

Combating Human Trafficking

A Career Guide for Lawyers and Law Students

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Table of Contents

I. Introduction

II. Background on the Field

- A. Philosophical Differences in the Field
- B. Overlap with Other Issues and Legal Areas

III. Practice Settings

- A. Governmental and Intergovernmental Opportunities
- B. Opportunities at Non-Governmental Organizations

IV. Work Types

- A. Domestic Work Types
- B. International Work Types

V. Career Advice

- A. Skills and Experience
- B. Choosing and Pursuing a Career Path

VI. Personal Narratives

VII. Selected Resources

- Programs at HLS
- Course Listings
- Organizations
- Recommended Readings and References

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I. Introduction

Recognizing human trafficking as an affront to human dignity, both national and global leaders have called for stronger efforts to combat the crime and support trafficking survivors. “It ought to concern every person,” President Barack Obama said at the launching of a new federal anti-trafficking campaign in 2012, “because it’s a debasement of our common humanity.”¹ Likewise, UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson has stated that “we must take action on all fronts: criminal justice, victim assistance and victim protection, human rights, migration policy and labor market regulation.”² In fact, attorneys can take on human trafficking from any of these angles. Lawyers have used both criminal law and employment regulations to bring traffickers to justice. To aid survivors and safeguard their rights, lawyers have forced traffickers to compensate their victims, fought charges leveled against women and children forced into prostitution, and secured legal status for people brought to this country against their will. Both at home and abroad, American attorneys have also advocated for a more comprehensive, consistent government response to human trafficking in all its forms.

Lawyers in this field describe their jobs as tremendously rewarding, citing the impact of their work as well as the flexible blend of client services and policy advocacy in many of their positions. After working more directly with clients and then in policy, Jayne Bigelsen at Covenant House in New York City said that her current position as Co-Director of Anti-Human Trafficking Initiatives/Legal Advocacy contains the perfect balance between the two. Though she said it is frustrating to see many of the trafficked youth she works with return to their pimps, with whom they have formed a bond rooted in trauma, she also described the joy she feels when she sees a previously homeless teenager depart for college, receive their GED, or succeed in a job interview. Hilary Axam, Director of the Human Trafficking Unit at the US Department of Justice, said she loves to emphasize a human trafficking victim’s personal story so that the court understands the difference between a victim’s sexual history and present refusal of consent, or comes to see a drug addiction as a source of vulnerability rather than as an offense to be punished. Because public defenders stand “at the forefront” of efforts to protect vulnerable people from criminalization, said Kate Mogulescu, Supervising Attorney at the Legal Aid Society’s Exploitation Intervention Project, she is glad to have the opportunity to defend both

¹ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/09/25/fact-sheet-obama-administration-announces-efforts-combat-human-trafficki>

² <http://www.un.org/sg/dsg/statements/index.asp?nid=415>

people who have been charged with prostitution and trafficked persons facing other criminal charges. “I have the best job in the universe,” she said.

Though they disagreed on the degree of improvement in the government’s response to human trafficking over the past twenty years, professionals in this field consistently said that the level of general awareness on this issue has increased tremendously. Stephanie Richard, Policy and Legal Services Director at the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST) noted that the change is particularly striking with regards to domestic trafficking. When she started out, Richard said, people heard the word “trafficking” and thought she handled parking violations. Then everyone thought she must work in Cambodia or Thailand. Only in 2011 or 2012, Richard said, did the public become aware that trafficking happens within the United States. This increased attention translates into more opportunities for lawyers in this field. Noting that CAST has “grown dramatically” over the past two years, Richard said there are now far more resources for anti-trafficking work in general. Rebecca Rittenhouse, Legal Research and Monitoring Officer at ECPAT International, recognizes the same increase in awareness and funding, noting that this may translate into more job opportunities for young lawyers interested in addressing the problem. Entry-level positions in this area are still scarce, but the expansion of the field will likely generate more positions over time.

To provide the reader with basic background on this issue, the section below contains a series of “frequently asked questions” on the topic.

What is Human Trafficking?

The previous confusion surrounding what exactly constitutes “human trafficking” was clarified in 2000 through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s Palermo Protocol. This document provides the accepted definition of human trafficking as, “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”³

According to the Palermo Protocol, exploitation of human trafficking victims takes three basic forms: forced labor, sexual exploitation, and the removal of organs. Over half of the cases detected by UNODC in 2014 centered on sexual exploitation, particularly forced prostitution and the prostitution of minors.⁴ Taking a range of shapes – from failure to pay wages to the recruitment of child soldiers – labor-related exploitation featured in another 40% of cases. Traffickers may charge exorbitant fees for transport from one country to another, then hold their victims hostage until the debt is repaid. Alternately, they may take in a domestic servant through a placement agency, only to confiscate their new maid’s passport and confine her to the house.

³ https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED_NATIONS_CONVENTION_AGAINST_TRANSNATIONAL_ORGANIZED_CRIME_AND_THE_PROTOCOLS_THEREOF.pdf

⁴ https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf

Finally, a small minority of detected cases centered on the sale of victims' organs for profit in the black market.

Shocking though these offenses may be, it is worth noting that human trafficking is not only a gross violation of human rights but also a profitable business endeavor. According to estimates from the Department of Homeland Security, "human trafficking is a \$32 billion per year industry, second only to drug trafficking as the most profitable form of transnational crime."⁵ In addition to profits from the transport and trade of human beings, traffickers also make money off of the goods their victims produce under coercion and the acts their victims are forced to commit.

Where Does Human Trafficking Take Place?

Human trafficking is not a regional problem, nor is it confined to low-income areas or lesser developed countries – It is found in every part of the world, including the United States and Western Europe. Because human trafficking is sometimes a transnational crime, and because statistics on trafficking victims are difficult to compile, researchers have been largely unable to determine the relative prevalence of human trafficking across regions.⁶ Yet, researchers have mapped trafficking routes running to, from, and through communities across the world.⁷ Generally, trafficking routes run from poorer areas to richer ones. Some of these routes stretch from continent to continent, while others start and end within the same region or country. Siddharth Kara, Director of the Carr Center Program on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery at the Kennedy School, notes that traffickers often move their victims first from poor rural areas to richer local cities, then transport a fraction of them from cities to various locations around the globe.⁸

Not only does human trafficking take place within the United States, but it extends into every region of the country and affects thousands of American citizens every year. According to the National Trafficking Resource Center, "human trafficking victims have been identified in cities, suburbs, and rural areas in all 50 states, and in Washington, DC."⁹ Some of these victims were US citizens and residents; others were brought into the country by their traffickers. And while immigrants are particularly vulnerable to certain forms of exploitation, due to unfamiliarity with their surroundings and/or concerns over their legal status, the National Trafficking Resource Center notes that American youth who have been abused or run away from home are at-risk as well. According to the UNODC, 59% of trafficking victims in North America, Central America, and the Caribbean came from within the region in 2010-2012, while 32% came from East and

⁵ <https://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign/what-human-trafficking>

⁶ <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/226844.pdf>

⁷ http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_182109/lang--en/index.htm
http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_182109/lang--en/index.htm

⁸ Siddharth Kara, *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery*, 11.

⁹ <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/human-trafficking/victims>

South Asia. At least 37% of cases passed on to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center involved US citizens or permanent residents.¹⁰

Who Does Human Trafficking Affect?

Though there is no generally accepted estimate of the number of individuals trafficked within a given year, the ILO estimates that there are 20.9 million people current living in conditions of slavery. This figure includes 5.5 million children.¹¹ Swept up into both sex trafficking and forced labor, women and girls make up approximately 70% of trafficking victims.¹² Despite their differences in age, race, nationality, gender, and sexual orientation, almost all of these victims share one common trait: whether due to individual circumstance, general conditions of their home community, or membership in a marginalized group, most victims experienced some form of disempowerment even before they met their trafficker. Men and women under severe economic strain are much more likely to be trafficked, as are people who have faced hardships due to war, natural disasters, or political instability.¹³ Victims of domestic violence and/or sexual assault can be vulnerable as well.¹⁴ Within the United States, runaway youth make up a substantial share of trafficking victims. According to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, 1 out of 6 runaway youths in the US in 2014 “were likely sex trafficking victims.”¹⁵ Of these, a disproportionate number identify as LGBTQ. As noted previously, immigrant communities also face particular vulnerabilities. Essentially, traffickers take advantage of uneven power dynamics and potential vulnerabilities wherever they find them. These demographics have important implications for advocates and legislators, as stronger protections may be necessary for particular communities. And because survivors may face the same challenges even after their release, victim protection laws must take factors like age and immigration status into account.

What Laws Address Human Trafficking?

Legislators and policy makers on the international, national, and state level have all taken measures to rein in human trafficking and provide services for survivors. Forming the basis for the international community’s approach to human trafficking, the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons both laid out the most widely-used definition of “human trafficking” and outlined the “3P Paradigm” of Protection, Prevention, and Prosecution.¹⁶

¹⁰ https://www.unodc.org/documents/middleeastandnorthafrica/organised-crime/UNITED_NATIONS_CONVENTION_AGAINST_TRANSNATIONAL_ORGANIZED_CRIME_AND_THE_PROTOCOLS_THERE TO.pdf

¹¹ http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_182109/lang--en/index.htmhttp://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_182109/lang--en/index.htm

¹² https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf, 5

¹³ <http://www.dhs.gov/definition-human-trafficking>

¹⁴ <https://polarisproject.org/human-trafficking>

¹⁵ <http://www.missingkids.com/lin6>

¹⁶ <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/3p/>

Within the United States, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 constitutes “the cornerstone of human trafficking legislation.”¹⁷ Not only did this law establish human trafficking as a federal crime, but it also requires traffickers to pay restitution to their victims. The law also created the T Visa, which allows trafficking victims and their families to remain in the United States and renders them eligible for permanent residency after three years. Supplementing the TVPA, some states have adopted legislation to prevent victims from being convicted of prostitution offenses. State “safe harbor” laws, for instance, can render children immune to prosecution for certain types of crimes. Similarly, some states allow trafficking victims to vacate convictions if they show that they committed a criminal act under duress.

In the United States most Human Trafficking laws are found at the state level. Remarkably, all 50 States in the United States have passed trafficking laws with varying degrees of protection. One of the toughest laws is found in Massachusetts, and strengthens protections for victims of human trafficking and prostitution while increasing the punishment for offenders by carrying a potential life sentence for traffickers of children. California also has a tough new law regulating the supply chain and labor trafficking. The California Transparency in Supply Chains Act¹⁸ provides consumers with critical information about the efforts that companies are undertaking to prevent and root out human trafficking and slavery in their product supply chains – whether domestically or overseas. This Act requires large retailers and manufacturers doing business in California to disclose on their websites their “efforts to eradicate slavery and human trafficking from [their] direct supply chain for tangible goods offered for sale.”

II. Background on the Field

A. Philosophical Differences in the Field

The anti-trafficking movement is characterized by extensive internal debate. Adhering to widely divergent philosophies, lawyers and advocates in this field disagree on everything from the causes of trafficking to the role of local police in anti-trafficking work. In order to find positions at organizations where they feel comfortable, prospective anti-trafficking lawyers must therefore consider how each organization’s values line up with their own. To lay out the central terms of debate, this guide includes several questions that various anti-trafficking lawyers might answer in very different ways. Note that organizations may agree on some issues and disagree on others. In this complex field, it is impossible to place organizations in a small number of categories, or even arrange them on a single spectrum.

What are the root causes of human trafficking, and how can activists eradicate them?

¹⁷ <https://polarisproject.org/current-federal-laws>

¹⁸ Cal. Civ Code, § 1714.43

Answer A: Trafficking exists because current conditions allow traffickers to profit from their crime.

According to this logic, the issue of human trafficking is one that is motivated by the substantial profit that criminals stand to gain, and reinforced by the minor risk posed by the criminal justice system. As Siddharth Kara from the Kennedy School explains, “understanding the business and economic functioning of the crime can provide insights into more effective ways to eradicate it.”¹⁹ In obtaining this understanding, the government may be able to craft a more efficient response to the problem. Additionally, gaps in existing trafficking law, relatively modest penalties for traffickers, and insufficient resources do little to bolster enforcement in a way that would deter criminals. Thus, a two pronged strategy of enacting policy that undermines the profit motive while simultaneously strengthening law enforcement’s capacity to identify and prosecute traffickers would serve to eradicate the issue.

Answer B: Trafficking exists because systemic poverty and marginalization make some people vulnerable to exploitation.

Because disadvantaged groups lack the resources necessary to avoid exploitive situations or remove themselves from them, some believe that targeting poverty and exploitation is the most powerful means of combatting trafficking. As attorney Marissa Ram, an Equal Justice Works fellow at Safe Horizon and NYLAG’s LGBTQ Law Project, stated: “If you want to do anti-trafficking work go into anti-poverty lawyering.” Lawyers involved in the anti-trafficking field often cite the intersectionality of their work with issues pertaining to homelessness, poverty, immigration status, LGBT discrimination, gender inequality, racial inequality, and an inadequate child welfare system. Such structural flaws that leave certain populations more exposed to traffickers require a response that goes beyond mere law enforcement. Whether by providing direct legal assistance to disadvantaged populations, helping these communities access government benefits, or supporting them in other ways, multiple lawyers have embraced this stance as both preventative and remedial.

What is the role of the criminal justice system in fighting trafficking and aiding victims?

Answer A: Optimally, the criminal justice system serves both victims and society at large by meting out justice in human trafficking cases.

¹⁹ <https://www.thesolutionsjournal.com/article/twenty-first-century-slaves-combating-global-sex-trafficking/>

Not only do strong enforcement and prosecution measures deter potential traffickers, some argue, but they can also protect victims and ultimately empower them. Some lawyers in this field also believe that a strong criminal justice system serves victims by ending their exploitation and convicting their traffickers while protecting them from the twin threats of witness tampering and retribution.

Lawyers in this group generally see little-to-no tension between their will to bring justice to traffickers and their commitment to supporting the victims of these crimes. Once a group of victims has been identified, they may argue, it is often in their best interest to cooperate with the ensuing investigation and trial. Hilary Axam, Director of the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit at the US Department of Justice, notes that while a woman may be initially afraid to testify it is “shortsighted” to close a case because a victim is momentarily unwilling to proceed with the case. Ultimately, Axam said, it is immensely empowering for a victim to hear the judge issue the sentence and watch the court officer leading her trafficker away.

To help victims cope with the trauma of testifying, ensure that all their needs are met, and protect them from the threat of future harm, lawyers in this group often argue that governments must improve, enhance, and extend their criminal justice response to human trafficking. Though the criminal justice system does not serve every victim adequately, lawyers in this group may argue, such problems should be addressed by fixing the gaps in the system as it currently operates in some locations. “When everything is working really well,” Axam said, “you’re creating a victim-centered criminal justice process in which victims have a voice, they have a representative, and they’re guiding the gradual process” of confiding their experiences to the authorities.

Lawyers with these views can and do act in a number of ways. There are programs that match advocates with victims, as well as initiatives that provide training and legal support to government enforcement and prosecution efforts. Additionally, advocacy for certain policy reforms – giving priority to trafficking cases in order to reduce witness tampering, for example – is viewed by some as a necessary component in combatting this issue.

Answer B: The criminal justice system often harms trafficking victims; its role in the government’s treatment of human trafficking should therefore be reduced.

Some lawyers contend that because the criminal justice system in the United States is prone to discrimination and approaches sex trafficking in ways that may inconsistently and arbitrarily criminalize victims, these individuals are often subjected to more harm as a result of their encounters with the system. “There are some people who believe in the centrality of the criminal justice system in anti-trafficking efforts,” said public defender Kate Mogulescu, “and there are some people, like me, who believe that the criminal justice system perpetuates systematic harm.” Building on this argument, Ram said that the policing and prosecution-centric approach “shows a lack of understanding of how

policing works in these communities.” Pointing to the police practice of sweeping up pimps, traffickers, prostitutes, and trafficking victims in large-scale raids, as well as the fine legal distinction between a trafficking victim and a prostitute, some lawyers in this field argue that the justice system’s treatment of trafficking cases is not only harmful, but can send individuals spinning between the role of criminal defendant and the role of victim witness.

To support victims of trafficking, adherents of this view maintain a client-centered approach in which the client determines his or her own needs and the client’s expressed preferences are given priority. Some lawyers and advocates also push for measures that would lessen criminalization of vulnerable people or reduce the role of the criminal justice system in trafficking cases, such as a bill to raise the age of criminal responsibility in the state of New York.

Do trafficking victims have distinct legal needs? Can these needs be better met by lawyers who specialize in human trafficking?

Answer A: Yes, human trafficking should be a distinct legal specialty.

Because trafficking victims have a distinct set of legal needs, some anti-trafficking lawyers argue, lawyers in this area must have a particular skill set to be effective advocates. Stephanie Richard, Policy and Legal Services Director at the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST) in Los Angeles, emphasized that lawyers on her team must be able to handle the full range of legal issues that her clients regularly face, ranging from immigration filings to basic civil cases to victim witness advocacy in criminal courts. In addition, lawyers engaged in anti-trafficking work must be able to build relationships with clients who have experienced trauma.

Richard also stated that trafficking victims greatly benefit from specialized advocacy in criminal courts, as experts in trafficking can help fill in knowledge gaps for court officials who may lack a background in trafficking. Furthermore, trafficking-specific organizations can use their expertise to train pro bono attorneys and other partners on trafficking cases.

Answer B: No, human trafficking should not be differentiated from other issues in affected communities.

For the most part, lawyers in this group argue, ‘trafficking victims’ legal needs are dictated by their poverty and marginalization—challenges they share with other members of their demographic or community. According to Kate Mogulescu, Supervising Attorney at the Legal Aid Society’s Exploitation Intervention Project, trafficking victims’ legal needs are often indistinguishable from the needs of other members of the community. A range of community members need their criminal records cleared, their immigration status sorted out, and the proper restitution paid in civil cases, she said.

Rather than seeking out trafficking cases and studying trafficking around the world, these lawyers argue, prospective lawyers in this field should instead spend a great deal of time working in disadvantaged communities. Consistent with her view that human trafficking does not constitute a distinct legal specialty, Mogulescu also believes that it is best for lawyers to enter this field “through more concrete legal services and legal practice,” such as immigration assistance or public defense. She believes that her clients benefit more broadly from her experience as a public defender and her understanding of the legal issues faced by participants in the New York sex industry.

Is the sex industry inherently exploitative? Should all sex workers be considered victims of human trafficking?

This guide will not fully address this question, as it is far broader than sex trafficking and requires a great deal of historical background on the feminist movement and the sex trade. But readers should be aware that, in the words of law professor Janie Chuang of American University, there is “a struggle over whether prostitution is inherently coercive, and therefore a form of trafficking, or whether the trafficking label should be applied only to instances of forced prostitution.”²⁰ Some organizations that fight trafficking also advocate against the sex industry in general as well.

Disagreements over Terminology

Word choice matters in that an organization’s terminology sheds light on its larger outlook. An organization may use the terms “human trafficking” and “modern day slavery” interchangeably, or may reject one of those classifications. Some organizations view their mandates as that of “rescuing” or “saving” individuals, while others conceive of such language as disempowering. Finally, preferences for calling clients “victims” or “survivors” are common. What is paramount to recognize is that disagreements over terminology exist, and an applicant should do their due diligence to make sure their word choice aligns with that of the hiring organization.

B. Overlap with Other Issues and Legal Areas

Because human trafficking takes a variety of forms and affects a variety of people around the world, the phenomenon naturally intersects with issue areas ranging from LGBTQ rights to cyberlaw.

Civil Rights and Human Rights

²⁰ Chuang, Janie A., Rescuing Trafficking from Ideological Capture: Prostitution Reform and Anti-Trafficking Law and Policy (May 1, 2010). University of Pennsylvania Law Review, Vol. 158, 2010.

Because freedom from slavery constitutes a fundamental right, without which other rights cannot be enjoyed, civil and human rights organizations with wider mandates sometimes include strong anti-trafficking divisions and programs. Human Rights Watch, for instance, has investigated instances of human trafficking in order to pressure governments to clean up their human rights records. In addition, civil rights organizations have litigated key human trafficking cases. Lawyers and advocates can thus enter the field of anti-trafficking work through other, more general positions at rights-based organizations or civil rights groups. Almost every federal government agency and many state government agencies have civil rights departments that focus on human rights and civil liberties with cases sometimes related to trafficking.

Labor and Employment Law

Human trafficking and labor issues are closely intertwined. Labor-related exploitation featured in 40% of human trafficking cases detected by the UNODC in 2014.²¹ Traffickers commonly engage in workplace violations prohibited by state and federal employment law, including wage theft, denial of breaks, and failure to uphold minimum standards for workplace safety.

Workers' rights organizations have taken on anti-trafficking work, sometimes in partnership with larger anti-trafficking coalitions. In fact, grassroots workers' associations are central players in the anti-trafficking movement.

Taking on trafficking cases as part of a larger push to promote supply chain accountability – a term denoting corporate responsibility for the conduct of contractors and suppliers – some organizations have launched litigation against corporations in this area. Establishing corporate liability for human trafficking perpetrated by subcontractors, for instance, the civil rights group Asian Americans Advancing Justice took on a prominent case in this area in the 1990s. Other organizations, such as the non-profit Verité, have worked with companies to promote compliance with existing laws.

Immigration Law

Immigrants and foreign nationals make up a high proportion of human trafficking victims and lawyers must often handle issues related to an individual's legal status before they can address other aspects of a case. Without the help of a lawyer, victims may face deportation before they can even begin to rebuild their lives or testify against their trafficker.

On the other hand, organizations that previously only dealt with immigrant and refugee assistance are beginning to take on anti-trafficking work as victims among their clients are increasingly being identified.

Women's Rights

It is no accident that women and girls make up the majority of human trafficking victims. Women face systemic disadvantages that make them more vulnerable to both sexual and labor-

²¹ https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/GLOTIP_2014_full_report.pdf

based exploitation. Viviana Waisman, President and CEO of the organization Women's Link Worldwide, said that the issue intersects with reproductive rights and gender-based discrimination as well. She noted that the organization's work on intersectional discrimination – discrimination faced by women based on their race, immigration status, or social class as well as their gender – is particularly relevant to the issue of human trafficking as women from marginalized communities face heightened barriers to accessing the justice system and social services.

Public Health Law

Current approaches to human trafficking have integrated the work of law enforcement and health care providers to assist in identification, treatment, and prosecution. The US Department of Health and Human Services and various state agencies have begun to collect and report data on human trafficking which can assist in the development of better policies and also serve as valuable evidence in trafficking cases around the globe. Various state laws have provided for disclosure of human trafficking victimization including sexual exploitation, neglect, assault and battery, abuse, and rape. For example, in Massachusetts the statute explicitly states that instances of human trafficking victimization in children must be reported to law enforcement. The UK has a similar child abuse reporting law.

Children's Rights

Both internationally and within the United States, organizations have addressed human trafficking as a children's rights issue. According to Jayne Bigelsen, Co-Director of Anti -Human Trafficking Initiatives/Legal Advocacy at Covenant House New York, dysfunctional child welfare systems are a major contributor to human trafficking. UNICEF has made this connection as well, helping countries improve their child welfare systems to ensure that children do not fall between the cracks. Homeless youth and children who have entered the criminal justice system require special attention. Because homeless youth make up a substantial portion of human trafficking victims, policy advocacy that protects youth from homelessness serves to combat the trafficking of children. Similarly, advocacy for the proper treatment and protection of child victims who are involved in the criminal justice system is essential. Organizations focused on children's rights, especially those servicing homeless youth, are finding their work to be more intertwined with that of anti-trafficking.

LGBTQ Issues

While there are not many organizations targeting human trafficking as an LGBTQ rights issue or providing assistance specifically for LGBTQ victims, expertise in advocacy for LGBTQ people may be very useful within the anti-human trafficking field. Because trafficking may accompany other incidences of abuse and rejection experienced by LGBTQ youth, a broader understanding of these narratives can prove invaluable for those working with LGBTQ clients. Those interested in the overlap between LGBTQ rights and human trafficking can pursue fellowship opportunities with this focus or seek out relevant cases with a legal aid organization.

Organized Crime

Professional traffickers sometimes organize their operations into structured syndicates, even as established organized crime networks vie for their own share of the profits. Because international trafficking schemes require more resources and connections than domestic ones, a higher proportion of international trafficking cases may involve large-scale criminal networks. The UN Office on Drugs and Crime, for instance, has largely addressed the issue of human trafficking as a form of transnational organized crime.²²

Cyberlaw and Technology

In an age when traffickers can conduct almost all of their business online, the emerging field of cyberlaw has become intertwined with the issue of human trafficking. While the traditional means of human trafficking remain in place, cyber technologies give traffickers the unprecedented ability to exploit a greater number of victims and advertise their service across geographic boundaries²³. Traffickers use the internet to publicize offers, recruit new victims, or even provide the “service” itself, as when victims are forced to perform sexual acts in front of webcams. Evidence gathered from the internet may prove crucial to a case, as when a trafficker replies to a potential customer through an online chat platform.

As this is an emerging field, law schools and research centers have begun to finance research to determine the parameters of trafficking on the internet and formulate strategies to combat it²⁴. Experts in the field may be able to provide training and support for investigative and prosecutorial units struggling with the role of online activity in their cases. Finally, lawyers can engage in advocacy and policy work to ensure that all forms of cybertrafficking are covered by state and federal laws.

III. Practice Settings

A. Governmental and Intergovernmental Opportunities

United States Government

While there are government positions available for lawyers interested in anti-trafficking work, job seekers often must be willing to take on a fair amount of non-legal work or handle a range of

²² <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/human-trafficking/>

²³ Laterno, M. (2012) The Rise of Mobile and the Diffusion of Technology-Facilitated Trafficking, University of Southern California, Annenberg School for Communication & Journalism, Center on Communication Leadership & Policy.

²⁴ Greiman, V. et al. (2013) The Emergence of Cyber Activity as a Gateway to Human Trafficking, *International Journal of Cyber Warfare and Terrorism (IJCWT)* Vol. 12, Issue 2, p. 41-49 (refereed). First published, International Conference on Information Warfare and Security, Denver, Colorado, March 24-26.

cases not directly related to human trafficking. There are exceptions; the Department of Justice has a specialized Human Trafficking Unit as part of the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division. It should be noted that this is a relatively small group and generally hires lawyers with some trial experience. If an applicant takes a flexible approach, however, he or she can find relevant positions in both federal and state government within the areas of prosecution, enforcement, labor, foreign relations, national security, health and human services, and foreign aid.

Before choosing a position in a government agency, applicants should also consider how it will shape their prospects for future employment – a lawyer conducting research for the State Department can transition to a position at an INGO or in non-profit advocacy relatively easily, but a prosecutor with the DOJ's Civil Rights unit will have more limited options in that area. Conversely, a State Department researcher will probably have a difficult time transitioning to a high-level prosecutor position, despite their expertise on the dynamics of trafficking.

Anti-Trafficking Work in the United States government falls into the following categories:

Prosecution and Criminal Justice

Federal Prosecution

Even beyond designated anti-trafficking units, prosecutors have taken on human trafficking cases on the federal, state, and local level. Taking a leading role in federal prosecution, the DOJ handles prominent trafficking cases. According to Unit Director Hilary Aham, within the Department of Justice the Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit in the Civil Rights Division handles the “most, novel, complex, multi-jurisdictional, and international cases.” With only twelve lawyers on staff, the Unit often partners with divisions within the DOJ or US Attorneys’ offices or supervises trafficking cases prosecuted by lawyers outside the unit. Additionally, the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section within the Criminal Division takes on all child sex trafficking cases that come through the DOJ’s doors. The Human Rights and Special Prosecutions Section (HRSP) within the Criminal Division also takes on human trafficking cases, particularly those involving organ trafficking.

Though their work is much more policy-based, other offices at the DOJ are also involved in anti-trafficking work. These include:

- The Office on Violence Against Women
- The Office of Legal Policy
- The Office of Legislative Affairs
- The Office of Justice Programs

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention within the Office of Legal Policy has worked on community education projects on child trafficking and produced reports on the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Operating in offices across the United States, Assistant US Attorneys also handle a portion of all federal human trafficking cases. Barbara A. Martinez, Chief of the Special Prosecutions Section at the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida, oversees a staff of eight Assistant US Attorneys who handle human trafficking cases, among other victim cases, in federal court within their jurisdiction. While specialized units like the Special Prosecutions Section in Miami are rare, even US Attorneys' Offices in smaller, non-border cities like Memphis, Tennessee, have done a considerable amount of anti-trafficking work.

State and Local Prosecution

On the state and local level, district attorneys (DAs) and attorneys general (AGs) handle a high percentage of the trafficking cases brought to court in the United States. The National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) has also become increasingly active in the anti-trafficking movement, pushing for stronger legislation and providing resources for states. While there are very few positions focused specifically on human trafficking, an attorney at an AG or DA's office with an anti-trafficking initiative may find opportunities to gain experience in this area.

Rather than searching for states and districts with particularly high rates of trafficking, lawyers interested in anti-trafficking work would be well advised to seek out offices with particularly strong anti-trafficking programs. The Office of the Attorney General in Nebraska, for instance, has created one of the few attorney positions on the state level dedicated exclusively to human trafficking.²⁵ The Harris County DA's office in Texas has an entire section committed exclusively to anti-human trafficking efforts. Working in a more urban setting, DAs in New York City have also done a great deal to improve their treatment of trafficking cases. Victims of human trafficking have been identified in all fifty states, and as awareness and funding increases, it can be predicted that there will be some growth in state level prosecution.

Enforcement

According to Axam, there are very few opportunities to do legal anti-trafficking work through enforcement agencies such as the FBI and US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). These agencies do work extensively with the DOJ on trafficking cases, but not in a legal capacity. However, cooperation between enforcement agencies and lawyers can and does occur. Several lawyers, including Barbara A. Martinez, Chief of Special Prosecutions at the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida, and Ann Johnson, Chief of the Human Trafficking section at the Harris County DA's Office, noted that a great deal of their work entails training local law enforcement

²⁵ http://journalstar.com/news/state-and-regional/nebraska/attorney-general-hires-human-trafficking-coordinator/article_56fdcac5-81c0-5d93-ba6e-57860daff9a1.html

on identifying potential victims of trafficking. For these lawyers, collaboration with local law enforcement is a key aspect of facilitating the prosecution of traffickers.

Labor

Working primarily on policy, labor-focused government agencies have addressed human trafficking both internationally and domestically. Axam noted that their team works extensively with the Department of Labor. Within the Department, the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) has taken a leading role in anti-trafficking advocacy. The Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Human Trafficking Office, one of four functional offices within ILAB, has conducted research, worked on international policy issues, and funded projects designed to reduce economic dependence on child labor. In addition, the office has coordinated with governments as well as business, labor, and civil society groups to implement anti-trafficking policies and models. Some projects involve more legal work than others, but ILAB has been known to employ lawyers to research global codes of conduct, provide technical assistance to governments on the development of stronger labor laws, and carry out other law-related tasks. Because some labor laws and regulations are created and enforced at the state level, state labor commissioners can also have an active role in combatting human trafficking within the United States. The Department of Labor's Office of the Solicitor also employs one U/T visa liaison in each of its regional offices, as the Department of Labor certifies trafficking victims' visas in labor-based cases.

Foreign Relations

Multiple offices within the US State Department work on human trafficking, addressing the issue from a range of angles. Approaching the issue from a broad standpoint, the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons conducts general research and advocacy on the issue. This office's annual report on human trafficking carries substantial weight among anti-trafficking organizations and other government agencies.²⁶ Though the State Department does not engage in a great deal of traditional legal work in this area, the former US ambassador in this office was a widely respected federal prosecutor before he came to this post, and the office may continue to hire lawyers to do policy and advocacy work. Focused on the intersection of human trafficking and immigration issues, the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security conducts its own advocacy and frequently works with the DOJ on trafficking as well.

Other Areas

Immigration and Border Security: DHS

Addressing human trafficking as a matter of border security and enforcement, various divisions within the Department of Homeland Security work together on an anti-trafficking effort called the Blue Campaign. US Immigration and Customs Enforcement

²⁶ <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/271339.pdf>

(ICE) investigates trafficking cases and provides some victim support, for instance, while US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) screens for possible human trafficking victims at entry-points to the United States. The Department's federal law enforcement training centers also provide law enforcement officials with information on trafficking. Finally, US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) provides T and U visas to victims.

Victim Support: HHS

Within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) contains an Office on Trafficking in Persons. The anti-trafficking program at ACF was previously housed at the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), so some online materials may reference the ORR as well. This office works to improve victim identification systems and ensure that all trafficking victims can easily access appropriate services. For the most part, this office does not do legal work.

Foreign Aid: USAID

The United States Agency for International Development partners with a range of organizations to fund and implement anti-trafficking projects around the world. Between 2001 and 2010, USAID provided \$163.3 million in funding to anti-trafficking initiatives in 68 countries. USAID does not conduct much legal work in this area, but has been known to hire lawyers.

Intergovernmental Organizations and Agencies

Multiple intergovernmental organizations have taken on the international issue of human trafficking. Within the UN alone, more than six offices work on anti-trafficking projects. To coordinate these efforts, some of these offices came together to create the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) in 2007. This initiative includes elements of research, awareness-raising campaigns, and information sharing, but does not replace individual offices' mandates and programs.

Some offices are particularly likely to hire lawyers with strong academic backgrounds in comparative law and international humanitarian law:

- As the only United Nations entity focusing on the criminal justice element of human trafficking, the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime** is central to the UN's anti-trafficking efforts.²⁷ In addition to promoting awareness and putting out a prominent annual report on human trafficking, UNODC also helps nations develop stronger legal frameworks and conducts specialized trainings for enforcement officials.
- Treating human trafficking as a workers' rights issue, the **International Labour Organization** routinely carries out its own anti-trafficking projects. Like UNDOC, the ILO frequently puts its resources into research and national capacity building.

²⁷ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html?ref=menuaside>

Other offices working on trafficking:

- **The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights** has appointed a special rapporteur on trafficking in persons several times. As part of the commission's larger mission to monitor human rights abuses and promote compliance with international norms, the rapporteur has investigated complaints, conducted country visits, and written annual reports.
- **The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** tackles human trafficking by targeting gaps in nations' child protection services, raising awareness in relatively wealthy countries like the United States, and carrying out other child-focused projects. In addition, UNICEF has worked on disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation campaigns for child soldiers (considered victims of human trafficking under international law).
- The **United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons (UN-ACT)** also works on trafficking issues, as its name suggests, though its work is generally limited to the Greater Mekong Sub-region in Asia.
- Generally in partnership with other offices and agencies, **UN Women** has conducted research on human trafficking.
- While the **United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** does not include a targeted anti-trafficking program, its work on refugee protection intersects with human trafficking as well.
- The **United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** sponsors forums and conferences on human trafficking.
- Outside the UN, the **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** addresses trafficking through victim support, capacity building, and research.
- The **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development** addresses guiding principles linking human trafficking and corruption.

Approaching human trafficking as a human rights issue, trade issue, and security issue, regional entities have created anti-trafficking initiatives as well. General regional bodies like the Organization of American States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the African Union have anti-trafficking programs, as does the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

B. Opportunities at Non-Governmental Organizations

U.S.-based Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Lawyers interested in pursuing anti-trafficking work through domestic NGOs have an array of practice settings and work types to choose from. Essentially, NGOs that deal with human trafficking can be divided into two categories: organizations focused exclusively on trafficking and organizations that contain strong anti-trafficking initiatives as part of a broader or overlapping mission.

Though anti-trafficking work can be found in any part of the United States, New York City and Los Angeles have particularly high concentrations of anti-trafficking organizations and positions. Due in part to human trafficking in the agricultural industry, organizations in more rural settings can take a leading role in combatting trafficking as well.

Trafficking-Focused Organizations

Addressing trafficking from multiple angles, organizations in this category generally include a wide range of programs and services. More specifically, these NGOs frequently combine direct client services with a range of initiatives focused on systemic change.

Client-based services may include:

- Case management
- Counseling
- Shelter
- Crisis assistance
- Victim-witness advocacy
- Individual litigation

More systemic initiatives may include:

- Trainings for stakeholders
- Campaigns to raise public awareness
- Policy and advocacy work
- Impact Litigation
- Research

Particularly when hiring for leadership positions, organizations in this category may seek out candidates who are willing and qualified to work on several of these projects at the same time.

Organizations with Anti-Trafficking Programs

For both philosophical and practical reasons, a number of organizations have incorporated anti-trafficking programs and divisions into their work on broader or related

issues. Varying in size, location, and practice setting, organizations in this category include (but are not limited to):

- **General legal services agencies** (e.g. the Legal Aid Society in New York)
- **Immigration services and immigrants' rights groups** (e.g. Ayuda)
- **Labor coalitions** (e.g. the Coalition of Immokalee Workers)
- **Non-profits serving women victims of violence** (e.g. Sanctuary for Families)
- **Shelters for homeless youth** (e.g. Covenant House NY)
- **Litigation-focused civil rights groups** (e.g. Asian Americans Advancing Justice)

International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)

A range of INGOs, from massive organizations like Save the Children International to smaller organizations focused on women's rights or supply chain accountability, house anti-trafficking initiatives. Particularly since the larger organizations do a great deal of non-legal work, finding an appropriate trafficking-focused position at one of these global NGOs may require a great deal of careful research. Because these organizations address trafficking as one of dozens of global problems, they may incorporate the issue into a larger program or spread it out over several divisions. Human Rights Watch, for instance, writes reports on trafficking through both its Women's Rights Division and its Refugee Unit. Applicants to these organizations should also be aware that they may hire at the country-level rather than through the organization's global headquarters.

In addition to the "big-name" organizations, a range of smaller INGOs address trafficking in some way. A high proportion of these organizations approach trafficking from a specific angle, such as child protection or refugee issues. For example, the organization Women's Link Worldwide does work related to trafficking as part of its larger mission to promote women and girls' rights. Finally, there are some international organizations devoted exclusively to combatting trafficking around the world. Examples include Anti-Slavery International and ECPAT International. Students who want to work internationally should be aware that this setting often does not offer applicants the opportunity to hone court room skills or provide direct legal services. Rather, international organizations overwhelmingly conduct research, engage in advocacy efforts, or propose policy reforms. While a JD may not be necessary for these positions, the skills acquired in law school will only help an interested applicant excel in such a role.

This is not to say that litigation in an international forum is beyond the scope of what is available to an American lawyer. According to Dr. Jill Coster van Voorhout, Senior Researcher in the Rule of Law Program at The Hague Institute for Global Justice, it is possible for graduates of American law schools to work at any of the tribunals or courts established at the Hague. While she admits that the complexity of human trafficking cases translates to a slight underdevelopment of the litigation surrounding this issue, the law and policy surrounding the

trafficking of persons is being increasingly developed. Thus, international tribunals are likely to undertake such cases with increasing frequency.

A lawyer interested in human trafficking can live almost anywhere in the world, but some places have more opportunities than others. As headquarters for the United Nations, Geneva and New York are good options. London has quite a bit of anti-trafficking activity as well. Beyond the Western world, South and Southeast Asia have become centers for anti-trafficking research and advocacy. According to Rebecca Rittenhouse, an attorney at ECPAT International, Bangkok in particular is “quite a bit of a hub” for international non-governmental organizations.

IV. Work Types

There is no simple way to correlate practice settings and work types in the field of anti-trafficking work, as most organizations undertake a wide range of projects and campaigns. As a result, positions at some organizations can involve unexpected work types. Lawyers at designated public defender organizations carry out trainings for enforcement officers, as do representatives from trafficking-focused organizations. Immigration clinics, workers’ rights organizations, and victims’ support organizations all file for T-Visas on behalf of clients. Even if an applicant wants to work primarily in one area, he or she should be aware of the full range of responsibilities given to lawyers in this field.

Because American lawyers are not able to practice law in some countries, and because international advocacy differs in some respects from its domestic counterpart, this guide makes a distinction between domestic and international work types.

A. Domestic Work Types

Aside from prosecution (covered [above](#)), domestic work can be divided into two categories: various types of client-based work – extending into criminal, civil, and immigration courts – and a range of activities intended to promote systemic change.

Client-Based Work

Criminal Law

Lawyers can advocate for trafficking victims in the criminal justice system by serving as public defenders or victim witness advocates. Charged with prostitution and other offenses, trafficking victims frequently interact with the criminal justice system primarily as defendants. According to public defender Kate Mogulescu, public defenders stand at the “forefront” of national efforts to protect and support people

who have been trafficked precisely because they take on these criminal cases and represent clients who may have never before spoken with a lawyer. Once a trafficking victim is sitting in his or her office, a public defender can begin to assess the client's situation and identify further legal needs. Lawyers may go to court when their client has a warrant pending against him or her, or use state vacatur statutes to ensure that previous convictions are cleared from a trafficking victim's criminal record. As it stands, there are very few public defender programs with targeted human trafficking initiatives. But according to Mogulescu, public defenders who take on a high volume of prostitution cases often see clients who have been trafficked. And, Mogulescu noted, public defenders across the nation are beginning to think about how they can better serve these clients.

In addition to public defense work, lawyers can advocate for trafficking victims by encouraging their clients to serve as witnesses in cases against their traffickers. Lawyers also fight to ensure that restitution orders are in victims' favor and can provide expert testimony on human trafficking.

Civil and Immigration Law

Human trafficking is not an exclusively criminal issue. Raising the importance of civil law in trafficking cases, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 has made it possible for victims to sue their traffickers in civil court and win restitution.²⁸ In addition, victims' civil legal needs extend into areas ranging from employment law to anti-discrimination claims.

Several lawyers have noted that once a victim of trafficking has passed through an initial period of crisis, basic needs and civil legal issues often appear much higher on the client's list of priorities than anything that goes before a criminal court. Mogulescu, Jayne Bigelsen, and Marissa Ram – attorneys in New York City who have worked closely with trafficking victims – agree that many of their clients are primarily concerned with where they will be able to sleep that night. Others are concerned about the imminent threat of deportation or eager to win custody of their children. According to Mogulescu, trafficking itself often fades away to the “least important” issue that a client faces. For this reason, lawyers working with this client base may benefit from a solid grasp of basic civil legal skills.

While lawyers may go to immigration court or represent trafficking victims in deportation hearings, they commonly file for T Visas or U Visas for their clients. Designed specifically for human trafficking cases, T Visas give victims temporary legal status and allow them to apply for permanent status after several years. In some cases, lawyers may also help trafficking victims file for asylum. Both trafficking-focused organizations and immigrants' rights organizations take on this work.

²⁸ <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/laws/61124.htm>

Promoting Systemic Change

Policy and Advocacy Work

To improve the legal system's treatment of human trafficking, anti-trafficking organizations and programs advocate for policy change on the local, state, and federal level. Some organizations and programs, for instance, have been fighting for the creation and expansion of state vacating conventions. Such conventions allow trafficking survivors to clear convictions from their records when the offense can be directly tied to a trafficker's coercion. Alongside trafficking-specific organizations, institutions ranging from public defender programs to youth shelters to the American Bar Association have advocated for stronger anti-trafficking legislation. As one might expect, however, these organizations differ widely in agenda and approach.

In order to draw direct links between individual cases and broad policy changes, advocates must rely on their understanding of the structure of relevant laws. Because of the level of legal knowledge required, Stephanie Richard, Policy and Legal Services Director at the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking in Los Angeles, notes: "People who do policy work should have direct legal experience."

Impact Litigation and Class-Action Lawsuits

Impact litigation has helped reinforce corporate liability for human trafficking. The case *Bureerong v. Uvawas*, for instance, established corporate responsibility for labor trafficking carried out by subcontractors.²⁹ Taking advantage of this precedent, a variety of organizations now use litigation as a tool against labor trafficking: both private plaintiffs' firms and farm workers' coalitions have pursued cases along these lines. Meanwhile, through their pro bono work, private firms may partner with legal services NGOs to assist in such cases. Alan Howard, a Partner at the private firm Crowell & Moring, worked with the nonprofit Southern Poverty Law Center through his firm's pro bono practice to win the largest settlement to date for hundreds of victims of labor trafficking. Howard views the firm's substantial resources and familiarity with complex cases, coupled with the anti-trafficking expertise of the lawyers at the Southern Poverty Law Center, as essential to the outcome of the case. Organizations working on civil rights for minority groups have also worked on impact litigation in this area, as have trafficking-focused organizations such as the Human Trafficking Pro Bono Legal Center in Washington, DC.

Training Professional Partners

²⁹ <http://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp/959/1231/2367335/>

Anti-trafficking organizations conduct trainings for professionals working within affected communities. In some instances, these trainings are simply intended to help various actors identify trafficking cases and refer them appropriately. Trainings for teachers and doctors, for example, generally fall into this category. Other curricula are more in-depth, providing trainees with the tools they need to take on trafficking cases themselves. While some of these trainings take place locally, leaders in the field have been known to conduct trainings nationwide; some organizations have also conducted trainings for attorneys abroad.

General Education and Awareness

Fighting widespread misconceptions about trafficking, some organizations run initiatives to educate vulnerable populations about their rights or raise awareness among the general population. Some organizations send educators into the classroom, while others focus on the development of educational materials. The relevance of a law degree also varies from program to program – some incorporate a great deal of legal content, while others may require a stronger background in adolescent education, counseling, or communications. Marissa Ram, a lawyer at the LGBTQ Law Project at the New York Legal Assistance Group, has said that her legal background strongly influences the “know your rights” sessions she runs for immigrants and low-wage workers. Other programs target youth in schools, shelters, and group homes. Still more organizations, including the Department of Homeland Security, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, and various NGOs, have worked to educate the general public. Barbara A. Martinez, Chief of the Special Prosecutions Section at the United States Attorney’s Office for the Southern District of Florida, spends a great deal of her time engaging with stakeholders in an educational capacity. In her opinion, these trainings have broadened awareness and in turn assisted significantly in anti-trafficking efforts.

Domestic Research

Anti-trafficking lawyers in the United States carry out both legal and non-legal research. Even when this work is not directly related to the law, attorneys find their legal training to be useful and relevant. Bigelsen, for instance, said that she employed the problem-solving and analytical aspects of her legal training while writing a report on the dynamics of trafficking among homeless youth. Martina Vandenberg, Founder and President of The Human Trafficking Pro Bono Legal Center, describes legal research as an important aspect of her organization’s mission. Her firm has assembled a database of all domestic civil human trafficking cases for the purposes of providing research and assistance to other lawyers. With this resource in place, lawyers have the ability to find and address what may be hidden system failures in the carriage of justice for victims of trafficking.

B. International Work Types

International Research

Because American attorneys usually cannot practice law overseas, research makes up a high proportion of their work. This research varies widely, from statistical analysis to assessments of national child welfare systems to background reading on labor law in Southeast Asia. Some of it is legal and some of it is not.

Research on this topic can fuel a vast array of projects: a Human Rights Watch report can become a key advocacy tool, while close analysis of European child protection law can help a litigation team win a case. Because research on this topic varies so widely based on its purpose and the institution where it is carried out, specifics will be covered in the sections below.

International Policy Advocacy

Monitoring/Research-Based Advocacy

To promote recognition of human rights and encourage compliance with international agreements, organizations sometimes write reports on the successes and failures of governmental responses to human trafficking. While some organizations simply appeal to readers' understanding of dignity and basic rights, others focus their reports on nations' degree of compliance with UN statutes. Rebecca Rittenhouse, a research and monitoring officer at ECPAT International, said: "In my experience, much of the legal work in this field revolves around UN mechanisms." In assessing a government's efforts, Rittenhouse said that her organization examines both its official policies and the situation on the ground. But for the most part, Rittenhouse said, "the focus is on legislation." Much of this work essentially consists of comparative legal analysis, as researchers analyze various nations' legislation in relation to domestic law and international agreements. Many of ECPAT's reports go directly to the UN itself to aid committee deliberations or contribute to the UN's Universal Periodic Review of nations' human rights records.

Lobbying/Relationship-Based Advocacy

Taking more direct roles in policy change, other organizations bring their cases directly to national governments. Campaigners at the International Justice Mission (IJM) routinely consult with members of the Filipino congress and their staff as a bill goes through the system. Sometimes IJM even drafts the bill or the relevant statutes.

This type of advocacy may not be the most natural choice for a lawyer working abroad, as it relies on local connections and a close understanding of national law and government. But according to Reynaldo Bicol, Deputy Director at IJM's office in Pampanga, Philippines, American lawyers can certainly help strategize and can even draft legislation in collaboration with lawyers from the country in question.

Building Government Capacity

So that national governments can benefit from others' experience and expertise as they improve their response to human trafficking, intergovernmental organizations sometimes send training and assistance teams into a particular country. For the most part, these capacity-building efforts focus on two areas: helping governments improve their legal framework and ensuring that they have the capacity to implement the laws on the books. Projects in the latter category generally include trainings for enforcement personnel. With their knowledge of international law and experience in criminal justice, lawyers can play a prominent role in this type of capacity-building project. For example, Dr. Jill Coster van Voorhout of The Hague Institute for Global Justice researches government accountability and civic trust as they pertain to the litigation of human trafficking cases. From this research, she is able to facilitate exchanges of best practices among various governmental regimes.

Supporting Domestic Legal Teams

Coordination/Leadership

In some cases, American or European organizations employ local legal staff to carry out anti-trafficking projects. These supervisors provide resources, set agendas, and give feedback and support for lawyers on the ground. The local lawyers under their purview may provide legal services to trafficking victims, work on impact litigation, or conduct legal research in their native language. Such management positions are not for entry-level job-seekers, but they may be attainable later in one's career.

Research and Assistance on Casework

US-educated lawyers, particularly law students and young attorneys who are not yet looking for leadership roles, can support attorneys in other countries in a variety of ways. The organization Women's Link Worldwide, for instance, works with US-trained attorneys and law students. Part of this work may be carrying out research in support of impact litigation cases.

Similarly, Reynaldo Bicol said that American interns and lawyers provide valuable assistance on his office's prosecution cases in the Philippines. American interns on his staff assist the lead lawyer on cases and sometimes even help draft legislation for the organization's advocacy campaigns. Americans bring a different perspective, he said, and sometimes have greater skills in certain areas, such as oral advocacy.

V. Career Advice

A. Skills and Experience

While it would be very convenient if this guide could simply lay out the kinds of skills and experience necessary to pursue a career in anti-trafficking work, the field is just not that simple. Based on their philosophies and focus areas, organizations seek out candidates with vastly different backgrounds and skill sets – an experience that might count in your favor at one organization may not be as attractive or beneficial at another.

Overall Background/Skill Set

Academic Understanding of Trafficking

Some organizations seek out candidates with an academic understanding of trafficking and a varied, flexible set of skills clustered around the specific needs of trafficking victims or the demands of anti-trafficking advocacy.

Organizations seeking this background: For the most part, advocacy-based organizations and organizations dedicated exclusively to the issue of human trafficking are more likely to fall into this category. Most international organizations fall into this category as well.

The takeaway: According to Stephanie Richard, Policy and Legal Services Director at the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST), “the competition is getting fiercer” for lawyers interested in pursuing work at these organizations. Richard said that her organization used to hire attorneys with general relevant experience – her last two hires, by contrast, possessed extensive experience specifically in anti-trafficking work. A combination of international and domestic experience might set a candidate apart, as might experience in a range of practice settings or legal areas. Given the complexity of trafficking cases, Dr. Jill Coster van Voorhout, Senior Researcher in the Rule of Law Program at The Hague Institute for Global Justice, advises students to develop a knowledge outside of a purely legal character. Having a social science background, whether acquired through a higher degree or personal affinity, only enhances a candidate’s ability to approach this issue in the interdisciplinary way necessary. Law students with a particular interest in working internationally should also tailor their coursework to include international law classes, participate in an internationally focused clinic, and intern abroad during a summer.

General Lawyering and/or Community Engagement

Other anti-trafficking programs, by contrast, prioritize strong general lawyering and/or community engagement over expertise on the global phenomenon of human trafficking or knowledge of advocacy techniques. Such employers generally trust that their new hires will

develop an understanding of trafficking through taking on cases and learning more about the organization's work.

Organizations seeking this background: Prosecutor's offices, legal services agencies, and public defense programs are more likely to take this position. Applicants may not handle trafficking cases exclusively at first, but will gain a broad set of lawyering skills that will prove beneficial for handling the complexity of human trafficking cases.

The takeaway: Organizations in this category are simply not interested in hiring candidates who have sought out anti-trafficking positions in a range of settings without building a particularly strong skillset in any one area or developing close ties to an affected community. To the contrary, multiple lawyers have said that it raises a red flag when an applicant has taken on only trafficking-related cases or says that they are very passionate about youth sex trafficking as an issue. According to Ram, this type of interest may suggest that the candidate is more interested in the sensationalism of trafficking cases than in the stated needs of the affected communities or the basis of this form of exploitation in marginalization and economic injustice.

When describing how she selects lawyers and interns for the Covenant House NY's Legal Advocacy Center, Jayne Bigelson said she wants "to see the broader commitment" to battling the poverty and oppression that make victims vulnerable in the first place.

Other Relevant Skills

Ability to Connect with Clients and Victims

A number of lawyers interviewed for this guide, working in areas ranging from prosecution to direct legal services, cited the critical importance of empathy and interpersonal skills for anti-trafficking work. Hilary Axam, director of the Human Trafficking Unit at the US Department of Justice, for instance, noted that building trust with victims is essential: "Our challenge is to see the power dynamics from the victim's perspective."

Axam and Marissa Ram, an attorney at the New York Legal Assistance Group, agreed that lawyers working with trafficked people must be willing and able to take a genuinely non-judgmental approach. Sometimes victims have done things out of line with an attorney's values or made ill-advised decisions that increased their vulnerability to trafficking. An anti-trafficking lawyer who cannot see past this kind of history will not only sacrifice strong client relationships but will also fail to make their case in court.

Axam said that her team scours applications for evidence that candidates have left their comfort zones, navigated tense situations, and built relationships with people from very different backgrounds.

To build this skill:

- Take on a substantial amount of direct client work.
- Work with traumatized clients, whether they have experienced trafficking, survived domestic violence, or fled persecution in their home countries.

- Build cultural competence in a marginalized community by working there over a sustained period.
- Learn about racial justice and intersectionality to understand how trafficking fits into the larger collection of challenges faced by the community.

Coalition-Building

Whether they work in legal services, advocacy, or prosecution, lawyers in this field must be able to build strong relationships with community members, service providers, and various actors in the criminal justice system. Particularly for lawyers working at offices that are not explicitly focused on human trafficking, developing relationships within the community may also be the best way to get referrals and build up a strong trafficking-centered caseload. This may involve reaching out to organizations with more of an explicit focus on anti-trafficking work. Alternately, lawyers can work with educators, doctors, community leaders, and other stakeholders in marginalized communities to make sure that trafficking cases are directed to the appropriate authorities or service providers.

Legal service providers and prosecutors are not the only ones who must work with coalitions. Policy makers rely on connections with legal services agencies to provide feedback and updates on the situation “on the ground.” And within the government, almost every trafficking initiative is an inter-agency effort.

To build or demonstrate this skill:

- Seek out internships with a community organizing component.
- Develop or highlight language skills that will allow you to make connections with non-native English speakers.
- Take on roles that enable you to gain experience working on teams.

Community Education/Training

Lawyers who work in this field should be prepared to conduct trainings no matter where they work. This focus on training spans trafficking-specific organizations, anti-trafficking programs at legal services’ agencies, and human trafficking prosecution units. Note, however, that the training itself varies widely: one attorney team might educate immigrants on basic labor rights, while a second might train doctors to identify and refer potential trafficking cases, and a third might train prosecutors or police in other countries to handle such cases appropriately.

Specialized training is so central to the work of the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking (CAST), a prominent anti-trafficking organization in Los Angeles, that the policy and legal services director looks specifically among prospective hires for the ability to develop curricula and implement them.

To build or demonstrate this skill:

- Consider including training experience in your resume, even if the experience was prior to law school or it feels as though it might not be directly related to the positions you're applying to.
- Obtain experience in community leadership by serving on local boards of community organizations.
- Seek out positions that include an element of training and/or curriculum development.

Advocacy Techniques

Outside of prosecutors' offices, positions and programs related to human trafficking generally include an advocacy or policy-based component. This is equally true at local victim-support programs in American cities and at anti-trafficking initiatives within large-scale INGOs. That being said, advocacy work differs greatly across practice settings. Will you need to know how to develop a joint policy agenda in a coalition? What about building ties with employees at local government agencies, or working with legal service attorneys to identify systemic problems? Or would you rather learn how to use international conventions to pressure national governments into action?

To build or demonstrate this skill:

- Considering the questions posed above, assess which skills and experiences are most applicable to the kind of advocacy you ultimately want to do.
- Consider positions at organizations that do not engage in advocacy but will nevertheless give you the tools you need for advocacy work. A summer or semester within a government agency, for instance, may introduce you to contacts and show you the best way to work with the agency as an advocate working on the outside.
- Do not simply seek out "advocacy experience" without considering the specific tasks and knowledge base involved. If you know you would like to do domestic policy work on the local level, for instance, do not work for an INGO in Thailand purely because it bills itself as an advocacy organization.
- Networking and relationship building with people in the field, while generally important for anyone interested in this type of work, is especially useful for those who want to work internationally.

B.Choosing and Pursuing a Career Path

Because human trafficking is such a broad field, lawyers who want to work on this issue must make a series of choices to narrow their focus. These are not the only relevant questions and decisions, but they are a good starting point.

Decision 1: Do you want to work domestically or internationally?

Decision 2: How do you want to apply your legal training?

Decision 3: Does a prospective employer match your values?

Decision 1: Do you want to work domestically or internationally?

For lawyers willing to consider options beyond casework and litigation, there are a range of international opportunities in the field of human trafficking. American lawyers can contribute to global advocacy efforts, share their skills and experience with national governments, and support foreign lawyers in impact litigation cases. And they can do this work at prominent organizations with a global reach, such as the ILO or Human Rights Watch.

Some lawyers, however, may ultimately prefer domestic work. This is partly because there are limits on what American attorneys can do abroad. American lawyers cannot practice law in some other countries. They cannot present a case before a judge or provide legal services to victims. Further, they may be hampered in their research and advocacy by language barriers and cultural differences. Marissa Ram, an attorney at the LGBTQ Law Project at the New York Legal Assistance Group, advised young lawyers not to pursue opportunities abroad unless they feel that they have cultural competency and a particular skillset to offer. If you do decide to pursue an international track, you may need to take additional steps to gain and demonstrate the necessary qualifications.

Advice for Finding International Work:

- Highlight international and cross-cultural experience in application materials, even if the experience is not related to human trafficking.
- Study comparative law and international humanitarian law. Courses at the Kennedy School on the topic of human rights and international advocacy may be useful as well.
- Select summer and semester opportunities that will develop your understanding of international advocacy techniques, the UN's operations, and the primary international conventions on human rights.
- Find opportunities to develop a varied set of writing samples, including non-legal reports.
- Develop language skills to the extent possible.

Decision 2: How do you want to apply your legal training?

Based on both ideology and personal preference, lawyers apply their legal training to anti-trafficking work in a variety of ways. Law students should think about how the skills and experience they are developing correspond to the kind of work they want to do after graduation.

Option A: Provide general legal services

In order to serve trafficking victims most effectively, some lawyers argue, it is essential to have a sense of each major area of law that these cases encompass. As attorney Stephanie Richard of the Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking put it: "Someone who just does immigration—that's the type of attorney that I don't want." At CAST,

desirable attorneys are those who can handle a basic civil case, go to court to get warrants lifted, or help with basic immigration issues. Other organizations take this tack as well.

To pursue this option:

- Make sure you have well-rounded legal experience, incorporating work in civil, criminal, and immigration law. Relevant legal areas include:
 - Immigration Law
 - Family Law
 - Wage and Hour Law
 - Housing Discrimination
 - Victim Witness Advocacy
- Develop a comprehensive understanding of the legal needs of a marginalized community or demographic, particularly one at high risk of trafficking.
- Stick with this community or demographic for the long haul. If you work with low-income Boston residents at your clinic, consider finding a position in Boston for the summer—or at least consider working with members of a community facing very similar challenges elsewhere. This will not only give you the specific skills necessary to work within this community, but also show your commitment to the community itself.

Option B: Pursue a particular legal specialty

Taking a different approach, other attorneys develop a strong background in a particular type of law and then apply it to trafficking cases. Trafficking survivors have needs spanning several types of law, Kate Mogulescu of the Legal Aid Society’s Exploitation Intervention Project said, and “the only way to serve those legal needs is expertise in each of those legal fields.”

To pursue this option:

- Choose a particular type of legal practice that can be useful in fighting trafficking or supporting victims. Potential choices include:
 - Prosecution
 - Public Defense
 - Employment Law
 - Immigration
 - Impact Litigation
- Gain direct experience in this area. Clinical experience and skill-building internships are the most important elements of law school for students on this path.
- Plan to work in a general position in your chosen legal area for some period of time before zeroing in on trafficking. If you want to be an anti-trafficking prosecutor, for instance, you should focus on finding work as a prosecutor after graduation.

- Consider developing a relevant specialty or focus such as a strong background in organized crime cases or a history of engagement with a particular community.

Option C: Do advocacy or policy work

This is a good option for students who are not sold on the notion of traditional legal work in a litigation-based non-profit, a public defender program, or a prosecutor's office. Further, this is a much more viable path for students who intend to work internationally, as it can be difficult to find opportunities to work on litigation or direct client services abroad.

To pursue this option:

- Consider going abroad. International positions may allow you to see the issue of human trafficking from multiple angles and give you skills related to international law and advocacy. Carefully assess whether an international opportunity would provide you with the specific kinds of advocacy skills you plan to use in your career.
- Consider academic career opportunities, such as a fellowship at a university's human trafficking research initiative or human rights program. This will likely not involve working with clients, but it may establish you as an expert in the field.
- Consider positions in human rights advocacy and other forms of non-legal work. This will be particularly useful if you envision yourself working at the State Department or at an anti-trafficking organization with a global reach. Because the skills gained at a general human rights organization transfer reasonably well to anti-trafficking advocacy, it is not the end of the world if your first position does not address human trafficking specifically.

Decision 3: Does an organization match your values?

Before sending out applications, it is important to research a range of organizations and try to find ones that mesh well with your personal outlook. If you believe in the empowerment of sex workers, noted Marissa Ram, attorney at the New York Legal Assistance Group, it would be hard to work at an organization that views all sex work as exploitative. Note that some organizations will make their views known on their websites, while others will not. Organizations may also lay out their policy agendas without fully detailing these agendas' underlying values or the controversy surrounding them. Speaking with actual lawyers in the field may be the best way to overcome these informational barriers and find a position that will work for you.

Remember: Be patient. Things may take time to fall into place.

Even after a great deal of thought and research, recent law school graduates should not expect their first position to be a perfect fit. You will learn what you want to do through trial and error,

public defender Kate Mogulescu noted, and it may take a few tries before you find a position where you feel comfortable. Perhaps you will start your first position and realize that you love working directly with clients but don't like going to court every day. Jayne Bigelsen, Co-Director of Anti-Human Trafficking Initiatives/Legal Advocacy at Covenant House New York, worked in both direct client services and policy advocacy before she found what she describes as "the perfect job" at her current organization.

Ultimately, however, lawyers who were able to push through these initial obstacles managed to reach substantial leadership positions and reported great satisfaction with their work. Leaders in the field often said that after an initial period of uncertainty, false starts, less glamorous work, and nuts-and-bolts skill building, they were able to find their ideal position, start their own projects, and make a significant impact in an area they were passionate about.

VI. Personal Narratives

Stacie Jonas, Yale Law School 2007

Managing Attorney, Human Trafficking Team, Texas RioGrande Legal Aid

Prior to attending law school, I worked on an advocacy and organizing campaign to help bring former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet to justice and did several years of community development work in Nicaragua. I was sure that I wanted to pursue a career in international human rights law.

So when Southern Migrant Legal Services (SMLS) managing attorney and former Wasserstein Fellow Doug Stevick contacted me out of the blue during my 1L year of law school to pitch a summer law clerk position with him in Nashville, Tennessee, I was initially unconvinced. At the time, I was deciding whether to spend my summer at the International Criminal Court or the Council of Europe. Doug was persistent, though. He talked to me about his own prior experiences working abroad, he sent me articles about the work that SMLS was doing, and his passion for the work was contagious. I decided to spend part of the summer working with migrant farmworkers in the South.

I was greeted my first day in Tennessee by a monument honoring William Walker, a Nashville native who, in 1856, declared himself the President of Nicaragua and attempted to annex the country as a slave state. Although Walker's scheme to obtain a steady stream of free Latin American labor was short-lived, my outreach trips to migrant farmworker camps and work with day laborers in downtown Nashville convinced me that the region had secured the next best thing: a large population of easily exploitable immigrant workers.

That summer, I met with dozens of Latino migrant farmworkers who toiled in tomato and tobacco fields without access to water or bathroom breaks, returning after fourteen-hour days to

the absolute squalor of grower-provided housing. Often lured to the region by the false promises of a recruiter in Mexico or Texas, many of the workers were not paid for the hours they worked or were required to deduct an array of costs from their paychecks, resulting in pay that fell far below the minimum wage. Isolated in rural communities, speaking little to no English, and easy targets for retaliation should they complain, the migrant farmworkers were hardly well-positioned to demand the protections of federal laws enacted to prevent exactly such abuses. A growing group of day laborers that congregated each morning outside a gas station in downtown Nashville was equally vulnerable. The men told stories of contractors that paid much less than had been agreed or simply failed to pay them altogether. They faced backlash from a neighborhood association and city council more concerned with passing an ordinance preventing them from soliciting work than wage theft.

Witnessing the incredible need for legal services, advocacy and organizing on behalf of immigrant communities in the South led me to realize that a different, compelling option to work on transnational human rights issues was available right here at home. So instead of heading off to The Hague or back to DC after graduation from law school, I returned to SMLS.

At that time, SMLS attorneys, including Spring Miller, HLS '07, had begun to realize that the abuses our clients were enduring could be considered trafficking and forced labor under the new federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA). The importance of this discovery was quickly apparent. First, the TVPA created a civil cause of action for a number of trafficking violations allowing, among other things, for greater damages and a way to focus on aspects of employers' coercive schemes that were not easy to address through wage and hour claims. The TVPA also authorized special visas and work permits for trafficking survivors, and these immigration remedies were even more critical. Workers were often afraid to speak out due to their immigration status, especially if their employer had threatened to report them to immigration when they dared to complain about their working conditions. Not only did these visas provide an incredible long-term benefit to the workers, rendering them less vulnerable to exploitation in the future, they also protected them from immigration status-related retaliation by their employer, alleviating some of their greatest fears about participating in the legal process. Moreover, the TVPA excepted trafficking survivors from the restrictions that often precluded SMLS, which is funded by the Legal Services Corporation, from representing many undocumented workers. In the SMLS service area, this restriction had previously meant that many severely exploited workers lacked access to lawyers and the courts, allowing many workplace abuses to continue unchecked.

I litigated a number of civil trafficking cases at SMLS, providing related immigration legal services to the workers, as well. One case stands out as an example of the impact the TVPA had on our work. Nineteen forestry workers had been defrauded and coerced to perform dangerous work for extremely low pay in Mississippi. We first assisted them in providing testimony and evidence to a federal criminal investigation. Then, we negotiated a settlement of their civil claims with the company that had trafficked and exploited them. At the same time, we helped

them apply for T- visas. I will never forget the reactions when we gave the workers the news that their visas had been granted—adult men, crying, asking us to say it again, because they couldn't believe it was true. We later helped several of them bring family members to the United States. Several years after the case began, I was honored to represent most of them in obtaining lawful permanent residency. I was thrilled to discover that, by that point, some were no longer financially eligible for our services.

I eventually moved to Austin, Texas, where I became the manager of Texas RioGrande Legal Aid's overall anti-trafficking work, expanding my practice to include a wider range of clients and issues, including not only labor trafficking, but sex trafficking, as well. My work in Texas has exposed me to additional challenges of representing trafficking survivors along the US-Mexico border, some of whom are detained by immigration authorities or are effectively trapped near their traffickers—unable to travel further into the United States due to Border Patrol checkpoints, but afraid to return to Mexico where they fear retaliation as well. This role has also led to collaboration with a wide range of partners in Texas and nationwide, including other legal service providers, workers' centers, domestic violence shelters, refugee services providers, faith-based organizations, local, state and federal law enforcement, administrative agencies like the Department of Labor and EEOC, researchers, and even medical personnel.

When I began law school, I had no idea that a career like the one I have now was possible, much less at a legal services organization in the South. While not the international human rights law career I had envisioned, I grapple almost daily with transnational issues ranging from the extraterritorial application of federal anti-trafficking laws to how to get someone to pick up the phone at the US consulate in Guatemala. This position allows me to combine work in different practice areas, including employment, immigration, and even family law. Although it can be challenging to work with such a wide range of stakeholders, many of whom come to anti-trafficking work from very different perspectives, having such a diverse group committed to eradicating trafficking creates opportunities that otherwise do not exist, especially when it comes to advocating for immigrant workers' rights. While providing direct legal services to poor, often traumatized individuals, many of whom have no ties to the communities in which they have managed to escape their trafficking, is not always easy, it is a meaningful, compelling way to work on behalf of the public interest, particularly outside the traditional hubs of DC, New York, and California.

Barbara A. Martinez, University of Texas School of Law, 1997

Assistant United States Attorney and Chief of the Special Prosecutions Section

Human Trafficking & Project Safe Childhood Coordinator

United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida

Career paths are often full of surprises, even when you think you know exactly what you want to do with your law degree. My career as a federal prosecutor for the Department of Justice has been so much more rewarding than I ever anticipated. My gratification is mainly due to the many wonderful colleagues and people I have met as well as the many unexpected experiences throughout my career.

My career goal in law school was to become a prosecutor. I knew that I wanted to help victims of crimes and ensure that justice was served, and I was excited about trial work. I was willing to work hard and get whatever experience was necessary to meet that goal. I interned with a district attorney's office and a U.S. Attorney's Office, and I clerked for state criminal judges while in law school. In my third year of law school, I interviewed with several state attorney's offices and the Department of Justice. Despite my hesitation to apply for a job with the Department of Justice because of the competitive application process, I was astounded to be hired as a Trial Attorney through the Attorney General's Honors Program. Also unexpected, I was hired to work for the Fraud Section in the Criminal Division. I had always envisioned myself prosecuting violent crime and narcotics cases. Nonetheless, from 1997 until 2000, I worked exclusively on white collar cases and thoroughly enjoyed it.

I joined the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida in Miami in 2000. I served as an Assistant United States Attorney in the Major Crimes Section as part of the mandatory training rotation. However, after the rotation, I was assigned to the Economic Crimes Section because of my prior work experience at the Fraud Section. I primarily worked on health care fraud matters and handled some very interesting cases.

In 2006, I was promoted to a supervisory position in the Major Crimes Section. It was in this job that I began to learn more about human trafficking cases. In 2007, I had the opportunity to serve as a Deputy Chief in a newly created unit, the Special Prosecutions Section. At the time, the section was focused solely on cases involving firearms and child exploitation involving the internet. After I was promoted to Chief of Special Prosecutions in 2009, I advocated that the section could play an integral role in the office's mission by concentrating on more complex cases involving vulnerable victims, especially human trafficking matters. Dedicating a section to focus on victim cases had never been done in our office before and predated the Department of Justice's announcement that vulnerable victim and violent crime cases are a high priority.

Thankfully, my supervisors agreed to allow the section to expand its core mission and focus more on victim cases.

With an outstanding team of prosecutors and administrative staff, the Special Prosecutions Section has been much more successful than I ever expected. The section now focuses on more complex proactive investigations involving human trafficking, sex tourism, production of child pornography, gang-affiliated crimes, sextortion and threat matters, serial robberies, and international kidnapping cases. We utilize a victim-centered approach that aims to identify and assist in the of rescue victims. More importantly, throughout the criminal justice process, we strive to help empower survivors with the assistance of our many community partners. Most surprisingly, my background in handling fraud cases has greatly enhanced my work on human trafficking matters because traffickers commonly use fraud as a means to commit human trafficking.

The best part of my job is undoubtedly the people. I am incredibly grateful for the opportunity to serve as a federal prosecutor who helps survivors of human trafficking and other violent crimes. These survivors have been a remarkable source of inspiration and motivation for me. Frankly, I always believed that it would be very satisfying to be able to help others as a prosecutor, and this assumption was absolutely correct. What I did not anticipate about my job was the significant amount of collaboration and teamwork that would go into assisting victims of crimes.

I work with an amazing group of prosecutors, administrative staff, agents, victim-witness coordinators, law enforcement officers, immigration lawyers, employment law attorneys, representatives from non-governmental organizations, and community members. I learn so much from all of these remarkable people. I am often in awe of the professionalism, dedication, compassion, and hard work that these partners demonstrate. There is no question that I am a better prosecutor and, more importantly, a better person because of them.

Looking back at my career path, I am reminded of how important it is to remain open to new challenges and experiences. I cannot imagine what my career would be like if I had let fear or negativity keep me from applying to the Department of Justice. I am also thankful that I began my career as a white collar prosecutor despite my initial desire to work on violent crime cases. I never could have envisioned how useful my white collar experience would be in later handling human trafficking cases. For me, the unexpected experiences have led to unbelievably fulfilling work and interaction with the most extraordinary people.

VII. Selected Resources

Programs at Harvard University:

[Harvard Law School Gender Violence Program](#)

The mission of the Gender Violence Program is to engage students in changing laws and policies that have allowed violence against women to continue unabated. To this end, the research and law reform program develops transformative legal policy that has implementable and practical solutions to combat gender violence, holds conferences and generates legal scholarship that advances our understanding of gender violence, and works with law enforcement to promote better protection for vulnerable populations. Projects have included training the Middlesex Police chiefs on investigation and prosecution techniques to combat sex trafficking. If you are interested in learning more about the Gender Violence Program, please email gyprogram@law.harvard.edu.

[Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society](#)

In 2013, students in the Harvard Cyberlaw Clinic and Clinic director Phil Malone pursued a project to better understand how technology is used to facilitate human trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The primer, prepared by danah boyd, is geared towards technologists who are working or planning to work in this space. The goal of the document, “How to Responsibly Create Technological Interventions to Address the Domestic Sex Trafficking of Minors” is to bridge the gap between technologists and trafficking researchers and to provide important context and an understanding of the complexities of the issues to inform better and more responsible research. danah's blog post describing the primer and her path-breaking work in this area may be found [here](#), and the report is online [here](#).

[Harvard Kennedy School Carr Center for Human Rights Policy](#)

Rethinking human rights has never been more critical. The threats to life and livelihood that millions face – war, mass atrocities, genocide, lawlessness, environmental disaster, human trafficking, and historic levels of income inequality—all cross borders. At the same time, human rights law, institutions and movements are succeeding in improving human rights and global justice around the world.

The Carr Center's mission is to realize global justice through theory, policy, and practice. The Center brings together theorists, policy makers, and practitioners in a vital mission: to enhance global justice. The Carr Center accomplishes this through research, teaching, training, and convenings focused on a more strategic and outcome-oriented human rights practice.

[Human Rights Clinic](#)

The International Human Rights Clinic works to protect the human rights of clients and communities around the world. Through supervised practice, students learn the responsibilities and skills of human rights lawyering.

Related Courses:

Below are some courses at Harvard Law School and across Harvard University that could be a good foundation for work in combatting human trafficking.

HLS:

Advanced Skills Training for Human Rights Advocacy-Taken in conjunction with International Human Rights Clinic

Professor Tyler Giannini

2 classroom credits

This seminar offers advanced training on a variety of skills relevant to the work of human rights advocates. It is designed for students who already have at least one semester of experience in the International Human Rights Clinic. Students will work intensively on a skills module of their choice. Past skills modules have focused on media work, fact-finding and interviewing, negotiation and coalition-building, and community-based advocacy. Through these modules, students build experience and leadership skills crucial for a career in human rights, exploring ways to set and advance human rights agendas, mobilize constituencies, work in partnership and collaboration with affected communities, and manage projects. The seminar also examines professional ethics and responsibilities by drawing from scenarios based on human rights practitioners own experiences in the field. Finally, the seminar considers organizational questions, including the effect of organizational mandates on research and advocacy tactics, different institutional cultures, and how to build human rights organizations. Students will have an opportunity to workshop clinical projects and undertake in-depth participatory evaluation of advocacy and litigation strategies.

This seminar is required for students enrolled in the fall International Human Rights Clinic - Advanced or fall Semester in Human Rights. Once a student enrolls in either of these clinics, the Office of Clinical and Pro Bono Programs will enroll them in this required course component.

International Human Rights Clinic

Professor Tyler Giannini

3, 4, or 5 clinical credits

Through the International Human Rights Clinic, students link theory with practice and learn core skills necessary to become effective and thoughtful human rights advocates. Students work on pressing and timely human rights problems around the world, in collaboration with leading international and local human rights organizations. Those in the Clinic have the opportunity to explore a range of approaches to advance the interests of clients and affected communities. For example, students interview survivors and document abuse; undertake legal, factual, and strategic analysis; and interact with media to build campaigns and advocate for human rights--all under the close supervision of the Clinics human rights practitioners. Students work in small teams on a variety of human rights projects and cases. When appropriate, students travel to investigate abuses or pursue advocacy outside Cambridge, participate in sessions before intergovernmental bodies and arguments before courts, and formulate policy to promote respect for human rights principles and the rule of law. In any given term, the Clinic delves into a wide range of issues, including extrajudicial executions, torture, and criminal justice; the unlawful use of cluster munitions and other weapons; civilian protection in armed conflict; sexual and reproductive rights; human rights and the environment; business and human rights; the role of health professionals in torture; Alien Tort Statute litigation; transitional justice; civil and political rights; economic, social, and cultural rights; and many more. Our clinicians have expertise in numerous regions and countries, including in Latin America, Southern Africa, Eastern and Central Europe, Southeast Asia, and the United States. This

wide range of skills, as well as thematic and geographic knowledge, exposes students to a variety of strategies and innovative techniques for promoting and protecting human rights.

Fall clinic students must take either Human Rights Advocacy (2 fall classroom credits) OR The Promises and Challenges of Disarmament Clinical Seminar (2 fall classroom credits). While each course is focused on a particular subject matter, both teach the key skills of human rights practitioners and include simulations related to fact-finding and field investigations, media work, and/or negotiation and legislative work. Clinical seminar selection and enrollment occurs once a student has enrolled in the fall clinic and is orchestrated by the Office of Clinical and Pro Bono Programs.

City Use of Technology

Professor Susan Crawford

3 classroom credits

This is a course surveying the efforts of city officials around the world to work with technology and community partners to solve challenging civic problems. The course emphasizes creativity and collaboration with the goal of providing students with the tools they will need to grapple with real-life urban and civic challenges post-graduation. Students will work on, examine, and report on ongoing civic projects.

Cyberlaw Clinic Seminar

Professor Christopher Bavitz, Mr. Vivek Krishnamurthy

2 classroom credits

This seminar is required for all students enrolled in the Cyberlaw Clinic. The course incorporates instruction about substantive legal issues at the heart of the Clinics practice, case studies and exercises designed to enhance students practice skills, and consideration of questions of ethics and professional responsibility that arise in the Clinics practice. Through regular case rounds presentations and discussions, students have the opportunity to share information with and solicit feedback from Clinic colleagues about their work. Please see the clinics course description for more information.

Cyberlaw Clinic – Taken in Conjunction with Cyberlaw Clinic Seminar

Professor Christopher Bavitz

3, 4, or 5 clinical credits

The Cyberlaw Clinic, based at Harvard's Berkman Center for Internet and Society, engages Harvard Law School students in a wide range of real-world client counseling, licensing and transactional, litigation, advocacy, and policy projects and cases, covering a broad spectrum of issues relating to technology and the Internet. The Clinics work includes offering legal guidance in the areas of communications infrastructure; consumer protection, privacy, and compliance; cybercrime and youth online safety; general Internet business law; intellectual property (including copyright, trademark, and patent); litigation and amicus advocacy; online speech, media law, and the First Amendment; and technology and access to justice. Clinic clients include entrepreneurs; mission-oriented non-profits and other startups; public media companies; government institutions; and advocacy organizations working on issues relating to privacy, IP, online speech, and civil liberties. Students in the Clinic have the opportunity to develop substantive legal knowledge and hone their practice skills by managing projects, engaging directly with clients, and receiving feedback and mentorship from instructors who are experienced practitioners in the field. Detailed information about all aspects of the Clinics practice, including descriptions of representative clients and projects and copies of Clinic filings and publications, is available at the Clinics website, <http://cyberlawclinic.berkman.harvard.edu>.

Employment Law

Professor Benjamin Sachs

4 classroom credits

In this 4-credit course, we will examine the laws that govern and structure the employment relationship in nonunion workplaces. As such, the course will provide students an understanding of the law of work for the vast majority of U.S. firms. We will discuss the doctrine of employment at will, along with exceptions to that rule. We will cover the basic principles of employment discrimination law; the constitutional rights (including the free speech rights) of public employees; mandatory arbitration of workplace disputes and employment rights; post-employment issues including covenants not to compete; workplace safety and health; and the laws governing wages and hours.

Employment Law Workshop: Advocacy Skills

Mr. Steve Churchill

2 classroom credits

This course will develop lawyering skills in the context of employment law. After a brief overview of relevant doctrine and procedure, the course will address - through readings, lectures, and exercises - skills related to legal writing, oral advocacy, discovery, depositions, negotiations, counseling, and ethics. The course will follow the progress of a typical civil rights lawsuit involving a terminated employee. For example, one class session will require students to engage in a mock deposition of an opposing witness in a hypothetical sex discrimination case, and the next class will require students to engage in a negotiation in the same case.

A more general goal of the course is to develop the ability (1) to identify what skills make a lawyer effective, and (2) to implement strategies for independently identifying and improving those critical skills. Because this goal is advanced by exposure to actual lawyering, all students will have a clinical placement with the Employment Law Clinic. The workshop will require completion of an individual or group project that will connect clinical placements with course topics.

Employment Law Clinic

Mr. Steve Churchill

3, 4, or 5 clinical credits

The Employment Law Clinic focuses on rights in the workplace, with a particular emphasis on state and federal laws that prohibit discrimination, harassment, and retaliation based on race, sex, disability, and other protected characteristics. Work may also address issues such as unemployment benefits, wage and hour claims, severance negotiations, union issues, workplace safety, and more. Students in this clinic will have placements at externships, either with non-profit/advocacy groups (such as the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law; Gay and Lesbian Advocates and Defenders; Justice at Work; or Greater Boston Legal Services) or government agencies (such as the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination; the Massachusetts Attorney General's Office; or the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission).

Global Anticorruption Lab

Professor Matthew Stephenson

2 classroom credits

This course will provide an opportunity for students interested in anticorruption (from legal, social scientific, or policy perspectives) to work on independent research projects in a collaborative, interactive setting. There is not a conventional syllabus or assigned readings. Instead, students will select one or more topics of interest (on the general subject of corruption and anticorruption) to explore independently during the semester.

Art of Social Change

Elizabeth Bartholet and Cheryl S. Bratt

2 Credits

This course deals with strategies for changing law and policy, focusing on the areas of child welfare (abuse and neglect, foster care, adoption), education, and juvenile justice. We will bring into the classroom as visiting lecturers leaders from the worlds of policy, practice, and academia -- people who have themselves operated as successful change agents and who represent different disciplines, career paths, and strategies for change. We will explore some of the most significant reform initiatives in our targeted areas, and debate with the speakers and each other how best to advance children's interests. Reception will follow the class meetings, enabling students to talk informally with the visiting speakers, as well as with the HLS Faculty and those from the Boston-area child advocacy community who form a regular part of our audience.

Global Law and Governance

Professor David Kennedy

4 classroom credits

This course explores ideas about how we are governed globally and projects to improve global governance through law. We will focus on the field of international law and organization, examining the history of ideas, legal doctrines, institutional and administrative structures developed over the last century to organize and legalize international economic and political life. The readings will focus on various ways to think about the legal organization of global order, and on the history of legal efforts to organize and institutionalize international affairs.

Immigration and Refugee Advocacy-Taken In Conjunction with Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic

Professor Deborah Anker

2 classroom credits

This seminar is for participants in the fall Immigration and Refugee Clinic and addresses substantive national and international refugee law, as well as advocacy skills relevant to students' work at the clinic. The substantive portion of the seminar will provide an overview of international and domestic refugee law. It will examine selected topics typically encountered in the course of students' casework in greater detail. Specific topics may include: The Refugee Convention and U.S. Law, 'Persecution' and the Human Rights Paradigm, Issues of Credibility and Proof, and Gender-Based Asylum Claims. The skills component of the seminar will cover such areas as effective client interviewing, affidavit writing, cross-cultural lawyering, conducting immigration and human rights research, and preparation of cases and client testimony. In order to cultivate best practices in student advocacy and deepen the clinical experience, this seminar draws heavily for instructional examples on current clinical experiences of

students (their actual cases and clients). It will also allow students to connect their understanding of refugee law and lawyering skills to actual casework through consideration of specific issues of doctrine and policy implicated by students' cases. Students will have the opportunity to critically reflect on their experiences, models of advocacy, and social change. A clinical practice component is required of all students.

Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic

Professor Deborah Anker

3, 4, or 5 clinical credits

For thirty years, the Harvard Immigration and Refugee Clinic (HIRC), in partnership with Greater Boston Legal Services (GBLS), has focused on direct representation of individuals applying for U.S. asylum and related relief, as well as representation of individuals who have survived domestic violence and other crimes and/or who seek avoidance of forced removal in immigration proceedings (i.e., VAWA, U-visas, Cancellation of Removal, Temporary Protected Status, etc.). HIRC is also involved in appellate and policy advocacy at the local, national, and international levels.

HIRC students take the lead in representing clients from all over the world who are seeking protection from being returned to human rights abuses in their country of origin, protection from exile after years of living in the United States, or reunification with their families. About forty students are placed each year with HIRC either at Harvard or at its partner clinic, Greater Boston Legal Services, Boston's oldest legal services organization (located in downtown Boston). Students typically work between sixteen and twenty hours per week (4-5 clinical credits).

Litigating in the Family Courts: Domestic Violence and Family Law Clinical Seminar-Taken In Conjunction with Litigating in the Family Courts: Domestic Violence and Family Law Clinic

Ms. Nnena Odim

2 classroom credits

The Domestic Violence and Family Law clinical course provides students who are concurrently enrolled in the Legal Services Center Domestic Violence and Family Law Clinic, with the practical skills and substantive knowledge necessary to effectively advocate for their clients in and out of the courtroom. Objectives of the course include: developing practical lawyering skills to be applied in the clinical component and beyond; understanding the statutory and case law applicable in family law litigation; enhancing student understanding of the professional roles, values, and ethics involved in the practice of law; gaining insight into the unique challenges of low-income clients and victims of domestic violence; as well as analyzing and proposing legal advocacy approaches to contemporary family law issues. The course emphasizes a collaborative health-law approach to advocating for our client populations.

Litigating in the Family Courts: Domestic Violence and Family Law Clinic

Ms. Nnena Odim

3, 4, or 5 clinical credits

Students in the Domestic Violence and Family Law Clinic work directly with clients in matters of divorce, custody and visitation, abuse prevention, paternity, child support, guardianship, and second parent adoptions. Under close supervision of the clinical instructor, students manage all aspects of a family law case, including counseling clients, conducting factual investigation and legal research,

developing case strategies, conducting and analyzing discovery, and drafting pleadings. In addition, students may have multiple court appearances in both Family and District Courts for motion hearings, restraining orders, pretrial conferences, and/or status conferences. In addition, students negotiate directly with opposing attorneys, pro se opponents, and in court-mandated "dispute resolution" sessions. In cases scheduled for full trial, students conduct depositions, develop witness and exhibit lists, trial strategies and trial notebook, prepare and conduct direct- and cross-examinations of witnesses, make opening statements and closing arguments, and/or draft post-trial briefs and memoranda. Students may also have the opportunity to prepare and present trainings and workshops on relevant legal issues to health care providers and domestic violence advocates.

Poverty Law

Professor Lucie White

3 classroom credits

A growing portion of the US population is living in poverty. Historically and today, groups such as racial and ethnic minorities, Native Americans, immigrants, people with disabilities, and single parent households have borne the brunt of US poverty. "Poverty law," which has its roots in the old English "Poor Laws," can be viewed as both a cause of these groups' economic marginalization and a tool that activists use to promote their social rights. In the course, we will consider this "double-edged" character of US poverty law through a close examination of that law's intersections, both historical and contemporary, with the socioeconomic status and lived experience of America's most resource-limited groups.

We will begin with an overview of federal programs that provide a "safety net" for all citizens. We will then turn to the groups enumerated above, and consider where they have stood with respect to the distribution of the nation's wealth, its "universal" safety net, and the particular laws and policies that have been directed at them. The course will be taught as a workshop with the objective of giving students a solid grounding in both the content and differential impact of US "poverty law." In addition to readings, short response papers, and oral exercises, the course will require each student to do a longer paper or group presentation on a course theme.

Public Health Law and Policy

Professor Robert Greenwald

2 classroom credits

This seminar provides an overview of the historical law and policy decisions that have shaped the U.S. health care system and are informing current debates about health reform. Incorporating varying perspectives, the seminar discusses federal and state policy options to address current public health and access to care challenges.

This seminar begins with an analysis of health systems in other countries. Next, we discuss the key policy decisions made over the past century that have shaped the current patchwork of public and private insurance coverage options in this country. After providing this international and historical context, we analyze in detail the key elements of the current U.S. health and public health care systems through the lens of its impact on vulnerable populations. We look at the components of the federal approach to reform, including the national health care reform law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. We

also consider several state initiatives that highlight how states are acting as laboratories of innovation to implement sweeping health reforms. Finally, we discuss the forces at play that favor the health policy status quo in this country and discuss the many opportunities for health policy solutions focusing on increasing access to care and addressing public health concerns. This seminar is open to students interested in health and public health law and policy; no background or prerequisites are required. The reading materials include various book chapters, cases, news reports, and scholarly articles that present diverse viewpoints on the topics presented. The course is intended to spark debate between different sides of these often controversial issues, and students participate in different in-class role plays and debates.

Globalization: Business, Legal and Public Policy Issues

Mr. Lewis Kaden

3 classroom credits

This course explores business, legal and public policy issues arising in the global economy. The class discussions focus on cases which set out factual settings which raise questions of substance, strategy and tactics for many parties involved in the matter, including business organizations, civic groups, governments and multilateral organizations. The topics for the cases include financial crises, trade, cyber security, global labor standards and human rights, law enforcement in multiple jurisdictions, and corruption. In the class sessions, we will concentrate on the choices available to each major participant and we will ask members of the class either individually or in small groups to address those choices throughout the discussion on that case from the position of one of the interests involved in the matter.

Child Advocacy Clinical Seminar-Taken in Conjunction with Child Advocacy Clinic

Ms. Crisanne Hazen

2 classroom credits

The CAP Clinic is designed to educate students about a range of social change strategies and to encourage critical thinking about the pros and cons of different approaches. It addresses a variety of substantive areas impacting the lives of children, with a focus on child welfare (abuse and neglect, foster care, and adoption), education, and juvenile justice. The Clinic is relevant not only for students with a particular interest in children's issues, but also for those more generally interested in social change.

Child Advocacy Clinic

Ms. Crisanne Hazen

The Child Advocacy Program (CAP) Clinic is designed to educate students about a range of social change strategies and to encourage critical thinking about the pros and cons of different approaches. It addresses a variety of substantive areas impacting the lives of children, with a focus on child welfare (abuse and neglect, foster care, and adoption), education, and juvenile justice. The Clinic is relevant not only for students with a particular interest in children's issues, but also for those more generally interested in social change. 4, or 5 clinical credits.

Childhood, Adolescence, Youth, and International Human Rights

Jacqueline Bhabha

2 Credits

Since ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child twenty years ago, considerable progress has been made in advancing young children's enjoyment of basic social and economic rights

including access to basic education and health care. These gains are not matched by corresponding advances for older children, particularly girls, minorities, and migrants: in many developing societies, secondary and tertiary education remains widely inaccessible, maternal mortality remains the largest cause of female teenage death, and youth unemployment and violence have reached epidemic proportions. What explains this differential performance, and how can the gap in realization of adolescent and youth human rights be addressed? The course will explore legal and other strategies for understanding and advancing the human rights of children, adolescents, and youth globally.

Emerging Issues in Refugee Protection: The Representation of Child Asylum Seekers

Ms. Nancy Kelly, Mr. John Willshire-Carrera

1 classroom credit

According to the latest statistics from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), children, including those who are unaccompanied by an adult, comprise 51% of the total global refugee population. In recent years, the U.S. government has recorded a dramatic rise in the number of unaccompanied children fleeing from the so-called Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to the United States: 51,705 in FY 2014, compared with 3,304 in FY 2011. This “surge” of children arriving in the United States is due in large part to the rise of powerful “maras” or gangs, which focus much of their violence on young people, who they seek to recruit into their ranks.

The reading group will focus on the growing body of law governing procedural protections and related rights for children in asylum hearings, as well as the application of substantive law to the particular circumstances of children. We will draw on examples from the Clinic’s experience successfully preparing and presenting children’s asylum claims, including the First Circuit case, *Mejilla-Romero V. Holder*. We will explore the historical background to the current conflict in Central America and examine questions related to credibility and corroboration in children’s asylum claims, including the use of country conditions evidence to support the testimony presented. We will also consider comparative perspectives, studying other conflicts in which children have become particular targets. Students enrolled in the reading group will analyze treaties, regulations and secondary sources as well the experiences of child migrants through their narratives and case affidavits.

Gender Violence, Law and Social Justice

Ms. Diane Rosenfeld

3 classroom credits

This course offers an in-depth examination of the phenomenon of gender-motivated violence. Following a consideration of the prevalence and variation of types of sexual violence and coercion around the world, we consider questions such as: How, if at all, is violence against women different from other types of violence? How effective have legal strategies to address violence against women been, and what shifts in thinking about gender-motivated violence would be necessary finally to eradicate it? How does the toleration of sexual violence shape people’s expectations and sense of entitlements? What are the implications of gender-based violence for the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws? Does equal protection itself have a gendered meaning and reality? Among the types of violence against women we will consider are: intimate-partner violence; domestic homicide; prostitution; rape; sex trafficking of women and children; and violence against women facilitated by the Internet. The readings

consist of primary and secondary materials drawn from several disciplines: law, social science, political science, psychology, evolutionary biology and women's studies.

Human Rights and International Law

Professor Gerald Neuman

4 classroom credits

This course examines critically what it means to embody human rights conceptions in law at the international level, and how human rights law can be implemented through cooperation among national and international institutions. Topics will include the historical origins of modern human rights law; background international law rules that structure human rights law; connections between civil, political, social, and economic rights; comparative discussion of some specific human rights; and global and regional methods of oversight and enforcement. The course will pay particular attention to the UN Human Rights Committee and to the relationship between the United States and the international human rights system.

Immigration Law: Policy and Social Change

Professor Deborah Anker

2 classroom credits

This course touches upon the major policy debates currently surrounding immigration reform and policy. This course will survey social changes and developments in immigration law over the last few decades, including the emergence and role of social change movements. Topics will include the intersection of immigration law and criminal law, national security, labor rights, border security, and state and local enforcement as well as refugee and asylum policy and other topics. The course will bring leading immigration and refugee advocates, scholars and policy-makers into the classroom, engaging students in important debates about what immigration policy should be. The course will meet for two hours.

Poverty, Human Rights, and Development

Professor Lucie White

3 classroom credits

This course uses a multidisciplinary lens to explore the linkages between global poverty, human rights, and development from an historical, theoretical, institutional, and policy-making perspective. Its departure point is the emergence of a recent "human rights and development" trend, both in academia and policy, as a result of the combined failure of development economics and the human rights movement to effectively address the challenge of global poverty and inequality.

The first part of the course draws on foundational readings from law, development economics, political science, moral philosophy, and social anthropology to introduce historically and normatively situated approaches to development and human rights. The second part explores key themes and current policy debates in the field as they play out at the levels of international financial institutions, national level development strategies, and the private sector. The third part focuses on how human rights to food, health, housing, and a decent livelihood, for instance, can be advanced in developing countries. In this final section of the course, student groups will design and teach workshops about bringing social rights, poverty alleviation, and equitable development together in grounded ways. In addition to readings,

response papers, and class exercises, the course will require each student either to write a final paper or take part in teaching an in-class student workshop.

Public International Law

Professor Gabriella Blum

4 classroom credits

This is an upper-level introductory course to public international law. The first part of the course provides a classical foundation to the sources and subjects, as well as key tenets and core concepts, of international law. We will also discuss the role of public international organizations such as the United Nations in developing, interpreting, and shaping the international legal system. The second part of the course will focus on selected topics, including the use of force, space law, trade law, international humanitarian law, and international human rights law. These topics may change based on contemporary events and debates. We will also explore critical perspectives from within the field, as well as external challenges to the legitimacy of public international law.

HKS:

API-304: Behavioral Economics and Public Policy

Faculty: Brigitte Madrian

Credit: 1.0

This course will examine the relationship between behavioral economics and public policy. Individuals frequently make decisions that systematically depart from the predictions of standard economic models. Behavioral economics attempts to understand these departures by integrating an understanding of the psychology of human behavior into economic analysis. The course will review the major themes of behavioral economics and address the implications for public policy in a wide variety of domains, including: retirement savings, social security, labor markets, household borrowing (credit cards, mortgages, payday lending), education, energy use, health care, addiction, organ donation, tax collection and compliance, and social welfare programs.

BGP-230M: Corporate Responsibility and New Governance Models

Faculty: John Ruggie, Jane Nelson

Credit: 0.5

This module provides an overview of corporate responsibility (CSR) and responsible investment, focusing on today's interplay between large corporations and governments, intergovernmental institutions, investors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Over the past several decades many factors have contributed to increased expectations for corporations to adopt CSR programs as governments have reduced their regulatory and ownership roles in favor of market-based approaches. Advocates have seen CSR as a means of addressing governance gaps where government is weak. Critics have seen CSR as an intrusion of corporate interests in the public sphere where government is strong. During its evolution, CSR has progressed from traditional philanthropy to encompass not only what companies do with their profits, but also how they make them. Through their stakeholder relations and business models, companies can help address environmental concerns, human rights public policies and practices. Companies can also identify opportunities for innovative products, technologies and business models

aimed at solving social or environmental challenges. CSR has also become a tool for investors, to mitigate emerging social, environmental and governance risks and to identify opportunities for aligning financial performance with social, environmental and governance (ESG) performance. In addition, CSR has become a lever for civil society organizations to influence corporate practice and public policy. The course focuses on large multinational corporations and examines tools used to improve corporate social risk management, accountability and transparency and tools used to enhance corporate social innovation and shared value. What has worked, what hasn't, and why? What are CSR's limits? What is the future of CSR? The module surveys the literature and examines topical examples drawn from today's U.S. and global experiences.

BGP-235M: Private Capital for Public Purpose: Impact Investing and Its Siblings

Faculty: David Wood

Credit: 0.5

This module will introduce and critically analyze efforts to direct private sector financial investments to public purpose. These efforts-falling under the headings of impact, responsible, mission, social, and sustainable investing-looks for ways to maximize the social utility of private investment. We will examine the: 1) types of investors engaged in these efforts (e.g. individuals, pension funds, endowments, foundations); 2) social goals they hope to achieve through their investments; 3) investment strategies and vehicles through which they hope to achieve these goals; 4) intersections of impact investing and public policy; 5) ways that stakeholders assess the impact of these investments. The class will balance U.S. domestic and global examples of investment, policymaking, and advocacy.

BGP-450M: Globalization: Business, Legal and Public Policy Issues

Faculty: Lewis Kaden

Credit: 0.5

This course explores business, legal and public policy issues arising in the global economy. The class discussions focus on cases which set out factual settings which raise questions of substance, strategy and tactics for many parties involved in the matter, including business organizations, civic groups, governments and multilateral organizations. The topics for the cases include financial crises, trade, cyber security, global labor standards and human rights, law enforcement in multiple jurisdictions, and corruption. In the class sessions, we will concentrate on the choices available to each major participant and we will ask members of the class either individually or in small groups to address those choices throughout the discussion on that case from the position of one of the interests involved in the matter.

DPI-540M: Combatting Corruption Internationally

Faculty: Mark Wolf

Credit: 0.5

In this module students will examine the causes and consequences of grand corruption - the abuse of public office for personal profit by a nation's leaders - and means of combatting it. Existing efforts to combat grand corruption, such as the United Nation's Convention Against Corruption, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development Convention on Combatting Bribery, and the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act will be evaluated. International efforts to strengthen the capacity of various countries to combat corruption, such as the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala

("CICIG") and the European Union requirements for prospective members including Ukraine, will also be studied. In addition, initiatives to promote the extraterritorial prosecution of grand corruption, such as applying principles of universal jurisdiction to grand corruption and the creation of an International Anti-Corruption Court, will be explored. The module will be taught by Senior United States District Judge Mark L. Wolf. It will draw on Judge Wolf's experiences: as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States after Watergate; as a prosecutor of corrupt public officials in Massachusetts; as a judge who has presided in cases that demonstrated corruption in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Massachusetts Legislature; as a contributor to anti-corruption programs in many countries, including Russia, China, and Turkey; and as the founder of an emerging movement for the creation of an International Anti-Corruption Court, and as the Chair of Integrity Initiatives International.

DPI-562: Public Problems: Advice, Strategy and Analysis

Faculty: Archon Fung, David Barron

Credit: 1.0

This is a jointly taught seminar that is required for students in their third and fourth years of the HLS/HKS joint degree program. It will use a series of case studies to examine how to analyze, advise and strategize the resolution of a series of difficult real world public problems at the intersection of law and policy from the vantage point of government decision makers at the city, state and federal levels, as well as from the vantage point of nongovernmental organizations and advocacy groups.

IGA-103: Global Governance

Faculty: John Ruggie

Credit: 1.0

This course focuses on the interplay among states, international organizations (such as the UN, WTO, IMF, and World Bank), multinational corporations, civil society organizations, and activist networks in global governance. Cases are drawn from a broad range of issue areas, including peace and security, economic relations, human rights, and the environment. The objective is to better understand the evolution of global governance arrangements and what difference they make, in light of globalization and emerging geopolitical changes.

IGA-305: Childhood, Adolescence, Youth, and International Human Rights

Faculty: Jacqueline Bhabha

Credit: 1.0

Since ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child twenty years ago, considerable progress has been made in advancing young children's enjoyment of basic social and economic rights including access to basic education and health care. These gains are not matched by corresponding advances for older children, particularly girls, minorities, and migrants: in many developing societies, secondary and tertiary education remains widely inaccessible, maternal mortality remains the largest cause of female teenage death, and youth unemployment and violence have reached epidemic proportions. What explains this differential performance, and how can the gap in realization of adolescent and youth human rights be addressed? The course will explore legal and other strategies for understanding and advancing the human rights of children, adolescents, and youth globally.

IGA-342M: Human Rights Dilemmas in Child Protection

Faculty: Jacqueline Bhabha

Credit: 0.5

A growing number of children and adolescents around the world are subjected to violence, exploitation and other forms of abuse. These harms persist despite the proliferation of international norms and structures designed to protect this population and promote its wellbeing. In many cases global transformations exacerbate rather than reduce the risks of abuse and increase the protection challenges these risks give rise to. Though each category of child protection deficit has its own characteristics and its attendant normative framework, they all share common and definable elements. An investigation of the human rights dilemmas that arise in child protection on a global scale presents, in a microcosm, a perspective on the social and political dynamics affecting some of the world's most vulnerable populations. One focus of the course is the child protection issues themselves, their genesis and impact. The other is the human rights strategies and dilemmas relevant to those (at both the individual and societal levels) charged with responding to rights violations affecting children and fulfilling public child protection obligations. In the midst of historic technological advances and significant progress in the realm of international human rights, the strategic choices and responsibilities facing leaders and others concerned with child protection are of increasing complexity and scope. A key concern of the course will be to integrate legal approaches with those developed in the health and social sciences. A recurring theme will be the evaluation of how international obligations map onto policy outcomes and how human rights mechanisms affect problems facing vulnerable children on the ground. The course will begin with a brief review of the theory and literature relating to child protection and international human rights. It will proceed with an in-depth discussion of case studies covering central aspects of child protection-child labor, child trafficking, child soldiering and child persecution. Analytic points will be derived from an investigation of specific problems, the legal frameworks relating to them, and the solutions that have been advanced to address them.

IGA-351M: Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery

Faculty: Siddharth Kara

Credit: 0.5

This course will examine the various typologies of modern forms of slavery - sex and labor trafficking, bonded labor, forced labor, and the worst forms of child labor. It will examine modalities of recruitment, transit, and exploitation as well as patterns and trends in countries of origin, transit, and destination. It will explore who is exploited and why, as well as the business models upon which these types of exploitation exist with the purpose of understanding vulnerabilities for effective intervention. It will also examine international laws, policies, and conventions intended to tackle the issue. National strategies and best practices, both in the U.S. and elsewhere, will be examined for effectiveness at designing policy interventions. This course will be particularly relevant for students who may work in situations where humanitarian protections are necessary for the most vulnerable populations - refugee camps, conflict and post-conflict settings, natural disasters, and settings of extreme poverty.

Divinity:

Religion, Gender and Politics in Transnational Perspective

Leila Ahmed and Ann Braude

4 Credits

The course follows key themes in religion and gender as these were shaped and reshaped through the colonial and post-colonial eras. In particular, the religious history of American women and the history of women in Islam primarily in relation to the Middle East (professors Braude's and Ahmed's fields respectively) are intertwined and brought into conversation. The interaction of religion, gender and sexuality and the turns and complexities imparted to these by the politics of imperialism, race, resistance, and the politics of class, are examined in the context of the emergence of modernity, nationalism, feminism and the globalization of religions in the wake of empire and Christian mission.

Extension:

American Foreign Policy

Sergio Imparato PhD, Associate, Department of Government, Harvard University

4 Credits

This course offers a general introduction to the history, traditions, and theories of US foreign policy. The class is divided in three parts. First, we draw on the foundational ideas in American political thought to introduce major foreign policy traditions throughout US history. Second, we examine key theoretical debates in international relations to ask if and how they affect American foreign policy making. Third, we focus on the domestic and geopolitical implications that set limitations to, and opportunities for, the US abroad. Some of the questions we ask throughout the semester are: How is national interest defined and how has it evolved? How does presidential leadership shape American foreign relations? What is the role of public opinion in US foreign policy? How does the rise of China affect American power in the international arena? Emphasis is placed on the main international issues faced by the United States since the end of the Cold War, such as terrorism, nuclear proliferation, international cooperation, and global governance.

Social Responsibility in Product Supply Chains

Catherine Benoit PhD, Vice President of Social Sustainability, New Earth

4 Credits

In recent years, social impacts of products and trade have risen in the agendas of policy makers, investors, and corporations. A powerful accountability framework, the United Nations guiding principles, and a widely acclaimed blueprint to guide businesses and governments strategic priorities and efforts towards society, the UN's sustainable development goals, represent a huge opportunity to drive socially sustainable business. With a focus on supply chains, this course provides a detailed background on business and human rights, social responsibility (SR), corporate sustainability strategy, and social life cycle assessment (LCA). We cover both SR issues and why they matter and SR instruments and how they are applied and explore approaches that can make a difference. Students experience processes and methods to identify supply chains' salient social impacts, and become reflective about their strengths and weaknesses. Students also become knowledgeable practitioners of social LCA, able to appropriately apply LCA software and social LCA databases to deliver a social footprint.

Anthropology and Human Rights

Theodore Macdonald, Jr. PhD, Lecturer on Social Studies, Harvard University

4 Credits

This course combines an introduction to the formal, theoretical, and normative structures of human rights with analyses of contemporary case studies. It illustrates several critical human rights issues, debates, and practices that demonstrate the increasing significance of ethnographic field methods and related interpretive analysis. Accepting that agreement on and realization of human rights often require negotiation and compromise, the course illustrates why, and suggests how, realization of many broadly-defined human rights requires specific contextualization.

Human Rights and International Politics

Mathias Risse PhD, Professor of Philosophy and Public Policy, Harvard Kennedy School

4 Credits

This seminar is an introduction to human rights and the role they have come to play in international politics. The goal is to provide basic human rights literacy and to put students in a position to debate questions about human rights and dilemmas that arise about them.

International Human Rights Law

Diana Buttu MBA, Lawyer

4 Credits

This course is an introduction to international human rights law. This course looks at the relationship between human rights and international action. By examining various international mechanisms and cases, students are able to critically assess the efficacy of the international human rights law system.

T.H. Chan School of Public Health:

Sexual and Reproductive Health: A Global Perspective

Ana Langer

2.5 Credits

This course is designed to provide an overview of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) from a global perspective with a focus on the most disadvantaged populations. The course will cover the most critical topics in this field from diverse perspectives, i.e. historic, conceptual, research, methodological, policy, programmatic, rights, and advocacy. The topics will include the role of the global community in shaping the sexual and reproductive health agenda, maternal health quality of care and critical interventions, unsafe abortion, contraception, cancer and reproductive health, integration of reproductive healthcare, and the Women and Health Initiative. Gender will be an underpinning dimension along the entire course. Students will be introduced to the core SRH literature and the specific topics, and learn about the outstanding debates in this field, the most pressing knowledge gaps, effective evidence-based interventions, progress so far, current challenges and the most promising public health approaches to overcome them.

Societal Response to Disasters and War

Jennifer Leaning and Hilarie Hartel Cranmer

2.5 Credits

Designed for physicians, public health officers, or others who may be charged with responsibility for intervention during crisis situations. The focus will be on societal response to disasters and war as well as decision-making under stress. The course will examine U.S. and international case studies within the established research and policy frameworks for disaster response and humanitarian action.

International Perspectives on Justice for Children

Cecile Aptel and Jacqueline Bhabha

2.5 Credits

This course seeks to help students resolve some of the crucial challenges that arise when children interact with the legal system as victims, witnesses, or alleged offenders. By studying the many country-specific, formal and informal justice systems that exist to protect, punish, and rehabilitate children, the course will also examine a number of thematic concepts related to child discrimination, especially on the bases of gender, disability, and sexual orientation. Students will learn to rely on data from justice systems, clinical medicine, social science, and public health to inform the evidence base for discussions, and merge these sciences with legal precepts and human rights to advance actions that are in a child best interest. By exploring case law pertaining to decision-making within and outside the formal justice system, this course will lay a foundation for further study in the discipline, and also bolster the repertoire of professionals using the law in advocacy work.

Embodying Gender

Nancy Krieger

2.5 Credits

This course will focus on the social and biological processes and relationships from interpersonal to institutional involved in embodying gender, as part of shaping and changing societal distributions of, including inequities in, health, disease, and well-being. It will consider how different frameworks of conceptualizing and addressing gender, biological sex, and sexuality (that is, the lived experience of being sexual beings, in relation to self, other people, and institutions) shape questions people ask about and explanations and interventions they offer for a variety of health outcomes. Examples span the lifecourse and historical generations and include chronic non-communicable diseases, HIV/AIDS, occupational injuries, reproductive health, mental health, and mortality, each analyzed in relation to societal and ecological context, global health policy and human rights, work, and the behaviors of people and institutions. In all these cases, issues of gender and sexuality will be related to other societal determinants of health, including social class, racism, and other forms of inequality. The objective is to improve praxis for research, teaching, policy, and action, so as to advance knowledge and action needed for producing sound public health policy and health equity, including in relation to gender and sexuality.

Health/Human Rights/Intl Syst

Stephen Marks

2.5 Credits

This course is designed to provide an overview of the way international institutions deal with health and human rights issues. Focus will be on the responses of the United Nations system, including the World Health Organization (WHO), regional organizations, and non-state actors to some of the pressing issues

of health from a human rights perspective. Issues to be explored include: mother-to-child transmission of HIV and ARV drug pricing in Africa; traditional practices, such as female genital cutting (FGC); forced sterilization and rights of indigenous people in Latin America; accountability for mass violations of human rights; health of child workers; and international tobacco control. Among the international institutions to be examined are the WHO, UNAIDS, the World Trade Organization (WTO), UNESCO, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, the World Bank, and the International Criminal Court (ICC). The principal teaching method is simulation of actual cases, in which students prepare and present positions of various protagonists, based on research into those positions. The ultimate aim of the course is to prepare students to work for and interact professionally with international institutions to advance the health and human rights objectives, whether through governmental, intergovernmental or nongovernmental processes.

Human Rights Dilemmas Child Protection

Jacqueline Bhabha

2.5 Credits

A growing number of children and adolescents around the world are subjected to violence, exploitation and other forms of abuse. These harms persist despite the proliferation of international norms and structures designed to protect this population and promote its wellbeing. In many cases global transformations exacerbate rather than reduce the risks of abuse and increase the protection challenges these risks give rise to. Though each category of child protection deficit has its own characteristics and its attendant normative framework, they all share common and definable elements. These commonalities reflect key structures of the society in which the harms occur: growing income inequality and poverty; natural or man-made disasters of unprecedented destruction; a failure to move beyond concerns relating to basic child survival and attend to core child protection concerns. The study of how societies address their child protection obligations, including the normative framework, advance planning and policy and practice initiatives undertaken, reveals a series of profound and unresolved dilemmas that go to their self-definition as global players. An investigation of the human rights dilemmas that arise in child protection on a global scale presents, in a microcosm, a perspective on the social and political dynamics affecting some of the world's most vulnerable populations. The perspective of this course is twofold. One focus is on the child protection issues themselves, their genesis and impact. The other is on the human rights strategies and dilemmas relevant to those (at both the individual and societal level) charged with responding to rights violations affecting children and fulfilling public child protection obligations. In the midst of historic technological advances and significant progress in the realm of international human rights, the strategic choices and responsibilities facing leaders and others concerned with child protection are of increasing complexity and scope. Some challenges require long term structural planning and the ability to marshal resources for child protection across agencies and governments. Other challenges require immediate emergency responses that entail diplomatic, logistical and leadership skills. Yet others require multidisciplinary, integrative talents in order to understand and impinge on detrimental contemporary transformations that have aggravated the plight of many of the world's most vulnerable children. Little work has been carried out systematically in any of these areas, with the result that expertise on the ground is thin and operates in a somewhat evidence-free zone. A key concern of the course will be to integrate legal approaches with those developed in the health and social sciences. A recurring theme will be the evaluation of how international obligations map onto policy outcomes and how human rights mechanisms affect problems facing vulnerable children on the ground. The course will

begin with a brief review of the theory and literature relating to child protection and international human rights. It will proceed with an in depth discussion of case studies covering central aspects of child protection a child labor, child trafficking, child soldiering and child persecution. Analytic points will be derived from an investigation of specific problems, the legal frameworks relating to them and the solutions that have been advanced to address them.

Arts and Sciences:

ECON 2811 - Social Economics

Roland Fryer

4 Credits

Applies the tools of economics to explore social issues including crime, discrimination, racial and gender differences, poverty, family structure, urban problems, social interactions and peer effects, and intergenerational mobility.

GHHP 70 - Global Response to Disasters and Refugee Crises

Stephanie Kayden and Michael VanRooyen

4 Credits

Climate change, urbanization, and conflict mean that global disasters are on the rise. How should the world respond when disasters force people from their homes? How can we better help the world's refugees? This course examines the past, present, and future of the international humanitarian response system. We will explore how Doctors Without Borders, the United Nations, the Red Cross, and other aid agencies came to be and how global response standards, international humanitarian law, and new technologies are shaping worldwide disaster relief. Through interactive discussions and case studies, students will learn how aid workers interact with governments, militaries, and civil society to provide refugee aid. At the end of the course, students can choose to live the refugee experience during a large-scale, three-day outdoor simulated humanitarian crisis together with other students and professional aid workers from around the world.

GOV 40 - International Conflict and Cooperation

Dustin Tingley

4 Credits

This course is an introduction to the analysis of the causes and character of international conflict and cooperation. Theories of international relations are presented and then applied to historical cases to test those theories of international politics and to expand our understanding of the range of possible forms of international behavior.

GOV 94GS - Globalization and Civil Society

Susan Pharr

4 Credits

This seminar examines the rise of civil society worldwide and the role civil society organizations play in shaping social, economic, and political realities. It explores the origins of the concept; the relation

between civil society and democracy; the complex roles of civil society in developed democracies, in democratic transitions, under conditions of repression, and in transborder advocacy and development. Cases include: Europe, U.S., Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and China.

Organizations Working on Trafficking

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND AGENCIES

Human Trafficking Intervention Courts
http://www.nycourts.gov/press/PR13_11.pdf
New York, NY

Labor Commissioner's Office, California
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dlse/>
Sacramento, CA

**National Association of Attorneys
General (NAAG)**
Human Trafficking Committee Initiative
<http://www.naag.org/naag/media/campaigns-and-initiatives/naag-human-trafficking-committee-initiative.php>
Washington, DC

New York City Family Justice Centers
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/ocdv/html/help/fjc.shtml>
New York, NY

**Office of the Attorney General, Florida
Statewide Council on Human Trafficking**
<http://myfloridalegal.com/pages.nsf/Main/8AEA5858B1253D0D85257D34005AFA72>
Tallahassee, FL

Office of the Attorney General, Georgia
<http://law.ga.gov/human-trafficking>
Atlanta, GA

**Office of the Attorney General,
Massachusetts
Human Trafficking Division**
<http://www.mass.gov/ago/bureaus/criminal/human-trafficking-division/>
Boston, MA

Office of the Attorney General, Nebraska
<http://ago.nebraska.gov/contact>
Lincoln, NE

**US Agency for International Development
(USAID)**
www.usaid.gov
Washington, DC

**US Department of Health and Human
Services
Office on Trafficking in Persons**
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/endtrafficking>
Washington, DC

**US Department of Homeland Security
Cyber Crimes Center**
<http://www.ice.gov/cyber-crimes#wcm-survey-target-id>
Washington, DC

**US Department of Homeland Security
Blue Campaign**

<http://www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign>

Washington, DC

**US Department of Justice
Civil Rights Division
Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit**

<http://www.justice.gov/crt/about/crm/htpu.php>

Washington, DC

**US Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section**

<http://www.justice.gov/criminal-ceos>

Washington, DC

**US Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Human Rights and Special Prosecutions**

<http://www.justice.gov/criminal-hrsp>

Washington, DC

**US Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Human Trafficking Unit and the Violent
Crimes Against Children Section**

<https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/violent-crime/cac>

Washington, DC

**US Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention**

<http://www.justice.gov/criminal-ceos>

Washington, DC

**US Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Office of Victims for Crime**

<http://ojp.gov/ovc/>

Washington, DC

**US Department of Justice
Office of Legal Policy**

<http://www.justice.gov/olp>

Washington, DC

**US Department of Justice
Office of Legislative Affairs**

<http://www.justice.gov/ola>

Washington, DC

**US Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women**

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw>

Washington, DC

**US Department of Labor
Bureau of International Labor Affairs**

<http://www.dol.gov/ilab/>

Washington, DC

**US Department of State
Bureau of Diplomatic Security**

<http://www.state.gov/m/ds/>

Washington, DC

**US Department of State
Office to Monitor and Combat
Trafficking in Persons**

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

Washington, DC

US Immigration and Custom Enforcement
(ICE)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Australia-Asia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP)

www.aaptip.org

Various Country Office

International Labour Organization (ILO)

<http://www.ilo.org>

Geneva, Switzerland

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

<http://www.iom.int>

Geneva, Switzerland

INTERPOL

Office of Human Trafficking

<http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Trafficking-in-human-beings/>

Lyon, France

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

<http://www.oecd.org/gov/ethics/human-trafficking.htm>

Paris, France

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

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

Vienna, Austria

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

http://www.unicef.org/protection/57929_58005.html

Various Locations

United Nations

High Commissioner for Refugees

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/home>

Geneva, Switzerland

United Nations

Interagency Project on Human Trafficking (UN-ACT)

<http://www.no-trafficking.org>

Bangkok, Thailand

United Nations

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Trafficking/Pages/TraffickingIndex.aspx>

Geneva, Switzerland

United Nations

Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

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

Vienna, Austria

United Nations

Economic and Social Council

<https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/home>

New York, NY

United Nations Women

www.unwomen.org

New York, NY

DOMESTIC NON-PROFITS AND LAW FIRMS

Amara Legal Center

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

Washington, DC

American Gateways

<http://www.americangateways.org>
Austin, TX

Ascentria Care Alliance

<http://www.ascentria.org/our-services>
Worcester, MA

Asian Americans Advancing Justice

<http://advancingjustice-la.org/>
Los Angeles, CA

Ayuda

<http://ayuda.com/wp/>
Falls Church, VA

Bet Tzedek

<http://www.bettzedek.org/>
Los Angeles, CA

Break the Chain Campaign

Institute for Policy Studies
<http://www.breakthechaincampaigndc.org/>

Breaking Free

<http://www.breakingfree.net/default.aspx>
St. Paul, MN

Casa Ruby

<http://casaruby.org/>
Washington, DC

Catholic Charities USA

<http://catholiccharitiesusa.org>
Alexandria, VA

Center for Court Innovation

<http://www.courtinnovation.org/contact>
New York, Syracuse, and London

City Bar Justice Center

<http://www2.nycbar.org/citybarjusticecenter/index.php>
New York, NY

Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking

www.castla.org
Los Angeles, CA

Coalition of Immokalee Workers

<http://ciw-online.org>
Immokalee, FL

Courtney's House

<http://www.courtneyshouse.org/>
Washington, DC

Covenant House

<https://www.covenanthouse.org/>
New York, NY

Damayan Migrant Rights Association

<http://www.damayanmigrants.org/>
New York, NY

The Door

www.door.org
New York, NY

FAIR Girls

www.fairgirls.org
Washington, DC

Girls Educational and Mentoring Services

<http://www.gems-girls.org/>
New York, NY

HIPS

<http://hips.org/contact-us/>
Washington, DC

Human Trafficking Pro Bono Legal Center

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

Washington, DC

International Institute of Buffalo

<http://www.iibuff.org>

Buffalo, NY

International Institute of New England

<http://iine.us>

Boston, MA

Justice First, LLP

<http://www.justicefirst.net/>

Oakland, CA

Legal Aid Society

<https://www.legal-aid.org/en/home.aspx>

New York, NY

Legal Aid of Western Ohio

<http://lawolaw.org/offices>

Dayton, OH

Laboratory to Combat Human Trafficking

<http://www.combathumantrafficking.org>

Denver, CO

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

End Human Trafficking Campaign

<http://lirs.org/act/campaigns/endhumantrafficking/>

Baltimore, MD

Metropolitan Family Services

<http://www.metrofamily.org/legal-aid/>

Chicago, IL

Mississippi Workers' Center for Human Rights

<https://helios.law.harvard.edu/YourPublicService/Organization/?id=2068>

Greenville, MS

My Life My Choice

<http://www.fightingexploitation.org/about>

Boston, MA

My Sister's Place

<http://mspny.org/human-trafficking/human-trafficking-initiative/>

White Plains, NY

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

www.missingkids.com

Alexandria, VA

National Domestic Workers Alliance

www.domesticworkers.org

New York, NY and Oakland, CA

National Immigrant Justice Center

www.immigrantjustice.org

Chicago, IL

Network for Victim Recovery of DC

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

Washington, DC

New York Legal Assistance Group

<http://nylag.org>

New York, NY

Polaris Project

<http://www.polarisproject.org>

Washington, DC

Safe Horizon

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

New York, NY

Sanctuary for Families

<https://www.sanctuaryforfamilies.org/>

New York, NY

Sex Workers Project

Urban Justice Center

<http://swp.urbanjustice.org/>

New York, NY

Southern Poverty Law Center

Immigrant Justice Initiative

<http://www.splcenter.org/what-we-do/immigrant-justice>

Montgomery, AL

St. James Infirmary

stjamesinfirmary.org

San Francisco, CA

Tahirih Justice Center

www.tahirih.org

Falls Church, VA

Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, Inc.

<http://www.trla.org/practice-area/human-trafficking>

Weslaco, TX

Truckers Against Trafficking

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

Englewood, CO

Washington Anti-Trafficking Response Network

<http://www.warn-trafficking.org/>

Seattle, WA

WEAVE

<http://www.weaveinc.org/human-trafficking>

Sacramento, CA

Women's Law Center of Maryland

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

Baltimore, MD

Youth Represent

<http://youthrepresent.org/>

New York, NY

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Anti-Slavery International

<http://www.antislavery.org/english/>

London, UK

ECPAT International

Ending Child Slavery at the Source

Bangkok, Thailand

<http://www.ecpat.net>

Equality Now

New York, NY

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

**Forum for Women, Law and
Development (FWLD)**

<http://fwld.org/>

Thapathali Kathmandu, Nepal

HAQ Centre for Child Rights

<http://www.haqcrc.org>

New Delhi, India

Hotline for Migrant Workers (HMW)

Tel Aviv, Israel

<http://hotline.org.il/en/main/>

Human Rights First

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

New York, NY

Human Rights Watch

Children's Rights Division

<https://www.hrw.org/topic/childrens-rights>

New York, NY

Human Rights Watch

Refugee Program

<https://www.hrw.org/topic/refugees>

New York, NY

Human Rights Watch

Women's Rights Division

<https://www.hrw.org/topic/womens-rights>

New York, NY

Innocence En Danger

<http://www.innocenceendanger.org/en/>

Paris, France

International Justice Mission (IJM)

www.ijm.org

Washington, DC

Justice Centre Hong Kong

<http://www.justicecentre.org.hk/>

Sai Ying Pun, Hong Kong

Not for Sale

<https://notforsalecampaign.org>

San Francisco, CA

MAITI Nepal

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

Kathmandu, Nepal

Salvation Army

<http://www.salvationarmy.org/ihq/antitrafficking>

London, UK

Shared Hope International

<http://sharedhope.org/>

Vancouver, WA

The Hague Institute for Global Justice

<http://www.thehagueinstituteforglobaljustice.org>

The Hague, Netherlands

Turn Off the Red Light

<http://www.turnofftheredlight.ie>

Dublin, Ireland

Verité

www.verite.org

Amherst, MA

Village Focus International

<http://villagefocus.org/>

Cambodia and Laos

Winrock International

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

Little Rock, AR and Arlington, VA

Women's Link Worldwide

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

Madrid, Spain and Bogota, Colombia

ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

University of Michigan

Human Trafficking Clinic

<https://www.law.umich.edu/clinical/humantraffickingclinicalprogram/Pages/humantraffickingclinic.aspx>

Ann Arbor, MI

Boston University Law School

Human Trafficking Clinic

<http://www.bu.edu/law/prospective/jd/clinics/human-trafficking/>

Boston, MA

Harvard J.F.K. School of Government

Carr Center, Program on Human

Trafficking and Modern-Day Slavery

<http://carrcenter.hks.harvard.edu/program-human-trafficking-and-modern-slavery>

Cambridge, MA

ANTI-TRAFFICKING COALITIONS

Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking (ATEST)

<https://endslaveryandtrafficking.org/about-atest/>

Washington, DC

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women-International (CATW)

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

Colorado Project

<http://coloradoproject.combathumantrafficking.org/landing/home>

European Network Against Trafficking in Human Beings

<http://lastradainternational.org/>

Amsterdam, Netherlands

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

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

Bangkok, Thailand

Freedom Network USA

<http://freedomnetworkusa.org>

New York State Anti-Trafficking Coalition

<https://stophumantraffickingny.wordpress.com/>

New York Anti-Trafficking Network

<http://nyatn.org/>

RECOMMENDED READINGS AND REFERENCES

Trafficking in Persons Report, U.S. Department of State, June 2016

California Transparency in Supply Chains Act: A Resource Guide, 2015, Kamala D. Harris, Attorney General, California Department of Justice,

<https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/sb657/resource-guide.pdf>

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for

Multinational Enterprises, 25 May 2011, OECD, <http://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/>

United Nations High Commissioner For Human Rights Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Trafficking

<http://hrlibrary.umn.edu/instreetraffickingGuidelinesHCHR.html>

Siddarth Kara, 2012, Bonded Labor: Tackling the System of Slavery in South Asia, New York: Columbia University Press

Siddarth Kara, 2009, Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery, New York: Columbia University Press

Louise Shelly, 2010, Human Trafficking: A Global Perspective, Cambridge University Press

Leary, M. G. (2014) Fighting Fire with Fire: Technology in Child Sex Trafficking, 21 Duke J. Gender L. & Pol'y 289, Duke University School of Law.

Massachusetts Statutes, (2011) Chapter 178 of the Acts of 2011, An Act Relative to the Commercial Exploitation of People; Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 265, § 26D. Enticement of child under age 18 to engage in prostitution, human trafficking or commercial sexual activity [Effective Feb. 19, 2012].

Greiman, V. A. et al. (2013) The Emergence of Cyber Activity as a Gateway to Human Trafficking, *International Journal of Cyber Warfare and Terrorism (IJCWT)* Vol. 12, Issue 2, p. 41-49 (refereed). First published,

International Conference on Information Warfare and Security, Denver, Colorado, March 24-26 (refereed).

RFP on Using Technology to Combat Human Trafficking , December 7, 2011 | Posted by Microsoft Research Blog available at:

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/rfp-on-using-technology-to-combat-human-trafficking/>

Laterno, M. (2012) The Rise of Mobile and the Diffusion of Technology-Facilitated Trafficking, University of Southern California, Annenberg School for Communication & Journalism, Center on Communication Leadership & Policy

Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2011, S. 1301, 112th Cong.

Anne T. Gallagher, The International Law of Human Trafficking 12 Cambridge Univ. Press 2010.

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, opened for signature Dec. 12, 2000, 2237 U.N.T.S. 319, (entered into force Dec. 25 2003).

Human Trafficking Awareness Index, Volume of news articles related to human trafficking (Produced 6000 of the most influential news sources from more than 120 countries)