DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE
USAID AND COUNTER-TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (C-TIP) INTEGRATION

The root causes of trafficking are the development issues that the U.S. government addresses every day, such as lack of educational or job opportunities, the absence of social welfare safety nets, gender, ethnicity sexual orientation/gender identity, and disability-related discrimination.

From a USAID perspective, through increased integration, whether in health, education, democracy, human rights and governance (DRG), agriculture, or food security, we can better address the root causes of trafficking and leverage our comparative advantage as a development agency, enabling broad sector programs to reinforce counter-trafficking activities, making them more sustainable and effective. C-TIP prevention, protection, and prosecution can and should connect to global health, education, economic growth, DRG, food security, and other sector programming. Increased integration of counter-trafficking activities into the Agency's programs across sectors in the first objective outlined in the USAID C-TIP Policy.

We define C-TIP integration as: **The intentional effort to embed human trafficking prevention and protection measures into programs across sectors to reduce trafficking, avoid unintended negative consequences, and improve broader outcomes, such as in health, agriculture, and education.**

To make an effective case for integration, links need to be articulated between the various sectors and C-TIP concerns. Sometimes this is straightforward, other times it's more challenging. Data is invaluable to show the links between the other sector and human rights issues. Data needs to demonstrate that if human rights issues such as trafficking are addressed, then improved development gains in the other sector are likely to be achieved.

In addition, the ability to speak the language of the other sector is important. It's better to show that addressing trafficking will help to achieve, for example, increased primary school enrollment. Language on integration is also needed in key strategy documents (such as USAID's Country Development Cooperation Strategies).

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MAKING THE CASE FOR INTEGRATION:

- Identify intersections between C-TIP and other sectors.
- Find sector-specific data.
- Learn to speak the other sector's language.

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USAID EXAMPLES OF INTEGRATION

GHANA: In Ghana, USAID commissioned a study to better understand child labor concerns in agriculture. This study guided the design of an activity in the Feed the Future program to combat harmful child labor and trafficking in the fishing sector through behavior change communications interventions, policy development, and livelihoods in target communities.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: USAID's Criminal Justice System Strengthened project in the Dominican Republic works with the Special TIP Prosecutor's Office to assess its functioning and management and to provide them with technical assistance in the development of a strategic action plan. The project is also conducting capacity building and specialized training in investigation techniques for complex crimes, including TIP, and supporting the Attorney General Office's Public Information Campaign on TIP prevention in international airports, in accordance with the recently enacted National Anti-TIP plan. Besides supporting the Attorney General's office, all activities are expected to support the National Police and the Judiciary in strengthening their capacity to prevent, investigate, and prosecute TIP at all levels.

BURMA: In Burma, C-TIP was integrated into the Promoting Rule of Law Program which supports the training of Attorney General's Office prosecutors and judiciary officials to strengthen the criminal justice system's capacity to prosecute human traffickers, support ongoing civil society access to justice activities to provide legal aid, and raise public legal literacy.

RDMA OCEANS AND FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP: The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership is an activity managed by USAID's Regional Development Mission in Asia that works in partnership with the Government of the Philippines and Government of Indonesia to implement and test the Catch Documentation and Traceability System (CDT). USAID Oceans is examining how building sustainability in seafood supply chains can contribute to gender equity and gender equality, and strengthen workers' rights. . USAID Oceans aims to provide guidance to regional partners on best practices in labor and encourage system partners to use a recommended set of Key Data Elements that address the human element of fishing activities to prevent labor abuses and human trafficking.

THE SEAFOOD ALLIANCE FOR LEGALITY AND TRACEABILITY (SALT): SALT is a public-private partnership between USAID and the Walton Family, Packard and Moore Foundations, and is a global alliance for knowledge exchange and action to promote legal and sustainable fisheries through improved transparency in seafood supply chains. SALT intentionally integrates labor issues, including labor trafficking, and human rights concerns by deepening the understanding of how the implementation of electronic catch documentation and traceability can support human and labor rights for all seafood workers, food security, livelihoods and well-being.

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