can occur without movement across borders. But 10 years of focused effort to combat trafficking only represents the infancy of this modern movement. Many countries are still learning about human trafficking and the best responses to it. It is not enough to prosecute traffickers if governments do not provide assistance to the survivors and work to ensure that no one else is victimized. No country has yet attained a truly comprehensive response to this massive, ever increasing, ever changing crime.

#### The Victims

More people are trafficked for forced labor than for commercial sex. The crime is less about duping and kidnapping people than it is about coercion of people who entered a form of service voluntarily or migrated willingly. Men comprise a significant number of trafficking victims. Traffickers often use sexual violence as a weapon against women to keep them in compelled service, whether in a field, a factory, a brothel, a home, or a war zone.

#### Key Numbers from the 2010 TIP Report

- . 12.3 million adults and children in forced labor, bonded labor, and forced prostitution around the world; 56 percent of these victims are women and girls
- . \$32 billion annual trade for the traffickers
- . 49,105 victims identified worldwide, a 59 percent increase over the last reporting year (2008)

- . Prevalence of trafficking victims in the world: 1.8 per 1,000 inhabitants (in Asia and the Pacific: 3 per 1,000)
- . 4,166 successful trafficking prosecutions in 2009, a 40 percent increase over 2008
- . Countries that have yet to convict a trafficker under laws in compliance with the Palermo Protocol: 62
- . Countries without laws, policies, or regulations to prevent victims' deportation: 104
- . 23 countries received upgraded rankings in the 2010 TIP Report; 19 countries received downgraded rankings
- . Two countries, the United States and Kiribati, are ranked for the first time in the 2010 TIP Report

(end fact sheet)

(Distributed by the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://www.america.gov>)

#### **AN END TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING: AN OP-ED BY SECRETARY OF STATE HILLARY CLINTON**

Elementary students across America are taught that slavery ended in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. But, sadly, nearly 150 years later, the fight to end this global scourge is far from over. Today it takes a different form and we call it by a different name -- "human trafficking" -- but it is still an affront to basic human dignity in the United States and around the world.

The estimates vary widely, but it is likely that somewhere between 12 million and 27 million human beings are suffering in bondage around the world. Men, women and children are trapped in prostitution or labor in fields and factories under brutal bosses who threaten them with violence or jail if they try to escape. Earlier this year, six "recruiters" were indicted in Hawaii in the largest human trafficking case ever charged in U.S. history. They coerced 400 Thai workers into farm labor by confiscating their passports and threatening to have them deported.

I have seen firsthand the suffering that human trafficking causes. Not only does it result in injury and abuse--it also takes away its victims' power to control their own destinies. In Thailand I have met teenage girls who had been prostituted as young children and were dying of AIDS. In Eastern Europe I have met mothers who lost sons and daughters to trafficking and had nowhere to turn for help. This is a violation of our fundamental belief that all people everywhere deserve to live free, work with dignity, and pursue their dreams.

For decades, the problem went largely unnoticed. But 10 years ago this week, President Clinton signed the Trafficking Victims' Protection Act, which gave us more tools to bring traffickers to justice and to provide victims with legal services and other support. Today, police officers, activists, and governments are coordinating their efforts more effectively. Thousands of victims have been liberated around the world and many remain in America with legal status and work permits. Some have even become U.S. citizens and taken up the cause of preventing traffickers from destroying more lives.

This modern anti-trafficking movement is not limited to the United States. Almost 150 countries have joined the United Nations' Trafficking Protocol to protect victims and promote cooperation among countries. More than 116 countries have outlawed human trafficking, and the number of victims identified and traffickers imprisoned is increasing each year.

But we still have a long way to go. Every year, the State Department produces a report on human trafficking in 177 countries, now including our own. The most recent report found that 19 countries have curtailed their anti-trafficking efforts, and 13 countries fail to meet the minimum standards for eliminating trafficking and are not trying to improve.

It is especially important for governments to protect the most vulnerable – women and children – who are more likely to be victims of trafficking. They are not just the targets of sex traffickers, but also labor traffickers, and they make up a majority of those trapped in forced labor: picking cotton, mining rare earth minerals, dancing in nightclubs. The numbers may keep growing, as the global economic crisis has exposed even more women to unscrupulous recruiters.

We need to redouble our efforts to fight modern slavery. I hope that the countries that have not yet acceded to the U.N. Trafficking Protocol will do so. Many other countries can still do more to strengthen their anti-trafficking laws. And all governments can devote more resources to finding victims and punishing human traffickers.

Citizens can help too, by advocating for laws that ban all forms of exploitation and give victims the support they need to recover. They can also volunteer at a local shelter and encourage companies to root out forced labor throughout their supply chains by visiting [www.chainstorereaction.com](http://www.chainstorereaction.com).

The problem of modern trafficking may be entrenched, but it is solvable. By using every tool at our disposal to put pressure on traffickers, we can set ourselves on a course to eradicate modern slavery.

Hillary Rodham Clinton  
U.S. Secretary of State