

# A Moment of Opportunity:

A Tipping Point in the Fight Against  
Human Trafficking in the  
United States

Executive Summary





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# Introduction

This executive summary covers a recently completed scan from a sample of the anti-trafficking field, and is designed to better understand how to encourage the creation and continued growth of a unified, effective, and human rights-based anti-trafficking movement. The overwhelming conclusion we draw from this analysis is that there is a cadre of sophisticated and experienced organizations that employ a human-rights based approach to anti-trafficking efforts in the United States, creating a unique opportunity to make concrete impact and become a thoroughly networked, high-capacity movement. With focused philanthropic investment, the field is now poised to develop and share a strong vision and advocacy agenda, replicate models for successful interventions, and collaborate with intersectional movements that reform criminal justice responses and address economic inequality, immigration, workers' rights, sexual health and rights, and LGBTQ concerns.

In this summary we touch upon each of the issues trafficking is connected to and exacerbated by, the achievements and shortcomings of U.S. policy in mitigating

human trafficking, the greatest needs of groups on the ground, an explanation for why the current momentum, which has been building since the Palermo Protocol, is ripe for targeted investment and finally, recommendations for next steps.

## *Trafficking as a Unifying Issue: Why Gather Here?*

Trafficking is a unique and cross-cutting issue for a number of reasons. First, it involves people working in often informal work sectors in a climate of fear. The trafficking experience can be one involving extremely marginalized and abusive situations for workers across a range of exploited sectors, including agriculture, the restaurant industry, domestic work, the hotel industry, sex work, nail salons and factory or sweatshop work. A strong focus on prevention will improve conditions not only for trafficked persons, but also for larger groups of low-wage workers at risk for exposure to a spectrum of exploitation in each of these different sectors.

Second, because trafficking involves so many facets of the human experience, all of which require immediate attention, it calls for both a deeply specific and widely

understood range of solutions. Preventing and ending trafficking in the United States will come not from one path, but from a multi-pronged approach, including:

- Federal immigration policy changes;
- Respect for the rights of workers;
- Attention to transparency and abuses in supply chains;
- Reform of criminal justice and policing policies;
- Agendas creating true economic opportunity;
- Support for the type of comprehensive sexuality education that protects sexual health and rights while helping victims and survivors recover; and
- Attention to the needs of LGBTQ youth and other people at risk for homelessness.

Addressing these social justice and human rights issues in a unifying space has the potential to leverage and propel cross-constituency and cross-issue work, meaning that gains made in this field will have the potential to be felt across crucial and related social change sectors.

Finally, trafficking is, in many ways, the defining issue of our modern times: As we move through our lives, acquiring, using, and disposing of countless consumer items, from clothes to food to services rendered (in the corporate, communal, personal, and domestic realms), we must confront the reality that almost every item and

experience we consume comes at the cost of another human being's cheap labor. A growing cadre of stakeholders is focusing on trafficking as the nexus of supply chain, sustainability, human rights, and global development in making and guiding economic policy, corporate policy, and consumer choices.

### *A Critical Opportunity: Why Gather Now?*

We are at a critical moment for funders to deepen a shared and intentional focus to combat human trafficking. There is a fast-growing, diverse set of organizations that are coming together across sectors and borders to address trafficking in the United States. Domestic groups working across industries are now focused on the issue of human trafficking. On the international front, there is a sizable network of organizations focused on demand for cheap goods and services in the United States. All of this attention has created an important opportunity to leverage impact with greater investment.

Additionally, there is now more data to combat human trafficking and important state and local legal victories.

- The Human Trafficking Pro Bono Legal Center has compiled the only comprehensive database on federal civil trafficking cases filed in U.S. federal courts.

- In 2014, the Urban Institute released a seminal report on the state of trafficking in the United States, which underscored the wide range of industries and sectors involved in this issue.
- In February 2015, the Southern Poverty Law Center succeeded in securing \$14 million in compensatory and punitive damages for five Indian guest workers who were defrauded and exploited in a labor trafficking scheme.
- Originally pioneered by the Sex Workers Project, now 14 states have enacted cutting-edge statutes that permit their courts to vacate convictions of human trafficking victims, allowing survivors to move forward without the stigma of having to report a conviction for prostitution and other acts.
- Fought and won by the National Domestic Workers Alliance, labor protections, known as domestic worker “Bills of Rights,” passed in Illinois, Connecticut, Oregon, Massachusetts, California, Hawaii and New York.

Anti-trafficking groups are better poised to have greater impact. They have developed effective programs that both empower survivors and ensure that survivor voices are prominent in policy debates and affecting change.

The Coalition of Immokalee Workers, for example, has created a worker driven social responsibility model that is being replicated across industries and geographic locations. The Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST) has created the National Survivor Network, a one-of-a-kind leadership development program where members of the Network organize to speak publicly on behalf of all survivors of trafficking, allowing CAST and its work to be directly informed by the real experiences of the clients it serves.

All of these advances indicate that we are at a critical moment. The time is now for maintaining these gains by investing in leaders and bolstering the capacity of anti-trafficking organizations to move to another level of development with a shared narrative and strategic plan.

# Anti- Trafficking Developments in the US: 2000-Present

2015

Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JTVA) Passed <sup>1</sup>  
White House Advisory Council Mandated  
Presidential Award Presented to Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW)  
*David, et al. v. Signal International LLC, et al.* <sup>2</sup>  
Amnesty International Votes to Protect the Rights of Sex Workers with Decriminalization

2014

Freedom Fund Established <sup>3</sup>  
Presidential Award Presented to Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking (CAST)  
Federal Strategic Action Plan on Victim Services in US Released

2013

Supreme Court Rules Anti-Prostitution Pledge Unconstitutional  
Global Fund Established <sup>4</sup>  
TVPA Reauthorization (Amendment to VAWA) <sup>5</sup>  
Inaugural Presidential Awards Presented to Florrie Burke and Carlson Wagonlit Travel

2012

Microsoft Funds Investigation of Technology's Role in Trafficking of Minors in U.S. <sup>6</sup>  
President Obama Issues Executive Order "Strengthening Protections Against Trafficking in Persons in Federal Contracts"

2011

Google Gives \$11.5 M toward Anti-Trafficking Efforts in U.S. and Abroad <sup>7</sup>

2010

New York is First State to Enact Vacating Convictions Statute <sup>8</sup>  
California Transparency in Supply Chains Act Signed Into Law <sup>9</sup>

2008

*United States v. Navarette* <sup>10</sup>  
TVPA Reauthorization <sup>11</sup>

2006

Michigan & North Carolina Enact Laws Related to Document Holding <sup>12</sup>

2005

*United States v. Carreto* <sup>13</sup>  
TVPA Reauthorization <sup>14</sup>

2004

Missouri Enacts Law including Victim Services & Protections <sup>15</sup>  
First Federal Task Forces Established <sup>16</sup>

2003

Texas & Washington Enact First Human Trafficking State Laws <sup>17</sup>  
TVPA Reauthorization <sup>18</sup>  
Anti-Prostitution Pledge <sup>19</sup>

2002

New York Anti-Trafficking Network Founded

2001

Federal Funding for Victim Service Programs <sup>20</sup>  
Freedom Network USA Founded  
Department of State TIP Office Established

2000

UN (Palermo) Protocol on Human Trafficking  
TVPA-Victims of Trafficking & Violence Prevention Act <sup>21</sup>



# Human Trafficking Policy in the United States: An Overview

The idea that trafficking exists on American soil has only gained public traction in the last 10 to 15 years, since the passage of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA). This awareness prompted significant action by state and local policymakers, the NGO sector, some corporate entities, and well-meaning community groups, as well as increased coverage in the media.

These efforts have brought mixed results, due to a fundamental lack of understanding of the dynamics of trafficking and how best to prevent it and to support survivors. This lack of understanding – characterized by the notion of a helpless victim being harmed by a group of traffickers, with no context around economic and public forces in people’s lives, and often inflamed by a media looking for salacious angles – has led to a well-intentioned but heavy focus on criminalization, rather than approaches rooted in economic opportunity, workers’ rights, immigration policy change, addressing homelessness, and sexual health and rights.

Policy action to combat trafficking in the United States has increased dramatically since the passage of the TVPA, which

presented a chance for victims and survivors to obtain needed social services, and to pursue immigration status and a pathway to citizenship. The law itself is quite strong and needs little adjustment, but its implementation has been uneven, most notably because enforcement has focused on commercial sex, leading to few people being recognized as trafficked in most other labor contexts.

Though the Obama administration has consistently called the issue a priority, actions taken at the federal level have been, at best, insufficient. The 2012 Executive Order that attempted to eradicate trafficking in the context of federal contracts and the [Federal Strategic Action Plan on Services for Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States](#) can both be considered significant steps forward. The administration has also started to use its voice in supporting criminal justice and police reform, which would have significant benefits for trafficked persons. However, the administration’s focus on immigration detention and deportation has been dangerous for trafficked persons and those

at risk, as has its continued restrictions against the use of federal aid to support self-organization by sex workers – the best known way to combat trafficking into the sex sector – in anti-trafficking funds spent overseas.

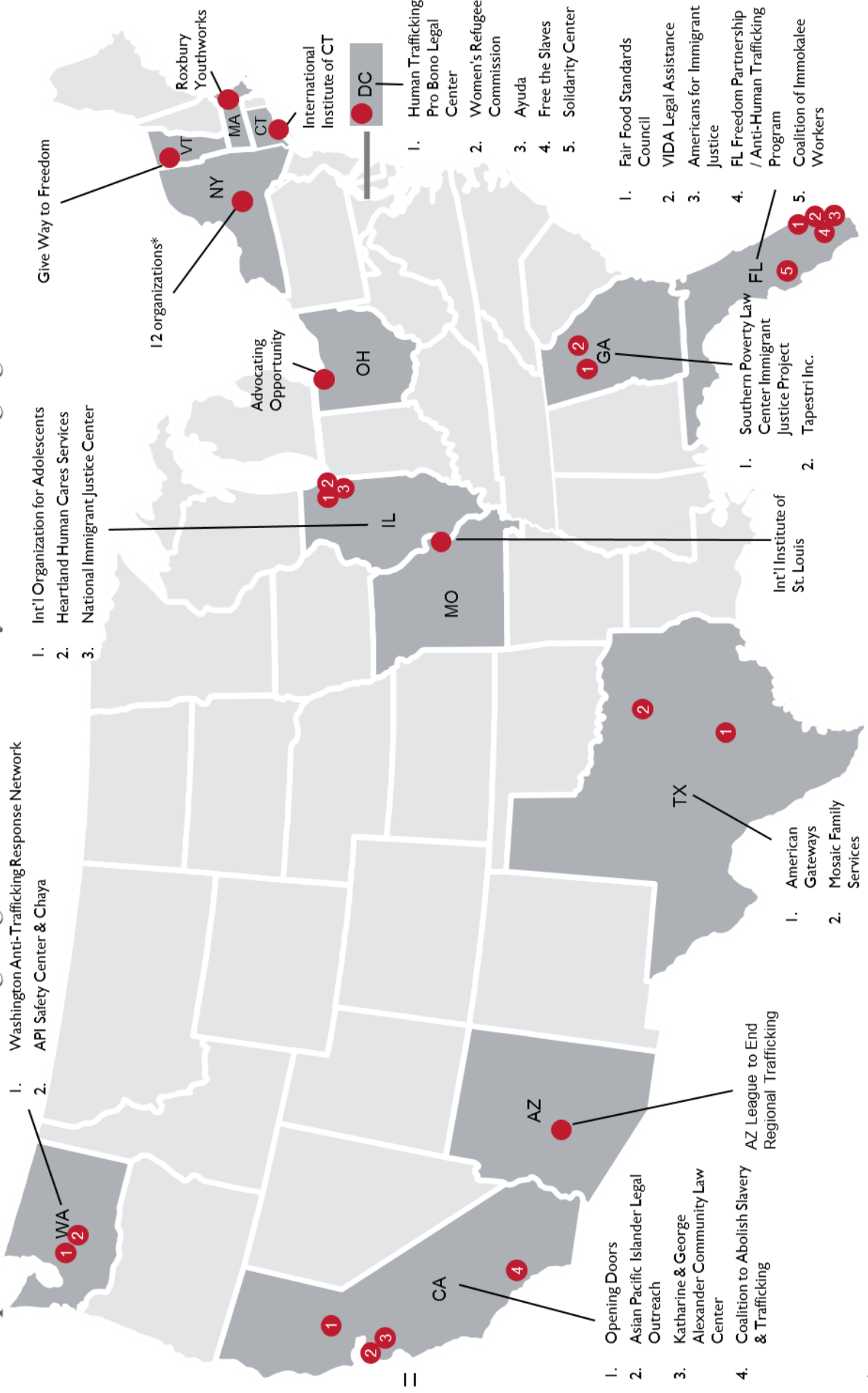
Congress is less motivated to affirm and protect the rights of victims, survivors, and people at risk, or to prevent the widely-shared desire on the part of corporations and consumers to make and receive cheap goods and services, and rather score political points for being tough on crime. Instead, the debate is largely focused on increasing reliance on law enforcement to find survivors and punish traffickers, and on trafficking for sexual exploitation, or on the sex sector more broadly (which has an overlap with, but is distinct from, trafficking).

Although criminal prosecutions of traffickers and NGO coordination with law enforcement at the federal level continue to move forward, there are still numerous shortcomings to a prosecution-focused approach. For instance, there is an inappropriate focus on trafficking into the sex trade at the expense of those trafficked into other forms of cheap labor. As a result, those in coercive and forced conditions, say, in agriculture, are more likely to be at risk for deportation than to benefit from services for which they are eligible as a trafficked person. And the federal government comes up short in terms of prevention, having made only modest progress on implementing the types of victim-centered approaches

outlined in the Federal Strategic Action Plan.

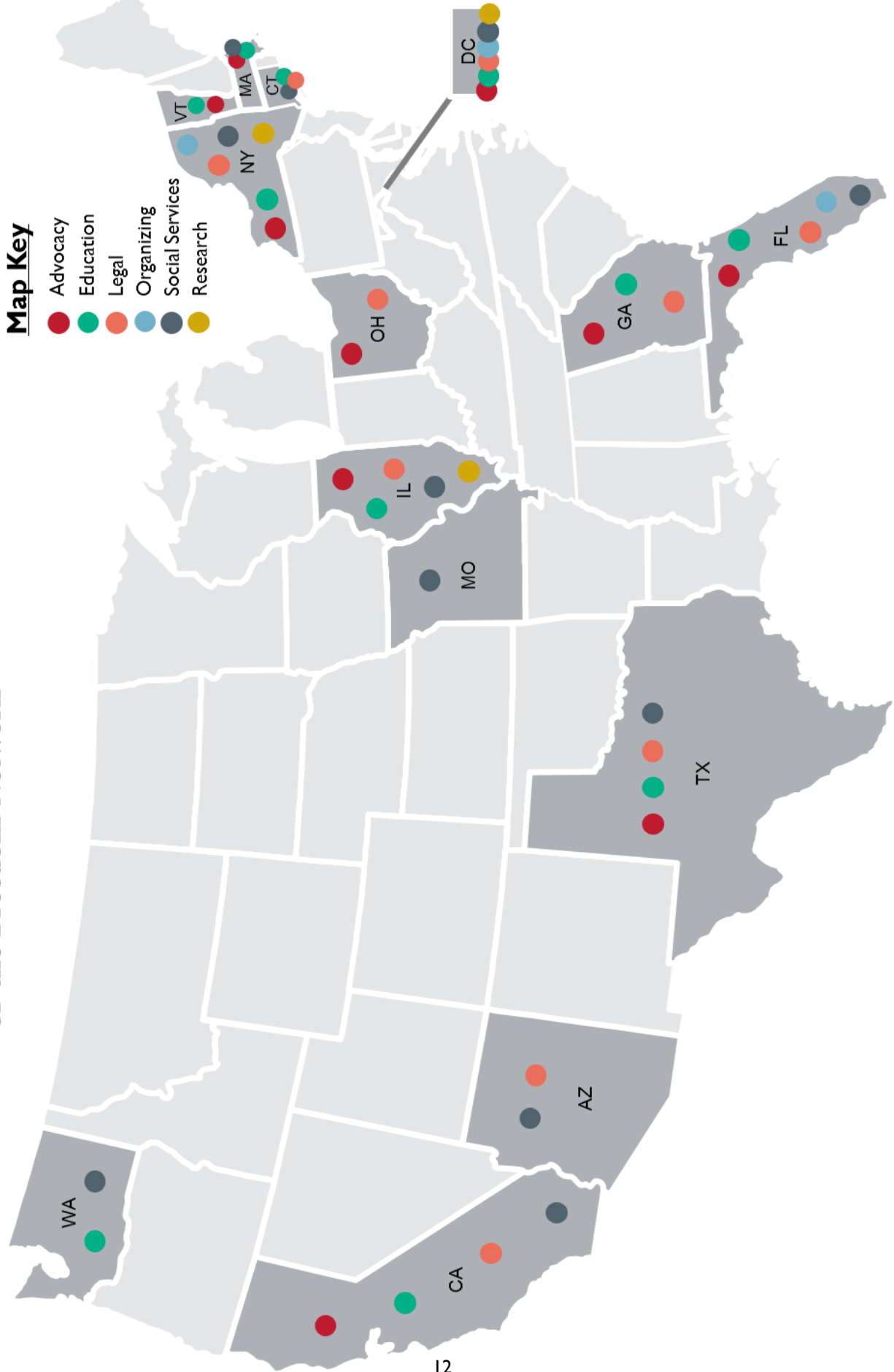
While it is encouraging that every state as well as the District of Columbia has passed some form of legislation to combat trafficking, there is a wide disparity in terms of the quality of this state legislation. Services for victims and survivors, including housing and genuine help for victims, exist in most places but can be hard to find without a qualified social worker or attorney who knows how to look for them. However, most state legislation enhances criminal penalties on prostitution-related charges, but is all but bereft of the services and restitution that would help survivors.

# Snapshot of Anti-Trafficking Organizations Funded by NEO or Belonging to the Freedom Network



\* New York-based organizations: Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund, Safe Horizon, Worker Driven Social Responsibility Collaborative, Global Workers Justice Alliance, Immigrant Women & Children Project, City Bar Justice Center, International Institute of Buffalo, International Organization for Adolescents, My Sisters' Place, New York Asian Women's Center, Urban Justice Center's Sex Workers Project, and Worker Justice Center of New York.

# Snapshot of Services Provided by Current NEO Grantees & Members of the Freedom Network



# The U.S. Anti-Trafficking Field: State of Play

Our research revealed a set of factors that make it well-suited for collaborative and strategic foundation investments.

## I. A Field within Other Movements

Throughout the document, we refer to the anti-trafficking field, to anti-trafficking legislation, and to “America” or “American” history and culture. For the purposes of brevity, and unless specifically discussing something larger than the U.S. context, all of these references include only the United States, recognizing that the scope of the challenges are far larger than those within the United States and that the Americas are a much more expansive assembly of nations beyond the United States.

In our research, nearly 2/3 of respondents’ anti-trafficking work occurs within a larger multi-issue organization. While the organizations themselves are not small, with more than 70% of respondents stating that their organizational budgets exceeded

\$1,000,000 and nearly 50% exceeding \$5,000,000, the anti-trafficking elements of the work averaged budgets of less than \$425,000 annually.

## 2. A Capacity Deficit

The anti-trafficking field has and is further developing a set of collaborative spaces to establish shared goals and agendas, and they present opportunities for scaling up. The national Freedom Network is a membership group of anti-trafficking organizations that creates a supportive space for service providers to develop and share best practices and principles of accountability around the provision of direct services. As it adds increased full-time staff, Freedom Network is preparing to seize its role as a national voice with a developed and systemic approach to the issue. The Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking (ATEST), also operates a collaborative space developed by Humanity United, and Free the Slaves hosts an annual Freedom from Slavery Forum that

strengthens field capacity around evaluation and planning.

Similar to the field's need for increased collaborative capacity is need for increased capacity at the organizational level. Survey research demonstrated that our sample of anti-trafficking organizations are currently dedicating roughly 10% of human capacity to administrative functions, which limits both short-term effectiveness and long-term growth potential. Though a number of organizations, such as the Coalition to Abolish Slavery & Trafficking (CAST), have led by example in terms of strategic planning, few organizations in the anti-trafficking field are able to make such an investment, as doing so requires substantial general operating revenues being dedicated to a purpose that will not directly touch the lives of survivors or individuals at risk of being trafficked for years to come. Strategic foundation investments can bridge this gap.

### **3. The Need for a Strategic Communications Hub**

One of the key functions of a collaborative space would be the development and implementation of a shared communications strategy that can persuade and mobilize key target audiences, including “elite” audiences such as policymakers and thought leaders. Such a space allows for identification of the values, narrative,

frames, and messages that create a communications “umbrella,” transcending individual issues in a way that serves individual organizations’ communications goals as well as the goals of the anti-trafficking field as a whole, and would lay the groundwork for field-wide communications training on how to use the narrative, framing, and messages.

### **4. A Constrained Funding Space**

Field sample surveys demonstrated that funding is heavily concentrated among a small number of foundation and government sources. For respondents, 60% of support for their organizations (as opposed to specifically for their trafficking work) came from foundations, and 34% from government, but even these averages mask that most organizations receive the overwhelming majority of their support from one category or the other. Only 20% of respondents had more than 30% of income from their second-largest source.

Given this limited fundraising ecosystem, it is unsurprising that fundraising/development was the most commonly cited organizational capacity need in an open-ended survey question, as well as the most important area of capacity relative to success going forward. Any efforts to help organizations increase their fundraising capacity would almost certainly be well-received and make demonstrable impact.

# Findings & Strategic Direction

NEO and the Oak Foundation have embraced the following strategic direction. We consider the upcoming undertakings to be the most promising investments we and other foundations can make in order to help create a more collaborative and effective movement that has the capacity to shift policy and public opinion into the future.

## **I. Supporting development of a unified agenda, a coordinated strategy to communicate it, and the collaborative catalysts to implement it**

### *A. Developing a Unified Agenda*

Developing a shared agenda will involve a combination of educating leaders from related issues on the dynamics of trafficking and its solutions, scaling of priorities, and securing buy-in. The core questions on which consensus will be necessary include: key definitions and values, best practices on victim and survivor services as well as prevention, how supportive individuals can contribute, and what relationship the

domestic field should have to international issues.

### *B. Translating Agreement into Shared Communications Strategy*

With greater public interest in and support for an anti-trafficking approach, the field will find many of its deepest challenges, from gaining the attention of lawmakers to fundraising to shaping how the media covers the issue, easier to untangle. Developing and implementing this framework should include conducting communications and media research, using research as one of many pillars to guide the choice of a shared longer-term narrative (e.g. ending demand for cheap goods and services; creating universal economic opportunity/anti-poverty; prioritizing trafficking survivors in defining a shared agenda), and translating this into frames, tools, and trainings for members.

### *C. Creating Collaborative Spaces for Strategy Implementation*

Whether a shared agenda can be developed, and then translated into a

communications framework, is a question of collaborative capacity. Freedom Network, Humanity United/ATEST, Free the Slaves, and a host of other players are each working to build the collaborative capacity that the field will need to become a movement. To supplement these spaces there could be an annual “showcase” for innovative new work to be scaled and replicated in the U.S. Our research showed many groups engaging in innovative and collaborative work that is making a difference, but is currently not being shared or amplified broadly.

## 2. Investing in survivor leadership

Effective movements act in accordance with and amplify the needs of their constituents, as opposed to acting on behalf of them. Without the leadership of trafficked people, the field runs the risk of being primarily informed by the ideologies of its members, as opposed to the lived experiences of the people it intends to represent. The field is increasingly addressing this gap, with organizations like CAST’s National Survivor Network, Safe Horizon’s Anti-Trafficking Program, Free the Slaves, Sex Workers Project, and others doing critical work in developing the leadership capacity of survivors of trafficking. This work, and nascent efforts of similar aim, should be scaled up and modeled whenever possible, and should be paired with expert, qualified, and appropriate legal and support services to minimize the consequences of speaking out.

## 3. Utilizing a diverse set of change levers

Ending trafficking requires understanding the contributing factors and pursuing tailored strategies to address them.

*Supply chain, worker-driven social responsibility, and market-based solutions:* The Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW) has had tremendous success with its Worker-Driven Social Responsibility model. The Coalition works with Walmart, Taco Bell, Aramark, McDonald’s and other major players to both help them and force them to do the right thing—no buyer is willing to risk the public relations sting of being the last one purchasing tomatoes produced with exploited labor, and no farm is willing to risk losing access to their largest buyers. Bringing the CIW model and similar projects to scale is an important area of potential investment.

*Consumer-facing:* While additional investment in a “hearts and minds” strategy will be a prerequisite for broad-based public understanding of and mobilization around trafficking, consumers can and should be engaged today around simple and straightforward asks—boycotts of the most egregious offenders, public pressure on supermarkets, clothing retailers, and consumer technology producers to go “abuse-free”—with the dual purpose of priming the public for a more comprehensive communications campaign and securing concessions from corporations who see a benefit in taking the lead on the issue. This strategy is beginning to take root, in the form of apps



and websites like Free2Work and Slavery Footprint, but there is substantial progress to be made for these products in terms of usability.

*Global advocacy and international human rights mechanisms:* U.S. anti-trafficking advocates are increasingly having success with advocacy in the global and trans-national arena and around international human rights mechanisms. However, this work is not being amplified, preventing it from being modeled by others in the field. Investments in this area should always be coupled with investments in communications capacity to raise the profile of successes.

*Federal advocacy:* A more holistic and coordinated strategy will be required to shift the legislative framework at the federal level, but in the short-term there are meaningful opportunities around pressuring the administration to honor existing commitments; agency-level advocacy on strong implementation and coordination of – and accountability in – existing benefits, services, and rights; using the courts to secure civil judgments for victims and survivors; and policy that addresses discrete issues such as the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act.

*State and local:* In the near-term, advocacy work at the state level should be primarily directed towards defending against misguided legislation, but there is the opportunity to continue to pass laws vacating (essentially erasing) criminal convictions for trafficked persons and allowing safe access to condoms, passing

state Supply Chain Acts like the one pushed by advocates in California, and building alliances with criminal justice and LGBTQ advocates around policing reform and limiting registries on sex-related conduct.

#### **4. Providing core support**

If foundations supporting anti-trafficking work are able to come to agreement on which collaborative activities are most essential to success, they may be able to meet grantees' desire for core support while still maintaining their ability to foster field coordination. Funders could offer grantees a checklist of activities or approaches, participation in which indicates that an organization is “bought in,” and then offer core support only to the organizations that meet this threshold. Grantees would then be free to spend the funds on their areas of greatest need, as long as they could demonstrate that they had found a way to incorporate broader goals into their work.

#### **5. Developing an integrated data system that reflects the true scope of trafficking**

The information that service providers collect about survivors upon intake could provide much-needed detail about who victims and survivors of trafficking are, how their current circumstances came about, and what types of long-term solutions would be most useful to them. However, every service provider asks slightly different questions, making it impossible to aggregate the data into a more comprehensive picture.

If the anti-trafficking field can become the go-to data source on the issue, it would burnish its credibility. A free, publicly accessible data source would be useful for government bodies (who would likely be perfectly happy to abdicate the responsibility, which it performs poorly), media sources, academia, and others but, even more importantly, it would be useful to the field itself—by setting the standards and definitions of the data collected, the field can define the boundaries of questions such as who is a trafficking victim and what meaningful victim services look like.

## **6. Promoting professional incentives for young attorneys, advocates, and service providers**

There is a growing need for effective professionals working on the issue,

particularly in more isolated and rural areas. Fellowships to encourage individuals to work in the most challenging and isolating contexts are an area of high-potential investment, and can be accompanied by an intentional recruitment plan that acknowledges that quality applicants have a multitude of professional options. The anti-trafficking field could also develop a mentorship link between more experienced anti-trafficking professionals and new fellows, or offer cross-training for new service providers and attorneys to help them develop a deeper understanding of each other's experiences and to create a sense of belonging to a cohesive movement.

# Criteria for Support

We recommend that foundations invest in organizations that demonstrate: 1) a belief that the effectiveness of their own work can be improved through capacity-building focused on communications, infrastructure including data infrastructure, development, learning and evaluation, amplification of existing innovative projects, and leadership development, and that increased resources need not always be prioritized on increased programming; 2) a focused strategy that is intentional about the way it

leverages change and the outcomes it seeks to achieve, ideally, defined in a clear theory of change; 3) an openness to collaboration with non-traditional allies, including potential allies in other movement areas intersecting with trafficking, including its international dimensions; and 4) a philosophical approach to the work that is rights-based, victim- and survivor-centric, and oriented towards prevention.

# The Intersections Matter:

## Building the Field through Cross-Issue Partnerships

The greatest value of anti-trafficking as a funding framework is its intersectionality, and the anti-trafficking field has an immediate opportunity to make this potential a reality.

### **Economic Inequality and Workers' Rights**

From the Fight for 15 minimum wage campaigns across the country to the Beltway conversation generated by Thomas Piketty's *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* and its landmark analysis of the historic nature of American income disparities, economic inequality is receiving greater attention in the U.S. political and social dialogue than at any time since the Great Depression. As the presidential election approaches, this focus is likely to increase. If the anti-trafficking field can lend its voice to the rising tide of minimum and living wage campaigns, as well as related calls on issues like updated overtime rules and public investment in employment programs, it can establish credibility with economic justice and workers' rights

advocates. Strategic advocacy partnerships have the long-term potential to lead in a shared communications agenda between the anti-trafficking, workers' rights, and economic justice fields. This, in turn, shifts the conversation about economic equality away from the very wealthy and towards tangible improvements that can be made in the lives of the economically marginalized.

### **Criminal Justice, Racial Justice, and Policing**

Some of the most interesting bridges in American political life are occurring around criminal justice, racial justice, and policing. While many progressives have long viewed mass imprisonment and over-policing as a human rights disaster and an opportunity sinkhole, fiscal conservatives are increasingly seeing it as a major burden on public budgets. It is also reasonable to think that common purpose could be found with the Movement for Black Lives on over-policing, profiling of and violence against transgender women of color, discrimination in the criminal justice

system, and increased training for police officers to improve their response to both racially charged incidents as well as situations that involve human trafficking. Indeed, because anti-trafficking investigations involve immigrants and people involved in the sex trade, with a disproportionate focus on people of color, these overlapping issues have enormous opportunity for synergy.

### **Immigration and Immigrant Rights**

The relative political equilibrium and deep schisms on immigration in Washington mean that any potential policy change will almost certainly be a “comprehensive package,” blending increased border enforcement with increased visa availability and rights protections for out-of-status individuals in the country. These political compromises are deeply problematic, and closely relate to intersections with the criminal justice issues mentioned above. But it is imperative that the anti-trafficking field find ways to interject solutions for prevention and for victim and survivor services as part of any immigration reform package. To accomplish this, the field must build strong partnerships with immigrant rights advocates already working in this sphere.

### **Sexual Rights/Gender-Based Violence/ Reproductive Health and Rights**

The movements to combat domestic violence and sexual assault have deep links to the anti-trafficking field, and can likely be

engaged around keeping potential victims and survivors out of situations where violence is likely to occur. The sexual rights movement shares an interest in comprehensive sexuality education, which survivors have said would have helped them understand the role of consent and broader concepts of sexual autonomy. Access to condoms, contraception, abortion, and sexual negotiation are a priority for the reproductive health and rights movement that would garner support among anti-trafficking advocates and those focused on rights of sex workers.

### **LGBTQ Rights**

With the groundbreaking Supreme Court decision in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, the LGBTQ rights movement achieved its most prominently sought-after goal. As the LGBTQ movement regroupes and determines its next set of priorities, there is an opportunity for the anti-trafficking field to encourage a focus on two key issues, which affect as many as a million LGBTQ Americans: youth homelessness and over-policing. These issues are of relevance both to the LGBTQ rights movement and to the anti-trafficking field, and offer an entry point for synergy and collaboration.

# Conclusion

Collaborative foundation support could enable a high-functioning anti-trafficking movement and the creation of exciting opportunities for scaling up innovative work. Perhaps most importantly, collaborative grantmaking can leverage the successes of the domestic anti-trafficking organizations through capacity investments and structured collaboration as the surest path to both preventing trafficking going forward and helping survivors reclaim their voices.

With strategic investment and targeted effort, NEO intends to build bridges between many potential partners and help unify the domestic anti-trafficking movement to effectively capitalize on this significant moment of opportunity to make lasting change.

# Timeline Endnotes

- <sup>1</sup> JVTFA. Establishes the Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund. US citizens can obtain benefits without HHS certification. Establishes block grants for domestic child human trafficking deterrence programs. Expands definition of child abuse to include human trafficking and child pornography. Provides for the prosecution of individuals who patronize people for commercial sex. Expands services and training to combat child trafficking.
- <sup>2</sup> *David, et al. v. Signal International, LLC et al.* Significant for large number of claimants, large number of law firms assisting Southern Poverty Law Center, and for large \$14M settlement in labor case.
- <sup>3</sup> Freedom Fund established. Humanity United, Legatum Foundation and Walk Free. The first private fund collaborative.
- <sup>4</sup> The Global Fund legislates the creation of a nonprofit foundation with the U.S. contributing \$251M in seed money over eight years, foreign governments contributing \$500M, and \$750M coming from the private sector.
- <sup>5</sup> TVPA Reauthorization. Passed as an amendment to the Violence Against Women Act. 17. Strengthens programs to prevent child marriage, prevent aid to countries using child soldiers, assistance in providing aid to humanitarian emergencies, etc.
- <sup>6</sup> Microsoft gives \$185,000 to investigate the role of technology in the trafficking of minors in the U.S.
- <sup>7</sup> Google gives \$11.5M to organizations (U.S. and international).
- <sup>8</sup> Vacating convictions statute offers survivors a life without the stigma or challenges that come with a criminal record.
- <sup>9</sup> California Transparency in Supply Chains Act (2010) requires certain companies to report on their specific actions to eradicate slavery and human trafficking in their supply chains.
- <sup>10</sup> *U.S. v Navarette*, District Court of Middle Florida. Significant for collaboration of criminal justice system and NGO, Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW), on large labor case.
- <sup>11</sup> TVPA Reauthorization. Criminal liability imposed on those with intent to defraud, recruit workers from outside the U.S. for employment within the U.S. Penalty for those who benefit financially from participation in ventures that engage in trafficking. Standard of proof in cases involving trafficking into commercial sex changes to "reckless disregard by defendant that force, fraud and coercion would be used."
- <sup>12</sup> Michigan and North Carolina enact laws that prohibit the destruction, concealment, removal or possession of any false passport, immigration or other document (HB 5748 & HB 1896).
- <sup>13</sup> *U.S. v Carreto*-Eastern District of NY. Significant for length of sentences for traffickers and as a model of collaboration between law enforcement and NGOs.
- <sup>14</sup> TVPA Reauthorization. Grant programs expand victim services to U.S. citizens or immigrants with residency status. Programs create comprehensive service and rehabilitative facilities for trafficked persons, establishes extraterritorial jurisdiction over trafficking offenses committed overseas by federal employees.
- <sup>15</sup> Missouri passes a law that includes victim services. Other states follow.
- <sup>16</sup> Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Affairs begins funding multi-disciplinary task forces.
- <sup>17</sup> Texas and Washington state laws criminalize human trafficking and increase penalties.
- <sup>18</sup> TVPA Reauthorization. Allows for dissemination of materials alerting travelers to sex tourism, created a new civil right of action, requires the Attorney General to issue an annual report.
- <sup>19</sup> Anti-Prostitution Pledge U.S. federal government requires NGOs that receive federal funds to adopt a policy opposing prostitution and trafficking into commercial sex. (2003-International; 2005-US).
- <sup>20</sup> Federal Funding Department of Justice - Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).
- <sup>21</sup> TVPA. Protection, Prosecution and Prevention. Provides assistance to victims, establishes non-immigrant status, establishes new crimes, force fraud or coercion, provides assistance to foreign countries.



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