

# **Actors & Activities in the Anti-Human Trafficking Movement**

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## Abstract:

Human trafficking is one of the dark sides of globalization, and efforts to stem the trafficking tide have been largely ineffective to date, due in part to a low level of coordination between concerned stakeholders. Recent surveys of the literature on human trafficking note that anti-trafficking efforts are understudied (Laczko, 2005, Mattar, 2004, Schauer and Wheaton, 2006). This chapter aims to help remedy the lack of knowledge about the anti-trafficking movement, by presenting findings from a 2008 survey of the websites of nearly 150 anti-trafficking actors, including national and international governmental bodies, law enforcement agencies, nongovernmental organisations, and community organisations, operating in every region of the world. Findings include regional and worldwide patterns in the types of actors engaged in anti-trafficking work (e.g. governmental, nongovernmental, intergovernmental, etc.), the geographical bases and operational areas of anti-trafficking activity, and the dominant types of anti-trafficking activity in each geographical area.

## **Introduction**

Human trafficking is one of the dark sides of globalization. Although firm data are difficult to collect, studies of the trafficking phenomena worldwide concur that the number of trafficking victims has risen sharply over the last decade (Laczko, 2005, Schauer and Wheaton, 2006, United States Department of State, 2001, United States Department of State, 2007). Human trafficking has been described by the Human Rights Center of the American Bar Association as “the fastest-growing and third-largest criminal industry in the world today after the arms and drugs trades, generating billions in profits each year” (Morrissey, 2006). To date, efforts to stem the trafficking tide have been largely ineffective, due in part to a low level of coordination between concerned national and international governmental bodies, law enforcement agencies, nongovernmental organisations, and community organisations.

In the U.S., human trafficking issues have received increasing attention by nongovernmental and governmental actors over the last decade, and the U.S. is regarded as an international leader in transnational anti-trafficking efforts. The U.S. State Department is mandated by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 to submit an annual “Trafficking in Persons Report” to Congress on state of the human trafficking and efforts to counter it, and it organizes conferences on global strategies for preventing and prosecuting human trafficking (e.g. United States Department of State, 2003). The U.S. Departments of Justice and Labor also have anti-trafficking programs through which domestic and transnational trafficking cases are investigated and prosecuted, and, following the pioneering model of the Washington State Task Force Against Trafficking In Persons, state governments are required to develop multi-stakeholder anti-trafficking coalitions. But despite these efforts, the U.S. government has come under recent criticism internally for lacking a coordinated anti-trafficking strategy and evaluation plan among government agencies, and between U.S. governmental and nongovernmental organisations (United States Government Accountability Office, 2006). The GAO report charges that this coordination gap is preventing the U.S. from determining the effectiveness of its efforts to combat the trafficking of people from other countries into the U.S., and undermining its abilities to adjust its efforts to better meet needs.

Awareness of the need for coordination is high in other countries as well. For example, the website of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) states its belief that “the key to sustainable solutions in the fight against trafficking in human beings is co-operation and co-ordination. [This cooperation will] develop effective joint strategies, combine efforts of relevant interlocutors in setting a common agenda, and to provide all the OSCE participating States as well as the Partners for Co-operation with harmonized approaches and decision-making aids” (<http://www.osce.org/cthb/13413.html>). Toward this end, the OSCE operates the Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons, “a broad international forum which aims at combining the efforts of all relevant interlocutors to prevent and combat human trafficking. The spirit of the Alliance has been to develop effective joint strategies, combine efforts of relevant interlocutors in setting a common agenda, and to provide all the OSCE participating States as well as the Partners for Co-operation with harmonized approaches and decision-making aids” (<http://www.osce.org/cthb/13413.html>). In addition to the Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons, the OSCE also maintains an Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team (AECT), which it describes as “a consultative forum involving leading agencies and experts in the field of combating human trafficking. It aims to develop strategic networking and partnerships among active players, facilitating exchanges of experience, best practices and lessons learned, as well as joint actions across the OSCE region. The AECT has carried out a number of advocacy initiatives that have already shown it to be a viable forum for dialogue and concrete co-operation” (<http://www.osce.org/cthb/23860.html>).

Cooperative efforts are not limited to governments or intergovernmental organisations. Terre Des Femmes, an NGO based in Europe, is one of many NGOs whose websites proclaim their commitment to cooperation with other anti-trafficking actors: “Co-operative participation in specific projects is an essential part of our activities. Networking enables us to exchange up-to-date information, to plan and realise activities with our partners and to increase our powers of self-assertion by combining specific competencies. We can exchange experiences and broaden our view” (<http://www.terre-des-femmes.de/>). Global March, an India-based NGO concerned about trafficking as part of its mission to promote children’s rights and education, claims members in 140 countries and partnerships with 2000 organisations (<http://www.globalmarch.org/joinus/index.php>).

The field of anti-trafficking efforts is complex, with a diverse array of actors, many of which conduct their activities transnationally. Recent surveys of the literature on human trafficking note that anti-trafficking efforts are understudied around the world (Laczko, 2005, Mattar, 2004, Schauer and Wheaton, 2006). Within the small body of social science, legal, and policy literature on anti-trafficking efforts that has emerged in the last few years, most publications are evaluations of the efficacy of particular policies and programs, either individually or in comparative analyses (Adams, 2003, The UN Refugee Agency, 2006, Aghatise, 2003, DeStefano, 2007, Munro, 2006, Schuckman, 2006, Samarasinghe and Burton, 2007). However, a few evaluative studies address inter-organisation coordination issues, demonstrating that around the world, contributing factors to ineffectiveness in anti-trafficking efforts include a lack of clarity in definitions of trafficking, gaps in data collection, problems in the integration of data on trafficking within and between anti-trafficking organisations, poor communication and resistance to cooperation between agencies, and a lack of appropriately designed information systems and information-sharing networks (David, 2007, Emmers et al., 2006, Goldenkoff, 2007, Friesendorf, 2006). All of these studies advocate for greater coordination between all types of anti-trafficking actors within communities and between the local, national, and international levels.

This chapter aims to help remedy the lack of knowledge about the anti-trafficking movement, by presenting findings from a 2008 survey of the websites of nearly 150 anti-trafficking actors, including national and international governmental bodies, law enforcement agencies, nongovernmental organisations, and community organisations, operating in every region of the world. Findings include regional and worldwide patterns in the types of actors engaged in anti-trafficking work (e.g. governmental, nongovernmental, intergovernmental, etc.), the geographical bases and operational areas of anti-trafficking activity, the dominant types of anti-trafficking activity in each area, and the relative robustness of each type of anti-trafficking activity.

## **Methods**

Between November, 2007 and March, 2008, a team of four research assistants searched the web for sites containing content about anti-trafficking activities. They employed multiple search engines based in different countries, and used dozens of different search terms; they also followed links between sites to locate additional anti-trafficking sites. Through these procedures they identified over 300 websites produced by nine types of anti-trafficking actors: 1) businesses; 2) governments; 3) individuals; 4) labour unions; 5) nongovernmental organizations; 6) professional associations; 7) United Nations organizations; 8) other (non-U.N.) intergovernmental organizations; and 9) universities/research institutes.

Research team members were native English speakers, and had some literacy in Spanish, French, and German. Many of the websites identified had some content in a language other than English; to be included in the database for this project each site had to have at least some anti-trafficking content in English. The team found some anti-trafficking groups that do not post English language anti-trafficking content on the web, and there are undoubtedly other groups that do not

produce any web materials, so the identified sites do not represent all anti-trafficking actors around the world. But the rigor of the identification procedures ensured that the identified sites are representative of anti-trafficking websites produced at least partially in English by actors based in one or more of forty-six countries.

After several weeks of site identification, a set of categories and associated keywords were developed to catalog the sites systematically. For each site, a record was created in an online database, containing the site producer’s name, geographical base, level of anti-trafficking operation, types of activities/programs, geographical focus of anti-trafficking operations, and focal victims. These metadata fields allowed the full pool of identified sites to be searched and clustered according to any combination of characteristics, thus enabling a variety of sampling parameters.

The study presented in this chapter was based on content analysis of a purposive sample of 148 websites drawn from the database of 332 sites identified as relevant to anti-trafficking efforts. The sample was stratified by the geographical regions in which the producers were based, and by the general type of anti-trafficking activities in which they reported on their websites. The sampling frame was weighted to ensure inclusion of all region and activity combinations. Geographical focus was employed in the sampling frame in addition to geographical base, in order to have a greater diversity of activities represented in the sample.

Despite the fact that the base regions of the actors identified were clustered in North America, Europe, South Asia, and Southeast Asia, there was a good distribution of focus regions represented in the sample. In each region of the world except the Carribean, at least a quarter of the sampled actors were conducting some type of anti-trafficking efforts at the time of this study. Although the majority of sampled actors were based in Europe and North America, South Asia and Southeast Asia were equal with Europe as the regions in which the greatest proportion of actors operate (38%), followed by Africa, Australasia/Pacific Islands, and North America (31-32%). Eurasia, Latin America, the Middle East, and South America are focal regions for a quarter of the anti-trafficking actors in the sample; the Caribbean drew seventeen percent (17%). Nearly half (45%) of the actors reported conducting anti-trafficking efforts in at least two regions. See Table 1 for a comparison of the geographical base and focus regions of the actors in the sample.

Table 1 Geographical Base and Focus Regions in the Sampled Sites

	Base region	Focus regions (each actor may have multiple focus regions)
Africa	<1%	32%
Australasia/ Pacific Islands	<1%	31%
Caribbean	<1%	17%
Eurasia	<1%	25%
Europe	30%	38%
Latin America	<1%	25%
Middle East	<1%	25%
N. America	45%	31%
S. America	<1%	25%
S. Asia	10%	38%
S.E. Asia	11%	38%
Other		45% (transregional activities)

N=148 sites in sample

Based on exploratory analyses of anti-trafficking efforts reported on actors' websites, a coding scheme was developed around eight general anti-trafficking activities: 1) awareness raising; 2) enforcement of anti-trafficking laws/policies; 3) equipping others to counter trafficking; 4) intervention in trafficking; 5) policy advocacy and development; 6) prevention; 7) rehabilitation of trafficked persons; and 8) research on trafficking. Each of these activities was operationalized with a set of four to six specific actions (see appendix for the actions comprising each activity, and the prevalence of the actions across the sample). The ethos of the operationalization was to be inclusive of any and all anti-trafficking actions, thus an "other" category was employed for actions related to each type of activity that did not fit with established action categories. Research assistants were instructed to look first for any claim regarding each type of activity on the websites in the sample. If an actor claimed to engage in an activity, the research assistant coded the actor's site positively for that activity, and then documented the region(s) in which the actor engaged in the activity. Next the research assistant searched the site for references to particular actions corresponding with the activity. If no specific actions corresponding with the activity were described, the site was coded positively for just the "other" action category for that activity. The rationale for this protocol was to err on the side of generosity in interpreting the actors' websites, bearing in mind the differences in web production practices across countries and types of anti-trafficking actors, as well as the differences in political and economic conditions in which actors operate.

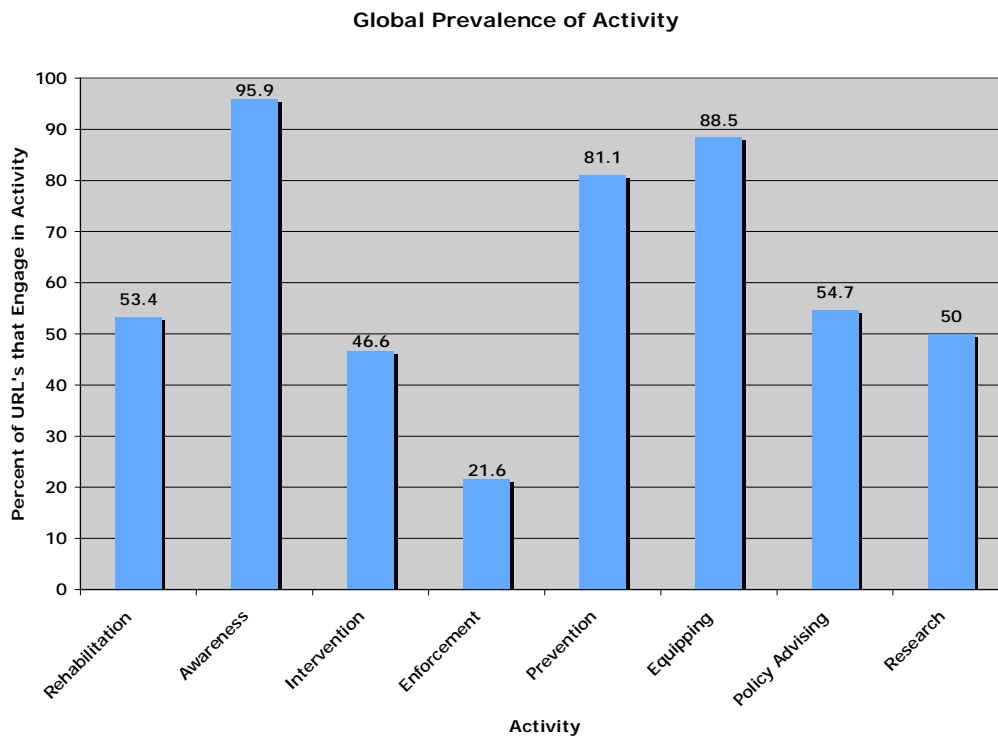
Coding for specific actions as well as general types of activities enabled analyses of the robustness or intensity with which actors conduct one activity in relation to other activities, along with the prevalence of the general activity. For example, the website of a community-based nongovernmental organisation in Thailand called the Development and Education Programme for Daughters and Communities<sup>i</sup> reported conducting rehabilitation of trafficking victims in Southeast Asia, as did the website of Union Aid Abroad APHEDA,<sup>ii</sup> which is the overseas humanitarian aid agency of the Australian Council of Trade Unions. Both sites contributed equally to the assessment of the frequency of rehabilitation efforts in Southeast Asia. However, after close examination, evidence of only one rehabilitation-related action was found on the Union Aid Abroad APHEDA site: vocational training for trafficked persons. In contrast, the website of the Development of Education Programme for Daughters and Communities evidenced four of the six types of actions corresponding with rehabilitation of trafficked persons: providing safe shelter, personal care, and basic education as well as vocational training. Thus the latter website indicated greater robustness in the activity of rehabilitation.

In order to facilitate common data collection practices and ease the merging of coding data generated by multiple research assistants, a web-based survey interface was employed through which research assistants recorded their observations of the presence or absence of each action on the websites in a server-based database. Prior to proceeding with actual coding, research assistants completed several rounds of training and clarification of the coding scheme. After each round, areas of disagreement were discussed and the coding scheme was refined for clarity until the inter-coder reliability rate was over eighty percent for each measure.

## ***Findings***

Both the prevalence and robustness of anti-trafficking activities were analysed. As depicted in Table 2, awareness-raising was the activity engaged in by the greatest number of anti-trafficking actors (96%), followed by equipping (89%), and prevention (81%). Enforcement was the least prevalent activity among the actors in this sample.

**Table 2 Prevalence of Anti-Trafficking Activities**



Viewing the data in a different way, by looking at the sum of the number of actors who engage in each activity in each region, equipping emerges as the activity engaged in most frequently, followed by awareness-raising and prevention (see Table 3 below). Again, enforcement is the least frequent activity reported by this sample of actors.

If an actor reported engaging in any one of the actions associated with an activity, their site added to the frequency of the activity. However, as mentioned above, with a range of actions possible for each activity, it is also important to understand the extent to which multiple actions corresponding with an activity are conducted. Therefore, in addition to the prevalence of each type of activity, the relative robustness of each activity was assessed within and across regions. Robustness was assessed via a cross-site index, in which the number of actions associated with each activity and observed on each actor's site was divided by the number of possible actions for the activity multiplied by the number of websites on which the activity was observed, according to this formula:

$$\frac{\text{Sum of observed actions for an activity}}{(\text{N of possible actions} \times \text{N of websites on which any action for the activity was observed})}$$

The resulting ratio provides a way to compare the number of ways in which each activity was pursued in each region and by each type of actor. Along with the sum of the actors who reported engaging in each activity, Table 3 also displays the robustness with which actors engage in each type of anti-trafficking activity across regions. Reading across the top row of each activity reveals the range of robustness for the activity. For example, rehabilitation is most robust in Australasia and least robust in Europe; prevention efforts are most robust in Southeast Asia and least robust in Australasia and North America. Reading down the columns reveals the robustness of each activity within a region. To

illustrate, awareness-raising is enacted with nearly twice the robustness of intervention in Africa. Robustness ratios for actors who reported conducting an activity across regions are presented in the “Multiple” column second from the right.

It is striking that almost all of the robustness ratios across regions and activities ranged between .25 and .5. The highest robustness ratios were just over .5 (rehabilitation in Australasia, and awareness-raising in Africa and South America). Robustness ratios under .25 were found in intervention in Latin America and the Middle East, enforcement in the Middle East and South America, and policy advocacy in the Caribbean, South America, and Europe (the latter may be due to the relatively advanced state of anti-trafficking policies in Europe at this time). The combination of these findings suggests that overall anti-trafficking actors were taking multiple actions in each type of activity and each region, but that they could expand the range of actions they pursue in each activity, if resources are available to do so and if the actions tested for in this study are appropriate and strategic for them. Due to regional differences in the patterns of human trafficking and in political regimes, particular actions may be more or less strategic at this time in a given region. The sum of the robustness ratios across all regions (not displayed in the table) reveals that awareness-raising is engaged in most robustly, followed by rehabilitation and then by equipping. Policy advocacy, intervention, and enforcement are the least robust activities. The sum of the robustness ratios across all activities for each region (not displayed in the table) reveals that anti-trafficking efforts are most robust (with nearly identical levels of robustness) in Africa, Southeast Asia, and Eurasia, and least robust in the Middle East.

**Table 3 Cross-Site Index: Robustness of Activity and Number of Actors by Geographic Region of Activity**

	Africa	S. Asia	SE Asia	Australasia	Caribbean	Eurasia	Europe	Lat.Am.	M.East	N.Am.	S.Am.	Multiple	<i>N</i> Actions / Activity
<b>Rehab</b>	0.45	0.46	0.43	0.52	0.48	0.35	0.34	0.39	0.36	0.36	0.38	0.41	6
<i>N Actors</i>	21	26	27	7	7	10	25	9	6	22	4	30	194
<b>Awareness</b>	0.51	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.48	0.44	0.43	0.5	0.47	0.51	0.47	7
<i>N Actors</i>	14	26	28	12	8	13	40	8	6	61	7	31	254
<b>Intervention</b>	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.28	0.33	0.32	0.22	0.22	0.27	0.29	0.27	6
<i>N Actors</i>	8	15	14	4	3	5	17	6	3	25	4	17	121
<b>Enforcement</b>	0.29	0.31	0.3	0.29	0.33	0.39	0.27	0.29	0.17	0.28	0.17	0.3	6
<i>N Actors</i>	8	7	9	4	2	3	10	4	1	10	2	10	70
<b>Prevention</b>	0.32	0.29	0.36	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.3	0.29	0.28	0.25	0.29	0.32	6
<i>N Actors</i>	19	28	32	8	8	12	26	13	6	21	7	29	209
<b>Equipping</b>	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.33	0.38	0.37	0.42	0.4	0.39	0.42	0.31	6
<i>N Actors</i>	20	29	34	14	7	17	42	14	8	52	10	45	292
<b>Policy Advocacy</b>	0.3	0.2	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.29	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.3	7
<i>N Actors</i>	12	15	21	8	5	12	34	6	5	33	4	26	181
<b>Research</b>	0.38	0.38	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.38	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.42	4
<i>N Actors</i>	22	25	26	6	6	14	30	11	11	14	9	32	206

Across the sample, actors were more likely to engage in all types of anti-trafficking activities within their base regions than in other regions. However, anti-trafficking activities are transregional to a significant degree. In comparison with actors who engage in an activity within a single region, actors that reported conducting an activity across multiple regions had robustness ratios at the high end of the range in the activities of policy advocacy and research on trafficking. With the exception of

enforcement, actors based in the top four regions in this sample (North America, Europe, South Asia, and Southeast Asia) engaged in each activity in multiple regions. South Asia-based actors had a minimum of three focus regions for each type of activity, Southeast Asia-based actors had a minimum of four focus regions for each activity, and actors based in Europe and North America reported operating in a minimum of eight regions for each activity.

The robustness ratios for each activity by actor type are presented in Table 4. The websites of businesses, individuals, and professional associations that contained anti-trafficking content were engaged in awareness-raising, prevention, and equipping. These actors' sites did not reflect any engagement in rehabilitation, enforcement, or research (with the exception of a couple businesses engaging in a handful of research projects related to trafficking). Government agencies' sites reflected the most robustness in awareness-raising and enforcement, but their ratios for all activities were under .5. The highest robustness ratio for United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organisations was also in awareness-raising. UN agencies were more robustly engaged in rehabilitation than other intergovernmental organisations (IGOs); other IGOs were more robustly engaged in research and enforcement than UN agencies. But the ratios for all IGOs were low for all activities other than awareness-raising. Unsurprisingly, NGO's lowest robustness ratio was in enforcement, since enforcement is largely the responsibility of government bodies. The fact that NGO's robustness ratios for every activity were under .5 is a bit surprising since the spectrum of NGOs includes a diverse array of organizations and organizational aims..

**Table 4 Cross-Site Index: Robustness of Activity by Actor Type**

	<b>Business</b>	<b>Govt</b>	<b>Individual(s)</b>	<b>Labour Union</b>	<b>NGO</b>	<b>Professional Association</b>	<b>UN Org</b>	<b>Other IGO</b>	<b>University/ Institute</b>	<i>N Acti Activit</i>
<b>Rehab</b>	0	0.15	0	0.17	0.31	0	0.13	0.08	0.04	6
<b>Awareness</b>	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.5	0.43	0.29	0.42	0.43	0.43	7
<b>Intervention</b>	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.16	0	0.03	0.06	0.04	6
<b>Enforcement</b>	0	0.46	0	0.17	0.04	0	0.08	0.19	0	6
<b>Prevention</b>	0.22	0.21	0.08	0.42	0.23	0.17	0.22	0.23	0.13	6
<b>Equipping</b>	0.17	0.35	0.31	0.5	0.35	0.08	0.35	0.4	0.17	6
<b>Policy Advocacy</b>	0	0.14	0	0.07	0.14	0	0.24	0.2	0.11	7
<b>Research</b>	0.25	0.34	0	0	0.16	0	0.1	0.25	0.5	4
<i>N sites / Actor Type</i>	3	8	6	2	93	2	13	8	4	

Rehabilitation is conducted mainly by smaller local actors focused on helping local victims. Enforcement is largely left to government agencies, but some NGOs offer online web forms and/or hotline numbers for individuals to report suspicious circumstances or possible perpetrators (e.g. tinystars.org, business travelers) Activities are aimed at giving victims a safe home and a means of rebuilding their future: building shelters/safe havens for victims, education, and career training/assistance, giving legal assistance to victims.

## **Discussion**

In sum, the findings from this study indicate that in general, anti-trafficking actors are taking multiple actions in each type of activity and in each region of the world. However, the relatively low robustness ratios reported above suggest that all types of anti-trafficking actors could expand the range of actions they pursue in each activity, as long as additional actions are appropriate and strategic in light of the actors' political and operational contexts.



There may be several reasons why enforcement was the least prevalent anti-trafficking activity worldwide in this study. The mostly governmental and intergovernmental actors engaged in it may be underrepresented in this sample, or less likely to mention their enforcement work on the web. However, the robustness ratio for government agencies in this sample on the activity of enforcement was .46; for intergovernmental actors it was .19. Both of these indicate room for growth, and perhaps a critical weakness in the anti-trafficking movement. A recent news article reported that although thirty-three U.S. states now have anti-trafficking laws, very few convictions have been made (Teichroeb, 2008). Part of the problem is that most of these laws require prosecutors to prove that traffickers used "force, fraud or coercion," except when the victim is a minor. However, the policy director for state of Washington's Attorney General, claimed that Washington's five-year old anti-trafficking law has only been put to use once (in a pending case) because prosecutors are not getting referrals from police. The reporter's summary of the situation was that "The biggest impediment seems to be that police and prosecutors don't recognize trafficking victims when they encounter them, instead seeing victims of other crimes such as sexual assault" (Teichroeb, 2008). In a meeting this month regarding the lack of trafficking convictions, officials from Washington's Attorney General's Office, county prosecutors, police, and social service providers agreed more must be done to educate police and prosecutors. Teichroeb reported: "'Law enforcement are [sic] not necessarily empathetic with the victims,' said John Goldman, a former Spokane County sheriff, who trains officers to recognize human trafficking. 'They see it as an immigration problem.' Prosecutors are more likely to pick 'low-hanging fruit' and file charges they know how to handle, rather than risk an untested law, Goldman said. Police and other first responders also need education in how to elicit information from victims, especially those who don't speak English." Such problems with enforcement of anti-trafficking laws are likely to be common across the US and in at least some other countries.

### ***Conclusions and directions for future research***

Although limited to anti-trafficking organisations that produce a website, and that generate some content in English on their sites, the sample of actors whose websites were surveyed had global coverage in their anti-trafficking efforts. Thus the findings from this study are at least suggestive of the state of anti-trafficking efforts worldwide. The decision to study anti-trafficking actors' self-published reports of their activities on the web had certain drawbacks yet some distinct advantages. Drawbacks included the unevenness of the amount and currency of information presented across websites, and the likelihood that anti-trafficking actors do not report all of their anti-trafficking efforts on their websites. However, since it is also likely that some of the activities reported were proposed rather than actual efforts, or were no longer engaged in at the time of the content analysis, the rate of underreporting may be equivalent to the rate of overreporting. Keeping in mind that the anti-trafficking actors whose activities were studied for this chapter are based in forty-six countries and that some work in politically sensitive conditions, key benefits to analysing actor-initiated, published self-reports collected via websites versus soliciting reports through a researcher-initiated survey (e.g. administered via email) were that the risks of insufficient response rates, partial responses, and confidentiality or security concerns were avoided.

The findings from this study evidence a strong transregional prevalence of anti-trafficking efforts. It is possible that the regions in which fewer anti-trafficking efforts are reported have fewer problems as source, transit, or destination countries for trafficking victims, or that anti-trafficking efforts in those regions are not represented as well in English-language websites. Still, anti-trafficking actors and analysts may want to look more closely at the dynamics of trafficking and anti-trafficking efforts in these regions.

These findings also indicate that each type of anti-trafficking activity could be engaged in much more robustly in every region and by all types of actors. For instance, in the area of enforcement, the

strategies of nongovernmental organisations such as Tiny Stars<sup>iii</sup> and Stop the Traffik<sup>iv</sup> have developed for catalyzing the identification and reporting of traffickers and predators of potentially trafficked persons to the appropriate governmental and intergovernmental agencies could be replicated or adapted by many more NGOs. Tiny Stars, a small US-based organisation, presents itself as “dedicated to working with US Federal Law Enforcement to gather evidence against American child predators” regardless of where they exploit children.<sup>v</sup> Acknowledging that many children are trafficked internationally for exploitation by Americans, this organisation pursues aims that include funding a global network of undercover agents to collect evidence to be turned over to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation for prosecution, and supporting the enforcement of policies that serve to protect children from predators. Similarly, Stop the Traffik, a web-based coalition with over a thousand member organisations from more than fifty countries, launched a website called Business Travellers Against Human Trafficking which both encourages and enables site visitors to report any evidence of trafficking that they have witnessed. A list of nine indicators of trafficking for sexual exploitation is provided, along with the following invitation and instructions: “If you think or know that you have encountered situations of human trafficking (forced prostitution, forced labour), please let us know by filling in the box [web form] below. Business Travellers Against Human Trafficking will investigate the situation. Try to give precise data like: country, city, streetname & number, name and first name of victime(s) [sic] and all other indications that can help us in investigating the reported situation.”<sup>vi</sup> Such catalytic efforts are needed by many more actors to help increase the prevalence and robustness of enforcement.

As anti-trafficking efforts continue, it will be important to track their development over time and to map them against the evolving dynamics of human trafficking. Future research on anti-trafficking efforts would benefit from a triangulation of web-based data with data collected through other methods that permit identification of anti-trafficking actors who do not have a web presence. It would also be useful to analyze the conditions implicated in the correlations between the prevalence and robustness of particular activities and geographical regions, both because the mere correlation of an activity with a region does not necessarily reflect strategic prioritization of that activity in the region, and in order to learn more about the conditions that catalyze and/or constrain particular activities. Future research should also look more closely at both intra- and inter-regional anti-trafficking work. Finally, more needs to be learned about how multi-sectoral collaborations between anti-trafficking actors can be built, optimized, and sustained over time.

## Appendix

### Prevalence of Actions Within Activities Across Sample

Activity	Action	% of Actors Reporting Action	# of Actors Reporting Action (N=148 URLs)
<b>Awareness</b>	General Informing	84%	124
	Info/Research Dissemination	78%	116
	Conferences	44%	65
	Media Artifacts	40%	59
	Campaigning	24%	36
	Offline Groups	18%	27
	Awareness - Other	3%	5
<b>Enforcement</b>	Investigating Traffickers	10%	14
	Arresting or Prosecuting	7%	11
	Task Force - Cross Border	7%	10
	Task Force - In Country	6%	9
	Enforcement - Other	4%	6
<b>Equipping</b>	Coalition Building	73%	108
	Training	51%	75
	Mobilizing	37%	54
	Funding AT Projects	22%	33
	Organizing AT Action	13%	19
	Equipping - Other	4%	6
<b>Intervention</b>	Email to Report Trafficking	24%	36
	Victim Outreach	22%	32
	Ransom Rescue	12%	18
	Hotline for Trafficked Persons	12%	17
	Prayer	8%	12
	Intervention - Other	2%	3
<b>Policy</b>	Advising Policy Writers	42%	62
	Proposing Legislation	20%	30
	Advocacy to National Gov	16%	24
	Advocacy to International Gov	7%	10
	Advocacy to Local Gov	5%	8
	Advocacy to Business	5%	7
	Advocacy to Other	2%	3
<b>Prevention</b>	Deterrence	54%	80
	Educate At Risk Population	40%	59
	Economic Development	15%	22
	Fair Trade	12%	18
	Prevention - Other	8%	12
	Deterrence via Economics	2%	3
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	Shelter/Safe Space	27%	40
	Basic Education	20%	29

	Vocational Training	22%	32
	Victim Care	46%	68
	Legal Assistance	17%	25
	Rehab - Other	9%	13

<b>Research</b>	Articles / Reports	43%	63
	Information / Fact Sheet	16%	23
	Research - Other	10%	15
	Publish Journals / Books	7%	10

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<sup>i</sup> <http://depdc.org/>

<sup>ii</sup> <http://www.apheda.org.au/projects/thaiburma/index.html>

<sup>iii</sup> <http://tinystars.org/>

<sup>iv</sup> <http://businesstravellers-org.web26.winsvr.net/> and <http://businesstravellers-org.web26.winsvr.net/Reportwhatyouhaveseen/tabid/54/Default.aspx>

<sup>v</sup> <http://www.tinystars.org/about.html>

<sup>vi</sup> <http://businesstravellers-org.web26.winsvr.net/Reportwhatyouhaveseen/tabid/54/Default.aspx>